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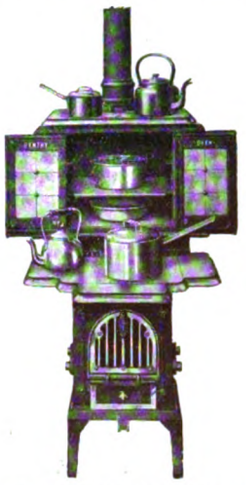
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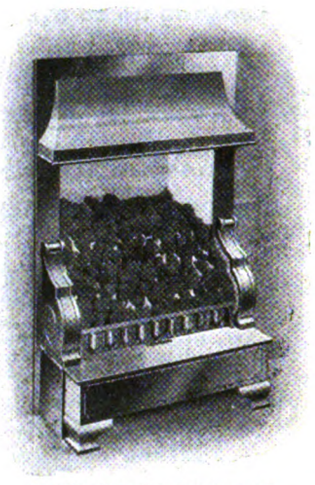
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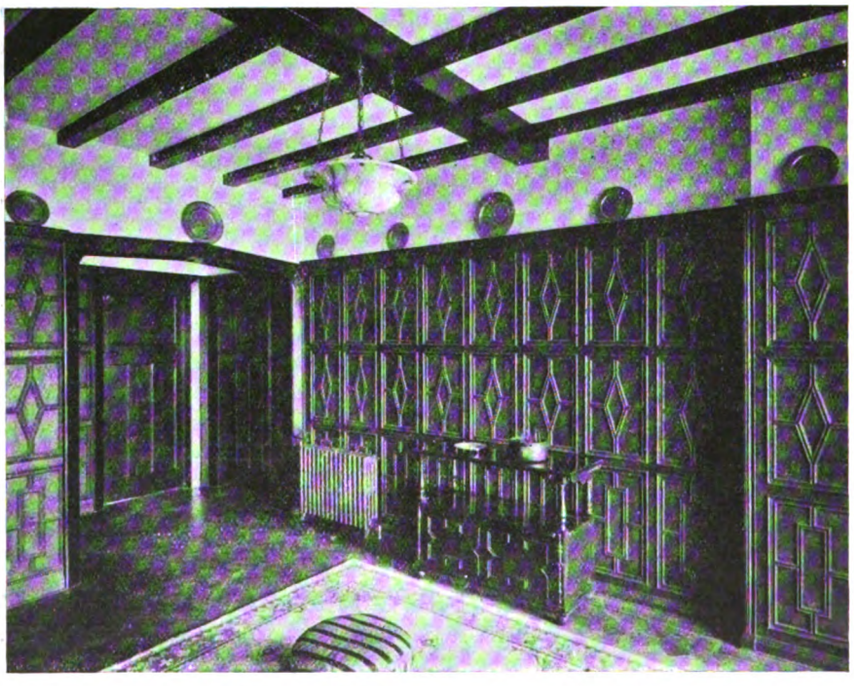
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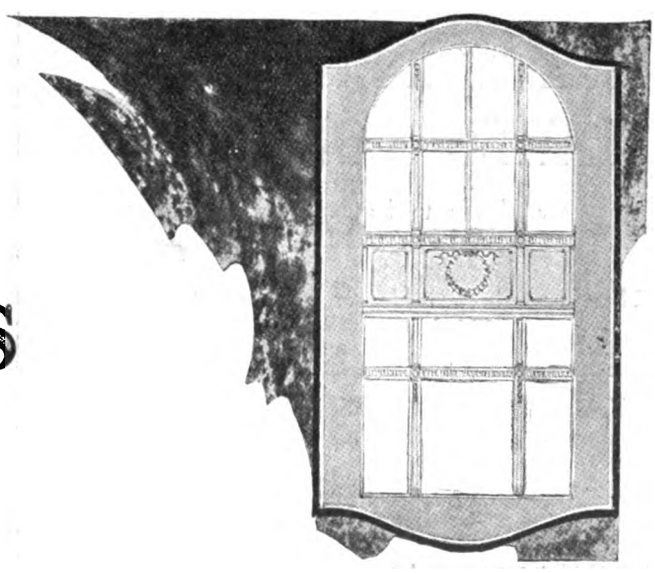
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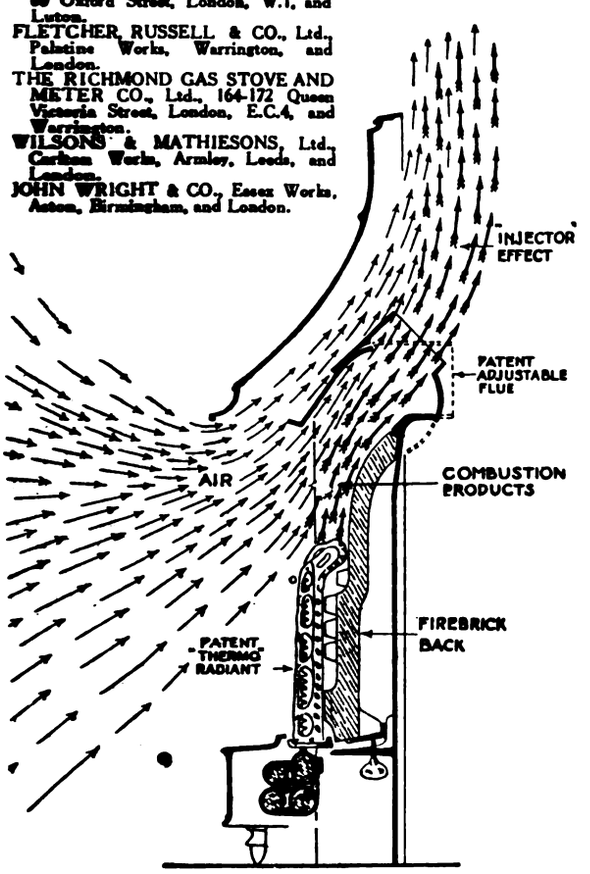
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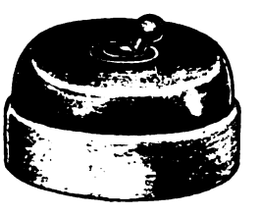
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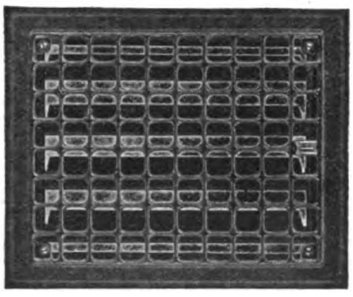
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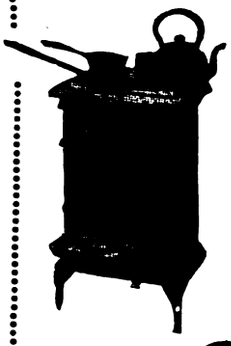


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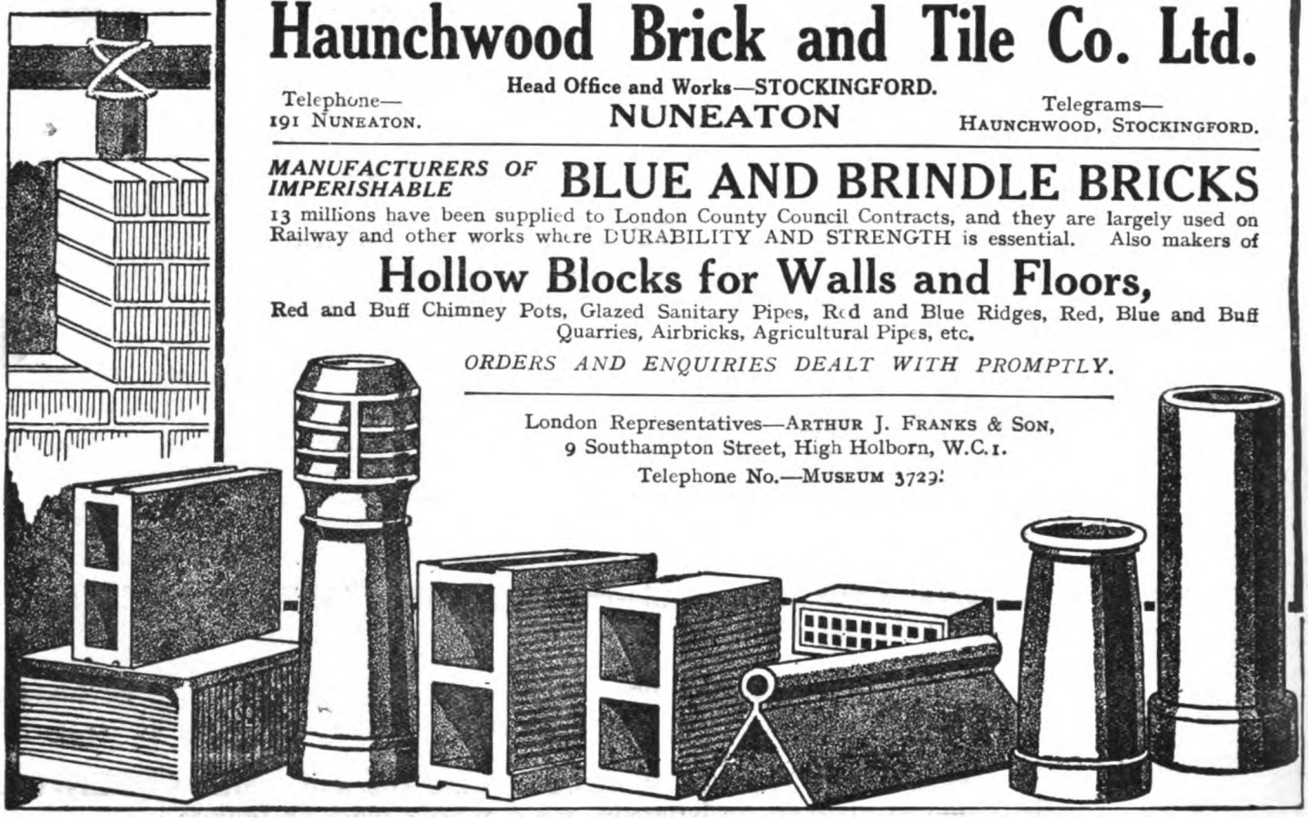
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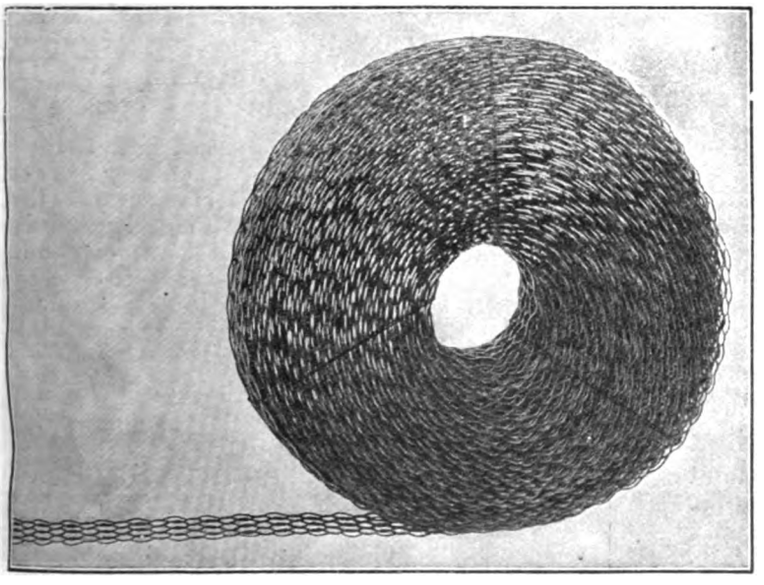
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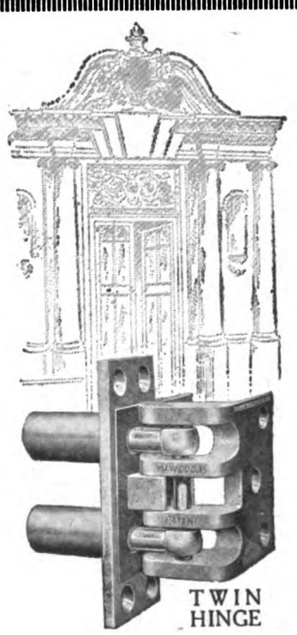
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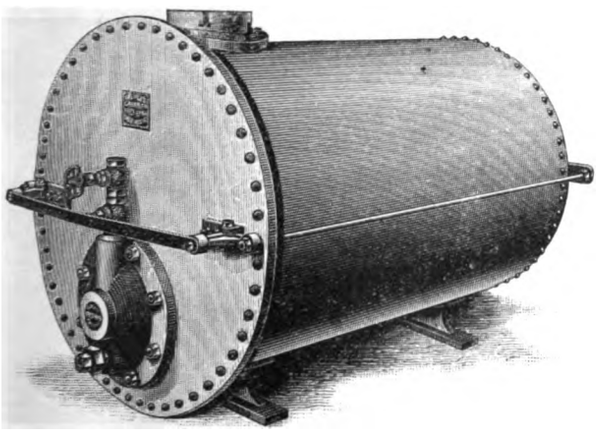
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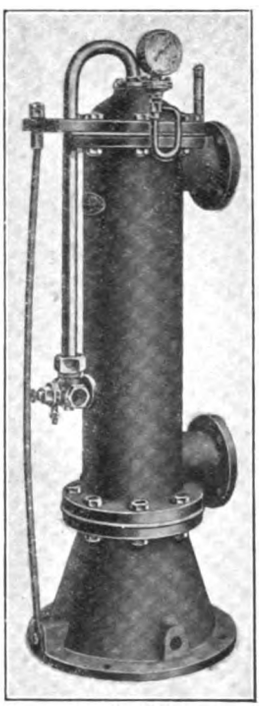
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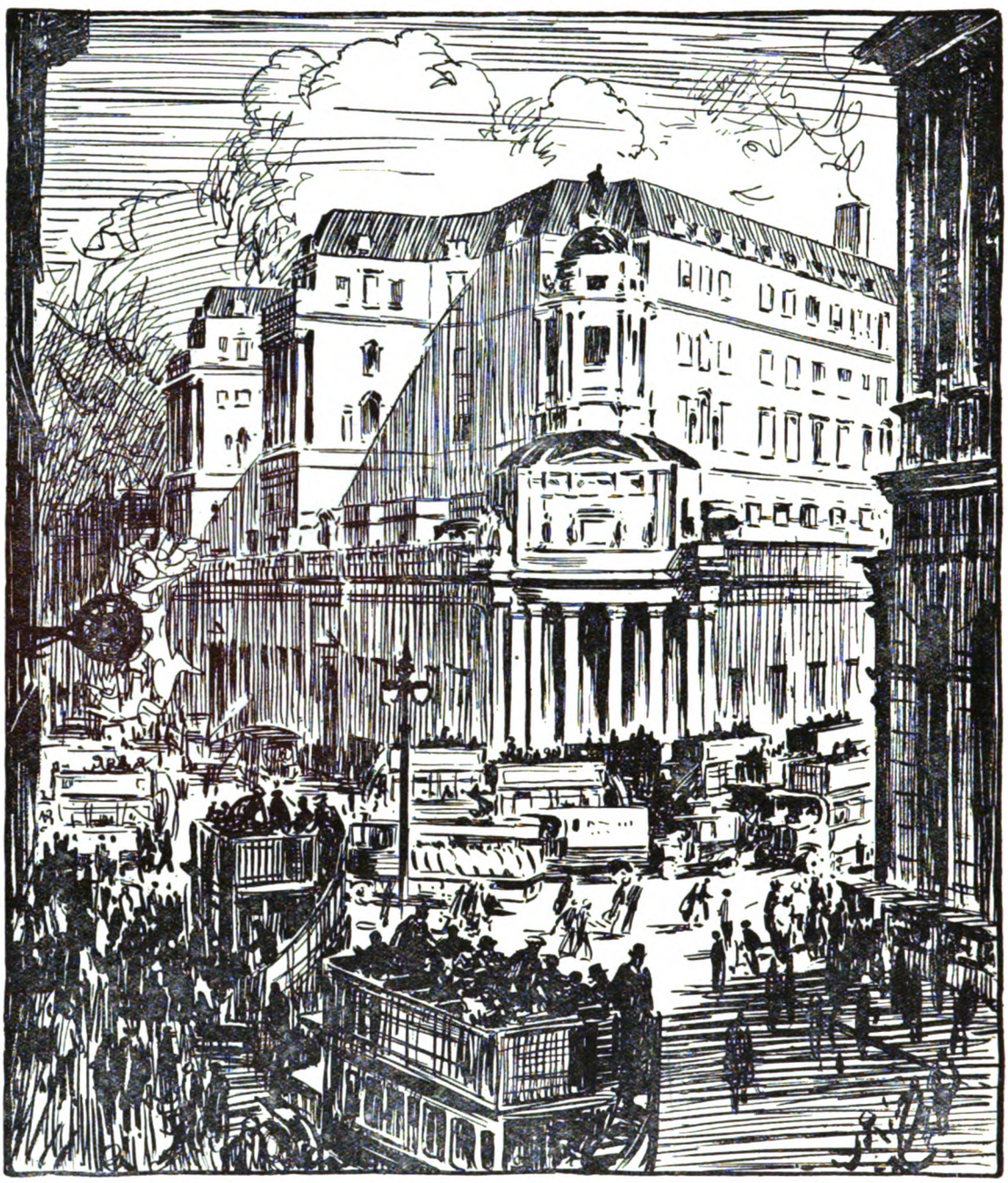
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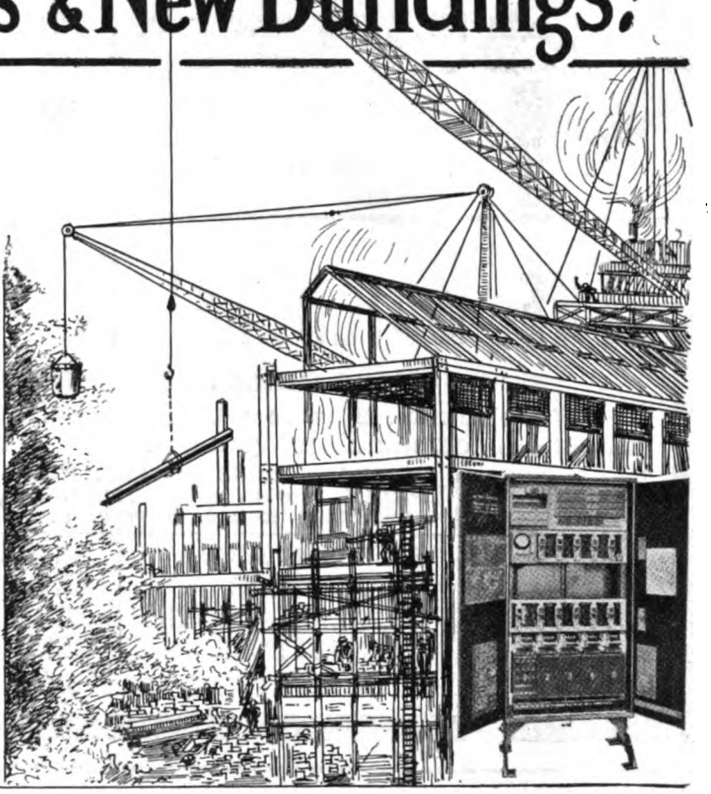
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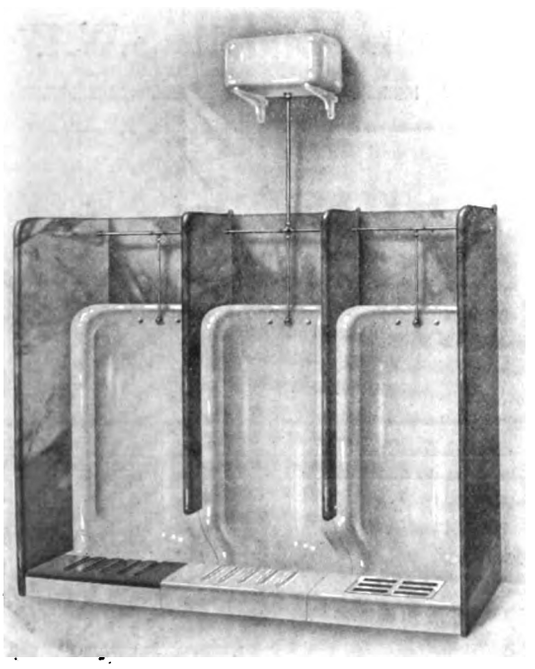
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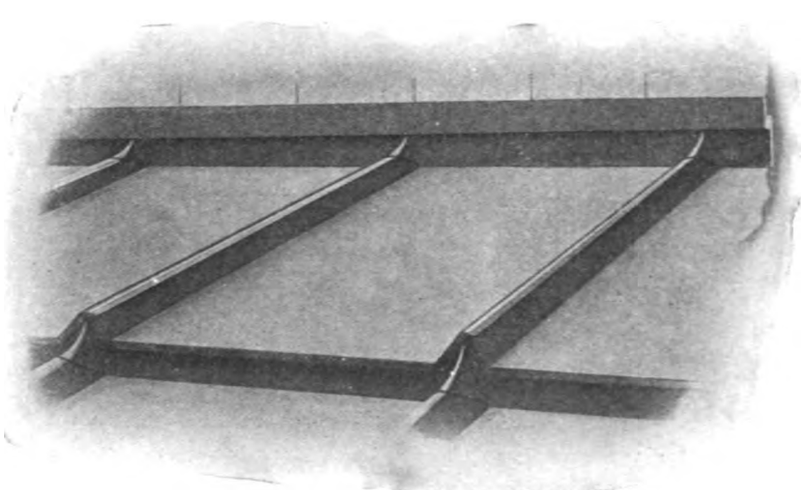
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The Professional Press and Free Criticism.

From a memorandum recently issued by the R.I.B.A. we quote the following :—

"All architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public *or professional Press* which tends to criticism or disparagement of an assessor or award cannot alter the final and binding nature of that award, but may prejudice architects and the whole competition system in the opinion of the public, and is therefore highly undesirable."

There seems to us to be certain reasons why architects should not write to the public Press in such matters, because the readers of that Press are hardly likely to appreciate or understand the points at issue and may form exaggerated ideas as to their importance.

But it equally seems to us to be reasonable that these matters should be ventilated in the professional Press, which mainly circulates among architects and those concerned in building—in a word, among those who are likely to be able to understand the points at issue.

From time to time we review competitions editorially. Are such reviews to be colourless statements merely describing designs and not expressing our views as to the rightness or otherwise of the award made? To our mind an architectural journal should not form simply a collection of news items, but should express convictions and have a definite policy on matters of importance.

But if we may express ourselves on the subject of an award, as architectural journals have often done, why should not any architect or architects write to us on the same subject? Our sole duty is surely to reject any communication which seems to us of a libellous nature or to be merely frivolous, but otherwise to publish it with or without comment of our own. If anything we write can be proved to be misleading or untrue we are willing to withdraw it if we can be shown to be in error. We are equally bound to write our comments or articles without showing prejudice and in a judicial spirit, and if we do so we think we have done all that can be reasonably demanded by anyone.

The whole question seems to boil down to this—is it more important to maintain the reputation of a certain assessor, or a certain award, or to uphold what we regard as the cause of justice; and surely in the event of conflicting views the latter must have the first claim on us?



HOUSE AT ESHER. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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Again, even if we assume that criticism of a certain result may tend to "prejudice the whole competition system," will that necessarily do architects any real harm? Buildings will be built and architects employed whether as the outcome of competitions or of direct appointments by public bodies, and good designs can be produced and good architects employed as a result of direct selection.

The difficulty raised by a bad award is this—that a certain authority have bound themselves under the existing system to accept it as "final and binding," and so not only a mistake has been committed but the results of that mistake are made irrevocable.

If, on the other hand, an architect is directly commissioned to get out a sketch design for any building and that sketch design does not satisfy his clients they are free to terminate the matter either by paying a fee agreed beforehand or the usual scale proportion of fees due for work abandoned at a certain stage.

The policy of the R.I.B.A., as we understand it, has never been to insist on the desirability of competitions *per se*, but to make recommendations as to the best way to carry them out, and seeing that the buildings will be erected and architects employed in either case; it seems to us to matter little which method is adopted. We shall in either case have the same number of buildings erected and the same number of architects employed; it is only the proportion between the two methods of selection which will be varied.

We may be asked what useful purpose is served by criticism if the award cannot be upset. The answer to this is that where a whole profession, through the publicity given in its own Press, becomes aware that a certain assessor has made a bad award there is far less chance that he will be employed a second time, because the nature of the mistake he has made becomes generally known. If nothing is to appear in the professional Press on such points, how is the President for the time being, or even the members of the Competition Committee, to know with certainty whether a mistake has been made?

Nor is it encouraging to an architect who has produced a design which should have received the premier position to feel that the facts are buried beneath an artificial structure of silence. If, on the contrary, it is known that he has been unfortunate he may receive compensation for what has occurred by being selected as one of the competitors in a limited competition or recommended to a public body for direct employment.



THE KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE: THE DRAWING ROOM. OLIVER HILL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Our arguments are based on the assumption that the present system—which we consider to be unsatisfactory—is to be maintained; and, in this case, we assert that it is of paramount importance that competition results should be freely and fairly discussed in the professional Press and that no attempt should be made to silence either the Press or individuals.

To do so is tantamount to ignoring the existence of a disease, instead of trying to extirpate it or to take steps to limit its contagion.

No man and no body of men can really be infallible in all circumstances, but if it is necessary for any particular object to assume that they are, and to act on the assumption, it is the more desirable that they should perform their duties knowing that any error of judgment is likely to be commented on in print and may deprive them of the chance of being employed in the same capacity.

We are, in these matters, too much afraid of the general public, who surely will not be surprised if they discover that an assessor is not necessarily

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infallible and his brother architects do not keep silent when an error is committed. No government can escape criticism because it is an authority invested with executive power, and if it could do so it would be generally admitted that public interests would suffer.

Our duty in such matters as are under discussion is, first and foremost, to say what we think without prejudice or favour; and, secondly, to give space for all comments and correspondence which reach us, unless it should appear to be ill-founded or malicious. If we favour anyone without sufficient cause, if we condemn anyone without sufficient reason, we have failed in one of the most important functions and have not maintained the dignity of the Press. Out of the recognition of truths reforms come, and if we are to keep abreast of the times our societies must be continually adjusting their conditions and improving their methods of procedure. Favours can only be given to comparatively few, but justice may be accorded to all, and is the right of the least important among us as well as the greatest.

Our Illustrations.

HOUSES AT MAIDENHEAD, BERKS., AND HOUSE ON SPRINGHEAD ESTATE, HASLEMERE, SURREY.

G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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Notes and Comments.

The Criticism of Amateurs.

We are continually coming across stringent criticism of modern buildings by gifted amateurs, which usually takes the form of a comparison of the appearance of modern work with the buildings of some old and time honoured city.

The critics do not often stop to think that one thing which we are up against is the enormous increase of scale required by modern requirements. Where our forefathers could carry on important businesses in buildings only some 20 to 30 ft. high, or composed of two storeys, we have to build tier on tier to heights of 80 feet and upwards. We are forced, willy-nilly, to employ long ranges of symmetrical windows placed closely together, for we are insistent on light now, and should never put up with the inconveniences of the past. The picturesque gable is automatically eliminated from our great buildings, and we get a series of horizontal stages which often offend our critics. But if they would but stop to think they would realise that it is not the modern architect but modern conditions which are at fault, and what they say would be modified in character.

University College.

An appeal is being made for £500,000 in celebration of the foundation of University College in 1827, when H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex laid the foundation of University College on April 30. This was the first time that University education was thrown open to all, without distinction of race, class or creed. The money asked for will, in a large measure, be used for various building projects, including a site and entirely new buildings for the Chemistry Department, for a University School of Architecture, accommodation for Statistics and Eugenics, for Sculpture Studios and the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology, as well as the enlargement of the Engineering Laboratories. The number of students has increased to 3,000, the last 18 years having been a period of expansion which it is hoped will be succeeded by consolidation. All Saints' Church, in Gordon Square, formerly known as All Saints' Church, is to be converted into a great ceremonial hall, designed by Professor Richardson. University College has a great and well deserved reputation, and we have no doubt the appeal will meet with a generous response.

The Cost of Repairs.

The cost of repairs to stonework exposed to the London atmosphere is often a heavy item, especially where Portland or some of our soundest stones have not been used. Sir Frank Baines puts down the cost of necessary repairs to the stonework of the Houses of Parliament at £1,000,000, while at the same time stating that the buildings as a whole are sound. Still putting the present cost of the Houses of Parliament at £12,000,000, it is notable that one-twelfth of that sum has to be expended on the stonework within a period of a single century. Such figures make us think of the comparative permanence of brick, and where economy of upkeep is a great consideration, brick possesses advantages which cannot be minimised. Doubtless though, science in good time may provide us with some means of giving greater permanence to our stone buildings in towns.

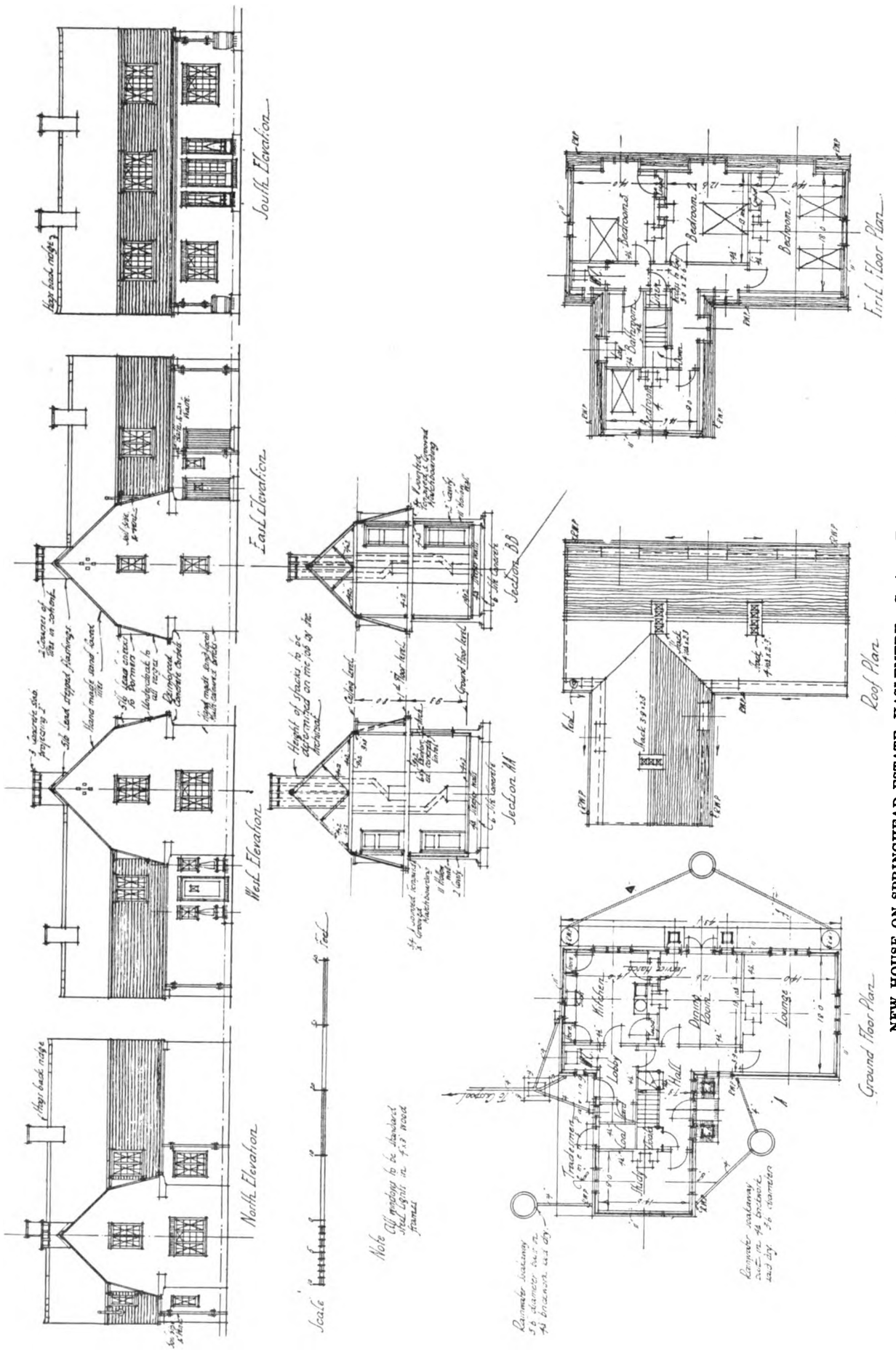
London.

Lecturing on the future of London at the Institute of Public Administration, Mr. Topham Forrest said that the London of 1950 would probably embrace Uxbridge on the west, Romford on the east, Dartford on the south-east, and Purley on the south. In 1823 the greatest distance from any part of London to the open country was 1½ to 2 miles, now the distance from the central area to open fields was 6 to 8 miles. He considered that if prompt action were taken a ring of park land might be maintained and that existing parks in the inner suburbs, which follow an approximately circular line, could be connected by boulevards, that of the north following the line of the Regent's Canal and Victoria Park, thus becoming a waterside promenade. Doubtless thinking to his American experiences he suggested that the railings round the public squares might be demolished, throwing the squares open to the street. Whether we have sufficient respect here for property to make this feasible remains to be seen! Forecasts are always interesting, but their realisation largely depends on our ability to take a bigger and more liberal view of needs and requirements than we are sometimes willing to do.

In any case the future development of London is a thing apart from that of any other of our great cities as it is so largely concerned with the world's commerce and not with some specialised trade, such as cotton or wool. It may, therefore, grow in size and importance even if greater competition and more stringent trade conditions tend to retard the development of other centres.

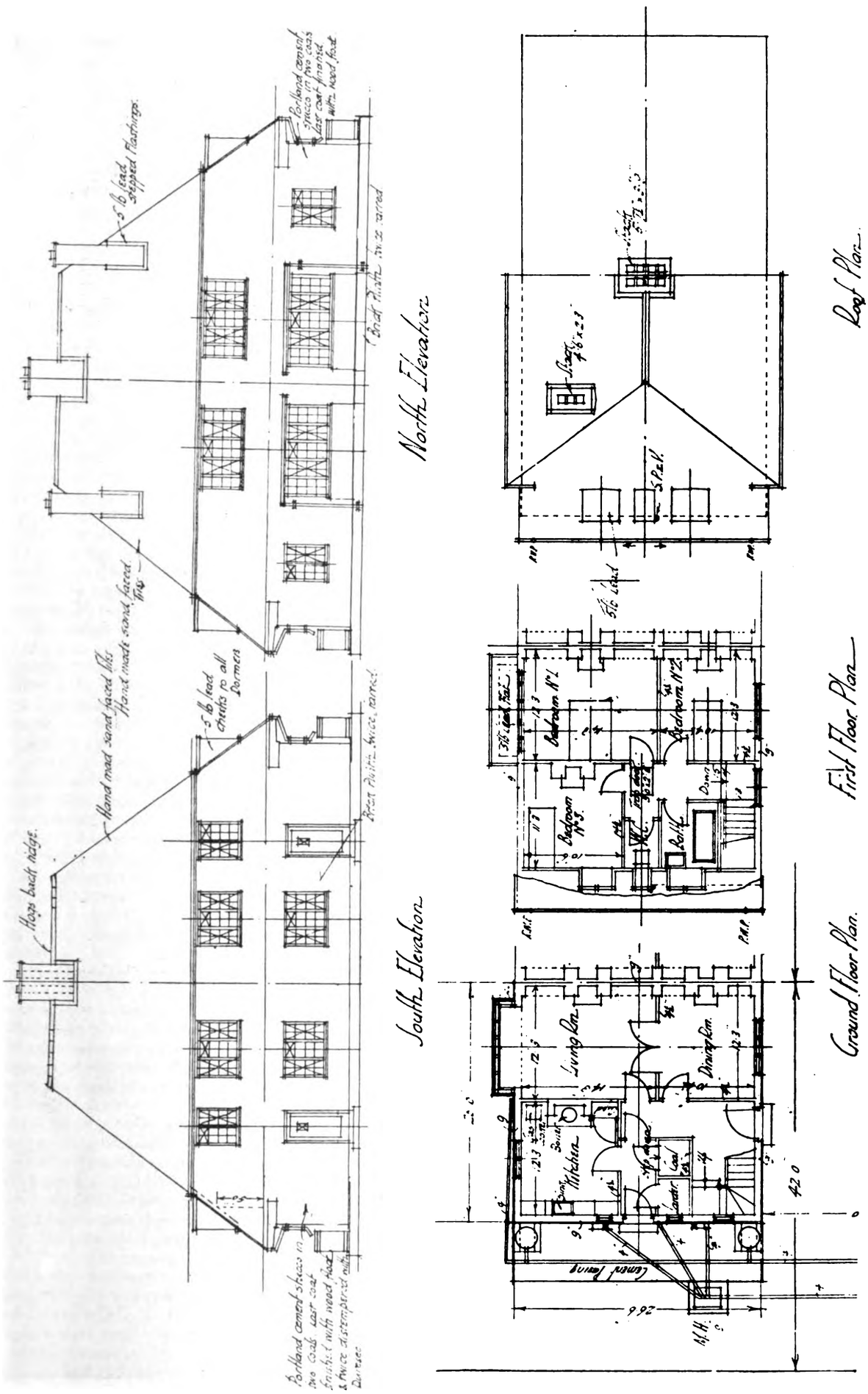
Supplementary to the notice in our issue of October 30 last, the following further particulars can be given regarding the new buildings in Moorgate Street for the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., for which Sir Aston Webb & Son are the architects and Leslie & Co., Ltd., general contractors: Gilbert Seale & Son, sculptors; J. Wontner-Smith, Gray & Co., Ltd., heating and hot water services; V. G. Middleton & Co., Ltd., electrical work; and Waygood-Otis lifts.

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NEW HOUSE ON SPRINGHEAD ESTATE, HASLEMERE G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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PAIR OF HOUSES, BRIDGE ROAD, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS. G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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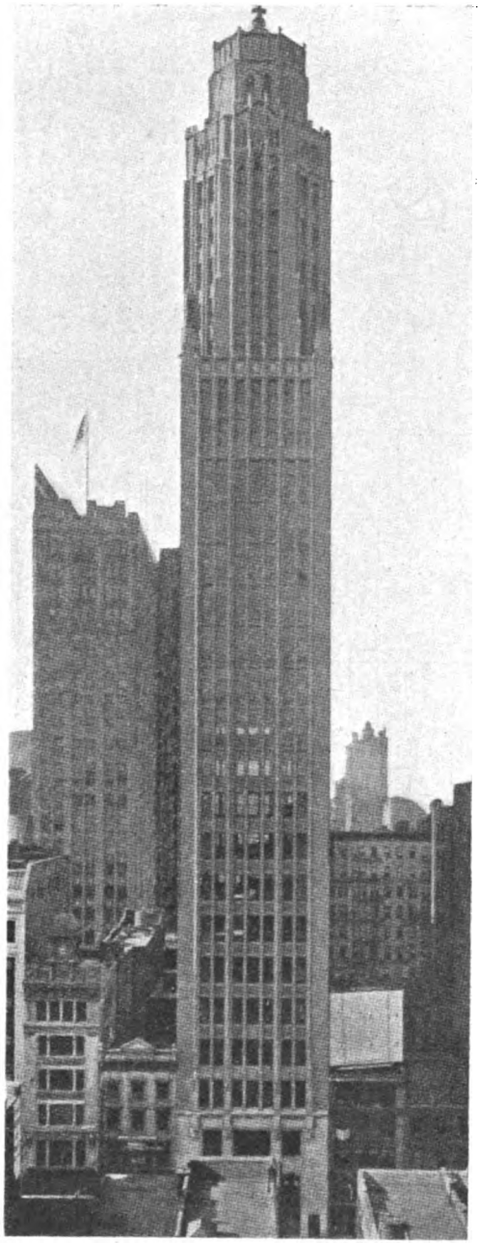
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The New York Skyscraper of Yesterday and To-day.—II.

By R. W. Sexton.

Twenty Years of Progress in Skyscraper Architecture.

The Singer building has ever continued to make its impress on the skyline of lower New York. Spurred on by the success which had crowned the efforts of Mr. Flagg and his Singer building, the architects of the Metropolitan Tower attempted to outdo any and all previous efforts. N. Le Brun & Sons, architects, were its designers. The



THE BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING, WEST 42 ST.
HELME & CORBETT, Architects.

location of the building was particularly fortunate, facing Madison Square Park, so that one was allowed an unobstructed view of the complete building from many different points of vantage. This fact is worth mentioning as few of the city's tall buildings are placed where they can be seen in "full length," so to speak, no matter where one stands. The New American Radiator building is one of the few others that is fortunate in this respect. Located on West Fortieth Street, it also faces a park—Bryant Park—so that from almost any position in the park, which extends north as far as Forty-second Street, an unobstructed view of the complete building can be obtained. The Metropolitan Tower building comes under the category of the "combined tower type," a name which we have taken, for lack of a better one, to designate the third type in the development of the skyscraper. The tower is its main feature and it rises high above the surrounding mass of the combining structure.

A few years later the Woolworth building arose to its remarkable height. It was based on somewhat similar lines as the Metropolitan, with its main feature a tower-like form, subordinated by other forms which all led up to the tower, making it more prominent and accentuating its height. In fact, the success of the Woolworth building was really due to its height. As the tallest of the city's buildings —even now it still can claim that distinction—it aroused interest and respect. It proved to be, as, no doubt, was expected, a great advertisement for the owner and his business enterprises, whose name it carries. Cass Gilbert, too, the architect, was brought prominently into the limelight, although not for the first time, for his West Street building of a few years earlier had been extremely successful. As an engineering feat, the Woolworth still heads the list of delicate construction. The commercial element had again been here brought to the fore, but the artistic had made such strides that it could never give up now, and the prospect of amicably combining art and commercialism seemed near at hand. As already inferred, this tall, soaring mass, with its central, tower-like form, was suggestive of the next type of skyscraper to be given serious consideration. Instead of combining a tower with a mass or structural body, it seemed possible, especially under certain restrictions of floor or lot space, that the entire building itself take the form of a tower. It was this idea which Helme & Corbett, the architects, incorporated in the design of the Bush Terminal Sales Building on West Forty-second Street, about five years later, in 1917, to be exact. It was a success, a masterful solution of the problem which it presented. Its application was, nevertheless, limited, for, in order to retain the necessary proportions to give the effect of a tower, a building with a floor plan even approaching that of some of the larger modern buildings must needs be of impossible height. And yet it aided materially in the solving of the problem of skyscraper design. The Bush building took its place as probably the most successful of the buildings of this type.

It should here be noted that architects enthusiastically accepted the tower type or idea as the most satisfactory solution of the design of buildings of limited floor area. The city has many interesting examples of the adaptation of the principle on which the Bush building is based. Perhaps some other buildings, by the design of their crowning motives, gave even more the appearance of a tower, as a tower is generally conceived, than did the building designed by Helme and Corbett; but it must always be borne in mind that architects were not merely designing towers, but actually skyscrapers in the form of towers. There is a big difference. What to do with those buildings in which the floor plan made it inadaptable to the tower idea was another big problem. Suggestions were soon forthcoming, however, and not long after, about 1920, one idea was embodied in the Fraternities Building on East Thirty-eighth Street, designed by the architects, Murgatroyd and Ogden. The building was conceived as a massed group of towers. There was one central tower which carried to the extreme height of the structure, and smaller ones subordinate to it which culminated several storeys below. The idea was entirely satisfactory. The soaring quality of the building was accentuated, the mass interesting and in no way interrupted, and the form and design in every respect pleasing.

The massed-tower type, let us call it that, was the signal for a new chapter in skyscraper architecture. Although causing no particular stir in architectural circles at the time of its inception, nor even realising itself that it presented any more than ordinary progress in skyscraper architecture,

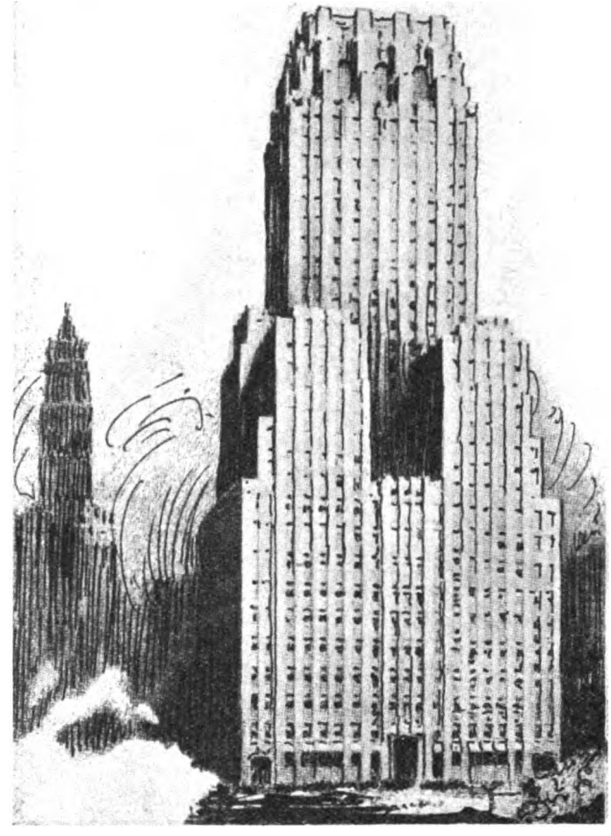
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it was this type of building which suggested, and even demonstrated, the possibilities of the setback, and it was only a few years later, in 1922, that the zoning law, establishing the setback, was put in force. The setback law, as we all know, revolutionised skyscraper architecture. The old types continued for a time, adapted to meet the new stipulations and requirements; but before long, inspired by the enthusiasm which the setback created, and realising more and more its opportunities, a new style actually began to appear. Skyscraper architecture—a style—thoroughly American in its design and characteristic of the country in which it originated—had become a reality. The New York Telephone Company's new building—the Barclay-Vesey, as it is called—on West Street, designed by McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin, now nearing completion, represents the highest state of perfection which modern skyscraper architecture has attained.

Thus, then, we may describe the various stages in the development of the skyscraper as, first, the box; second, the all-over design box; third, the surmounted or combined tower; fourth, the tower; fifth, the massed tower; and finally, sixth, the setback. These designations must not be considered too literally. They represent, as well as any method could, probably, the steps by which the pinnacle was attained. It must not be understood, however, that the earlier types passed out of existence with the introduction of a new idea. In fact, frequently an older one was recalled and given an entirely new interpretation. Such a building as the Flatiron Building, at the junction of Broadway and Twenty-third Street, included many characteristics of the very earliest box type; for example, the heavy overhanging cornice, but it represented much more advanced thought than those of previous years. And we might go on and mention many other buildings of equal importance, all of which contributed in no small way to the actual development of skyscraper architecture.

These several buildings, already mentioned, represent the progress made in the development of the skyscraper during the last twenty years. They serve to mark the various steps or phases of skyscraper design at intervals of approximately every five years from 1905 to the present time. Let us recall them once more to mind, in the order in which they appeared. First, the Singer Building, the surmounted tower type. Second, the Woolworth Building, a tower also prominent in its design, but more as a central feature which the remainder of the building leads up to. The combined tower type, as we have called it. Third, the Bush Building, strictly the tower type. Fourth, the Fraternities Building, the massed tower type. And Sixth and last, the Telephone Building, the setback type. That is the history of the skyscraper during the last twenty years in a nutshell. With its development we find woven the names of such immortals as Stanford White, John Carrere, Richard Hunt, Donn Barber, to say nothing of that vast number of the living who are still giving of their full efforts to raise the standards of American architecture throughout the country.

It is not necessary to stress the various advantages and disadvantages of the different types by which the skyscraper attained its goal. In the perfection of the setback principle, we can be assured that any inconveniences will be discarded, and likewise all conveniences retained. Certain of the older forms, for example, were economically unsound, while others were impractical from some other angle. As regards design, it is interesting to note that architects were so engrossed in the study of mass and form, that motif was relegated to second place. Originality of motifs had given way entirely to adaptation of period ideas. Adaptation, however, under such extreme conditions, was originality in practice if not in theory, but once the mass became stabilised, originality of motif was bound to appear, and did, when the zoning law was inaugurated. Commercialism and art had actually smoothed out all their differences, and skyscraper architecture attained its goal. In the design of the skyscraper—and by that I mean its motifs and not its mass alone—from its earliest inception, the ideas so successfully incorporated in period designs, were always influential, as in all phases of architectural design during the last twenty to twenty-five years. It sounds almost ludicrous to associate the delicate and refined designs of the Adams brother of England with skyscraper architecture; and yet there it is, in accurate detail, in the design of the Vanderbilt Hotel building, for example, a building of twenty storeys or more. Or again, whoever in originating the Gothic motives in the fourteenth century would have believed that those very ideas would be introduced into the design of a thirty-storey building? They have been, in the Bush, Trinity, and, more modernised, perhaps, in the American Radiator building. The Italian and Spanish, too, have been revived and reincarnated into the designs of skyscrapers. The classic has probably been more generally used than any other, while the staid and dignified lines of the French Louis XVI—classic in its inspiration—have found their way into the designs of buildings ranging anywhere from



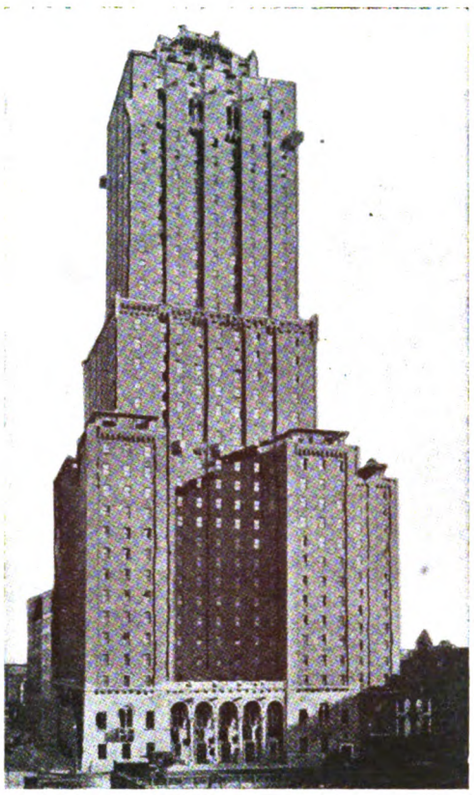
THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.'S NEW BUILDING, 1925.
McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, Architects.

five to forty-five storeys. But, thanks be, the setback has inspired our architects to new ideas. The Hotel Shelton, designed by Arthur Loomis Harmon, which was probably the first of the tall buildings to be erected under the new law, opened a new chapter in skyscraper design. The old forms and motifs had disappeared. There is little or no suggestion of period motives, except, perhaps, in the arched colonnade on the street level, and in every way it severs all connection with the old incongruous forms. Americanism seemed to have found a means of expression, at last. And yet we must not minimise the efforts and achievements of those of earlier days. Such a problem as the skyscraper presented—intricate in every way—could not be solved in the twinkling of an eye. One step led to another, until finally the entire barrier had been broken down. Architecture had won out.

So the setback becomes a type. We hope it will be a permanent proposition, for it seems to hold possibilities that will take care of future needs for some time to come.

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We hesitate at predictions, although those with more imaginative minds than our own have conceived setback skyscrapers with rows of terraces twenty floors above the street level, gardens thirty storeys in the air, and the whole city's skyline seldom falling beneath the level of the Woolworth Building, with its fifty-six storeys. The adoption of the setback type, however, does not mean that architects have nothing further to do, and may retire for



HOTEL SHELTON. ARTHUR LOOMIS HARMON, Architect.

the rest of their lives. Only certain lines of the mass are drawn by the setback law. Opportunities for form and motif are greater than ever before. Even many of the old forms are adaptable to the setback idea, although in their new interpretation and environment they would never be recognised. The Shelton Hotel, for example, is suggestive of the massed tower type of earlier years; the American Radiator building is representative of the tower type, as governed by the setback law. By far the greatest benefit that American architecture can hope to derive from the setback type is already evident. It is the inspiration which will urge architects on to create a new style. The setback is of American origin. The type of building which it has inspired is also American. For the first time since the skyscraper was introduced, skyscraper architecture means a tall building of American design. For skyscraper architecture is actually an American style of architectural design.

While intending in no way to diminish or to detract from the talent and ability of the American architect in his masterful solution of the problem with which he found himself confronted, due credit must also be given the American inventor and manufacturer for their part in urging architects to greater accomplishments. Industry and manufacture have actually set the pace during the remarkable progress of the last twenty years. After all, structure—building materials and their stipulated methods of construction—is the foundation from which form and design arise. The prominent part which modern structural materials have played in the history of the development of the skyscraper during these last twenty years should never be lost sight of. Steel and concrete construction, for example, since their first conception, have been a vital factor in the perfection of the skyscraper. Modern terra cotta also offered opportunities which gave new ideas to architecture. The revived interest in wrought iron and the awakening of a better craftsmanship in varied lines has had its effect, too, on skyscraper design. Stone and brick, in new settings and modern environments, have urged architects on to unthought of possibilities. And in equipment, too, industry had kept apace. Fireproof materials of various descriptions have been devised to take care of an increasing necessity. Elevators, which play such a prominent part in making tall buildings practical, have been so perfected that the chance for accidents have been almost entirely eliminated; and, in its most modern construction, as in operation in the new Standard Oil Building, on lower Broadway, of which Carrera & Hastings, Shreve & Lamb were the architects, the cars stop automatically in response to a signal, so that the services of an attendant are reduced to a minimum, the safety of the car increased and its service extended.

The outstanding feature of this modern style of American architecture which the skyscraper has been instrumental in introducing, is probably the close relation of its decorative interest in its structural plan. In the first place, its form, or better, its mass, is based solely on its structure. That is as it should be. Then, secondly, its decorative motifs are devised and applied wholly to accentuate this form. That gives a reason for its ornament, no matter what that ornament may be, and that reason is to emphasise certain lines of its structure—actually its form—thereby creating interest in some places more than in others, a direct application of the principle of subordination in design.

So, then, in discarding the periods as a means of inspiration, we have not, in originating a new or modern style, created anything that is freakish or radical, as things labelled "modernist" are apt to be considered these days; rather we have gone back to the very first and basic principles of architecture for the foundation.

R.I.B.A. Notes.

Exhibition of Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Architecture.—On the recommendation of the Exhibition Joint Committee it was decided to hold an Exhibition of Dominion and Colonial Architecture in the R.I.B.A. Galleries in the autumn of 1926 and an Exhibition of Indian Architecture in the spring or autumn of 1927.

Exhibition of Garden Architecture.—On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee the Council authorised the expenditure necessary for the organisation of an Exhibition of Garden Drawings and Photographs from April 7 to 21, 1926.

London Architecture Medal.—On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee it was decided to amend the conditions of award of the London Architecture Medal. The revised conditions will be published in due course.

London Squares and Open Spaces.—On the recommendation of the Town Planning and Housing Committee it was decided to approach the London County Council with a view to their including in a General Powers Bill certain new powers with regard to squares and open spaces in London.

Allied Societies.—The Rhodesian Institute of Architects was admitted as an Allied Society of the R.I.B.A.

The British Architects' Conference, 1926.—A provisional programme for the British Architects' Conference to be held in London from June 14 to June 19 was approved and a Grand Committee and an Executive Committee were appointed for the purpose of organising the Conference.

Probationership of the R.I.B.A.—On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education the School Certificate of the University of Durham was included in the list of examinations recognised.

London County Council General Powers Bill, 1926.—It was decided that a petition should be lodged in opposition to the London County Council General Powers Bill 1926 in respect of the powers which were sought in connection with new regulations for reinforced concrete buildings and drainage.

The Contributory Pensions Act, 1925.—On the recommendation of the Architects' and Builders' Consultation Board it was decided that in view of the obligations which will be placed upon building employers in the matter of contributions for their employees by the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, which came into force on January 4, 1926, members should be advised to include an amount as a separate item in bills of quantities to cover liabilities arising from the requirements of this Act in continuation of the existing practice with regard to other insurance provisions.

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Former and Present Worship in Architecture.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Two buildings which were erected for the same purpose face each other in London. Both were built to God with prayer. The cost of each was great, and each is typical of its time. One arose in the thirteenth century by will of a weak and extravagant king, continually at his devotions, whose subjects did not join in his prayers for its success for the reason that it was paid for by his fines and extortions imposed on them. Contrasted with this, the other arose in our day from the prayers, gifts and sacrifices of a worshipful denomination, fervid in preaching and prayer, which believes in personal communion with God. The king was religious for his day, but his day was dark and his faith superstition. But the faithful multitude of to-day, who paid for their temple, drew nigh to their Maker with a trust guided by the light of reason.

My contrast of these two edifices is not primarily architectural. Such brief and superficial analysis as I give, in the limits of this article, is to get at something deeper than their designers knew. I wish to see the spirits of their ages revealed in them.

On the exterior of the early church we see rows of great buttresses, at the top of each being a niche sheltering the figure of a king, saint, hero or worthy, and above that a pinnacle. Between these projections are large pointed windows each enclosing two lancets, some plain, others trefoil, capped by quatrefoil and cinquefoil lights. Above these, in the triforium, are broad, pointed, triangular arch ends, enclosing, in the nave, three cinquefoil circled windows, and, in the transept, a single eight-cusped circle. The triforium is crested by a balustrade pierced by quatrefoils on the nave, and by a battlemented range on the transept. Over the aisle roof in the clearstory rise the great pointed arches, each spanning two pointed windows surmounted by a cinquefoil circled window. Flying buttresses run up to the walls and to the battlemented parapet, from which spring the steep roofs of the nave and the transepts.

Entering, one sees vistas in every direction of living trunks with springing branches folding together high overhead. Arches between diapered spandrels, leap upward and point sharply toward Heaven. Arcades run around the walls. But light pours in from these walls, which are not stone but the glass of vast lancet and wheel windows, sometimes clear, sometimes gem-like in hues. Grey beauty and mystery lure the eye down high, narrow aisles, through the towering, ribbed nave, into the triforium's arched recesses, up the soaring transepts, then to the solemn sanctuary with its chapels and ambulatory.

East of this is a sixteenth century chapel, built by another devout but avaricious monarch. It is not austere and simple, like the main church, but is a miracle of laced loveliness, whose walls are stone as plastic and delicate as porcelain, and whose roof is arched into a wilderness of fans, lilies and roses.

If the mercenary tyranny of the royal builder of the thirteenth century weighed for aught in this erection, it should show blemishes. But there are none. Every solemn pier, as it were, is a great arm whose ribs fold aloft like hands in supplication to the Unseen. Its vaults are lovely, but decorated with sacred symbols, as recesses for player. Glorious as the windows were, their jewelled tones were preludes to the splendours about the throne of God. Not a figure or a decoration but joined earth to Heaven in holiness or beauty.

The sixteenth century chapel was a degeneracy from all this. It was a worship of grace, as well as of God. But it, too, knelt to the Almighty, though with less self-abnegation than the old. As the loveliness of goddesses under Praxiteles was a decline from the "grand and square" Phidian gods, so this twined tendrils about the oak of faith.

Facing this ancient church is the temple of the present. It is stone faced. A curved entrance bay has a centre door, the jambs of which are bundled rods and an ax, the fasces; the lintel is a flourish of foliage about a central scroll and palms. Above this is a huge round-topped window, of curious pane-pattern, the jambs of which are horizontal fillets and leaves; the arch being hidden under a large volute scroll and two great classic females holding out to each other sheets of garlands, whose legs hang down on the jambs. Underneath its fluted base is a sarcophagus-like embellishment, with drapery, swords and spears, flanked by bas-reliefs of horses.

On either side of the centre door on the ground floor of this bay is a squared plain door, over which are the fasces. A heavy rounded moulding runs above these doors across the entire structure, over which is a variety of entablature broken by engaged plinths and ornamented panels. From this, in the bay, rise six large composite half-columns, coupled on each side of the commanding centre window. Between the paired half-columns and the outer single half-columns are empty niches with shell tops, over which are heavy projecting squared shields, or panels, above scrolled urns, rods and chains, and under carved eagles with drapery and pendants. The real entablature surmounts this across the whole façade. In this frieze is a row of low rectangular windows, with projecting sills which break the architrave. Over the capitals of the half-columns are broken projections alternately faced with the heads of a female, a lion, a bull and an eagle; above which is a line of dentils.

Each side of the curved bay entrance is a wall streaked with horizontally recessed joints and perpendicularly by two double superimposed composite pilasters. Here are squared doors capped by fasces, and, above, vertical window slits and the same low rectangular windows in the frieze, below which are great scrolled and wreathed shields, with trumpets, helmets, drapery and pendants.

Back of, and projecting from these walls, are the plain end walls, the quoins of which are deeply recessed. From the heavy rounded moulding capping the podium of each wall are raised panelled plinths for each of four half columns and end pilasters. This portion is lighted on each side by three huge round topped windows, crested by crowns, urns, rods and foliage, above which are the big squared shields, or panels, adorned by helmets, eagles, drapery and pendants.

Over all this is a flat attic with scrolled end buttresses and two octagonal windows. Above this appears to be a high storey in the form of a Greek cross, which, however, is a mere elevation for the gallery within. It is horizontally streaked with recessed joints. The intersections of the arms of the cross are walled in, and each filling contains a vast bull's-eye window. On the finished ends of the cross are great shallow recesses containing six engaged Ionic columns, with two coupled sets in the centre and two pilasters on each side. Between these columns are a round topped centre window and two small side windows. An entablature surmounts this storey, over which is a vast elevated curved pediment, or blank panel.

From this apparent storey rises the squared dome base, with its corners cut off, the cut portion being streaked with recessed joints and adorned with large squared ornate panels.

In appearance the vast black dome is square, with elliptical bull's-eye windows in the centre of the sides, but in reality it is octagonal, the corners being cut away and the resulting band adorned with urns, helmets, flags at the base and with shells, wreaths and palms half way up. It fits its base, and is capped by a squared balustrade with great corner urns. From this rises the big squared Renaissance lantern.

On entering this building, the visitor is flourished up to the auditorium, first by a grand centre curved stairway, then, under a broad, heavily foliated arch, by two curved stairs, then a single, then again a double curved sweep, to a Doric entrance hall with a row of coupled columns. These flights of stairs are embellished by iron scrolled handrails.

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The auditorium, under the vast coffered, flowered, wreathed and latticed dome, with its rosettes, dentils, modillions, foliations and four shell-topped niches, is finely adapted to preaching. One side is filled by the mighty organ and great platform pulpit. The main floor is spacious, and above this on three sides are deep galleries under the sweeping arches of the Greek cross, each lit by the three windows noted from the outside. In what appear from the inside as pendentives are the four big bull's-eyes. Broken entablatures, pilasters, panels, scrolls, leaves, sheaves, dosserets, modillions, lion's heads, brattishing, dentils, coffers, curved pediments and bays, corbels, friezes, rolled mouldings, abound in this temple of worship.

If the character of its builders should sanctify architecture, this should at least be sincere. Yet it is false in everything. Its symbolism is a lie. Even as a secular hall it is a counterfeit "style." God is not in it. Beauty is not in it. Honesty is not in it. No reverence is here. It is a clutter—a clutter of French Opera House elements, badly used, with meaningless "decoration."

Why should the building raised by a superstitious despot in a dark age be holy, and another, erected by a godly denomination in an enlightened time, be false? I think because, beyond the monarch, the thirteenth century had a soul to make God the chief concern of man, to which builders must conform. On the other hand, our day, externalised, materialised, despiritualised and over-intellectualised by soulless and sceptical science and vulgarising democracy does not hold God the supreme concern of man; so that, notwithstanding the faith of the founders of this edifice, neither they nor its architects could put into it anything holy or true. The soul of the age compelled the one. But the other reflects a day when the fire of faith is dead in mankind. The architects of the latter tried to speak a forgotten tongue, so could not even get the truth of a column or of a pediment.

This self-evident contrast, seen by thousands every day, is worth emphasising just to enforce this truth. How much better it would have been had the builders of our day "adapted," or even literally copied, a beautiful type from the ages of faith.

Correspondence.

Contrast in Present Paintings.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—I will be obliged if you could find space in your Journal to print this letter. In the notice contained in your issue of the 19th inst. on the exhibition of Modern English Art at The Mayor Gallery, your contributor Mr. Loren H. B. Knox, not only hurls approbrious epithets at the works of various artists included in the Exhibition, which he is, of course, fully entitled to do, but he goes further and criticises both an unfortunate visitor who happened to be in the Gallery at the time, and the personnel of the Gallery itself. I quote from his review.

"To which the echoing youth, paid connoiseur of the establishment, gurgled assent as to flashing insight (sic)."

The youth referred to can be no one but myself since the personnel of my Gallery consists of myself (the owner and manager) and a lady secretary. I protest that it would not only be in the interest of good manners but of accurate criticism if Mr. Knox grounded his assertions on a more intimate acquaintanceship with facts. And I must add that it seems to me an undesirable and, I admit, disconcerting innovation, when art critics slay not only the painters whose works are there for exhibition, but the visitors and personnel who, so far as I am aware, are not.—Yours very truly,

F. HOYLAND MAYOR.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—Not the faintest reflection on the personal character of anyone visiting or connected with the Mayor Gallery was intended in my article of February 19. Mr. Mayor naturally resents my remarks on his exhibition which I consider an epitome of the soulless vulgarity and ugliness standard in æsthetics to-day. But I do not think he can rightly construe what I said into anything but a scoring of the "works" shown and a reflection on the soundness of his judgment on art and that of the young man visitor in extolling the same. At the beginning of my article I said, "I shall speak of them (the pictures) as epochal manifestations, without a trace of personal consideration."

My attack was solely on what I think the hideous perversion of "art" there shown. It strikes me that so long as the Mayor Gallery exhibits to and for the public, the canvases should be open to the same breadth of interpretation as would be those of the Royal Academy, for example. If I were writing up pictures there and saw what I thought particularly atrocious "art," over which people whom I considered affected cultists were expressing delight, I ask Mr. Mayor, would it or would it not be permissible to comment on the fact? I think that even he will admit that it would. How then does his gallery differ?

I see there a collection, open to the public, of what I believe to be utter perversions of painting in the form of Post-Impressionistic, Cubistic and other distortions, which, from my point of view, cannot be regarded as phases of art. Is it of any interest to my readers to know whether or not anyone approves of these æsthetic atrocities? I think it is. How shall I show that? A young man enters who looks intelligent. I do not give his name, or know his name, or care to know him or his name. He does approve of the specimens, as I think from affectation, false knowledge, imitation and as an echo of what he considers "advanced ideas" on "art." The Gallery proprietor whom I do not recognise, but who also looks intelligent, assents to his approval. I marvel that two apparently rational beings can do this. May I utter that marvel? If I think these two are representative of a type of hyper cultivated individuals who thus foster what is not true art by extolling the counterfeit, have I not a right to note their folly?

It goes without saying that either Mr. Mayor or his paid assistant would endorse those encomiums. Mr. Mayor honestly, but I believe wrongly, thinks these canvases in his gallery are true art, and he has a perfect right to try to sell them. Equally I have a right to try to educate the public to some degree of sense on this subject.

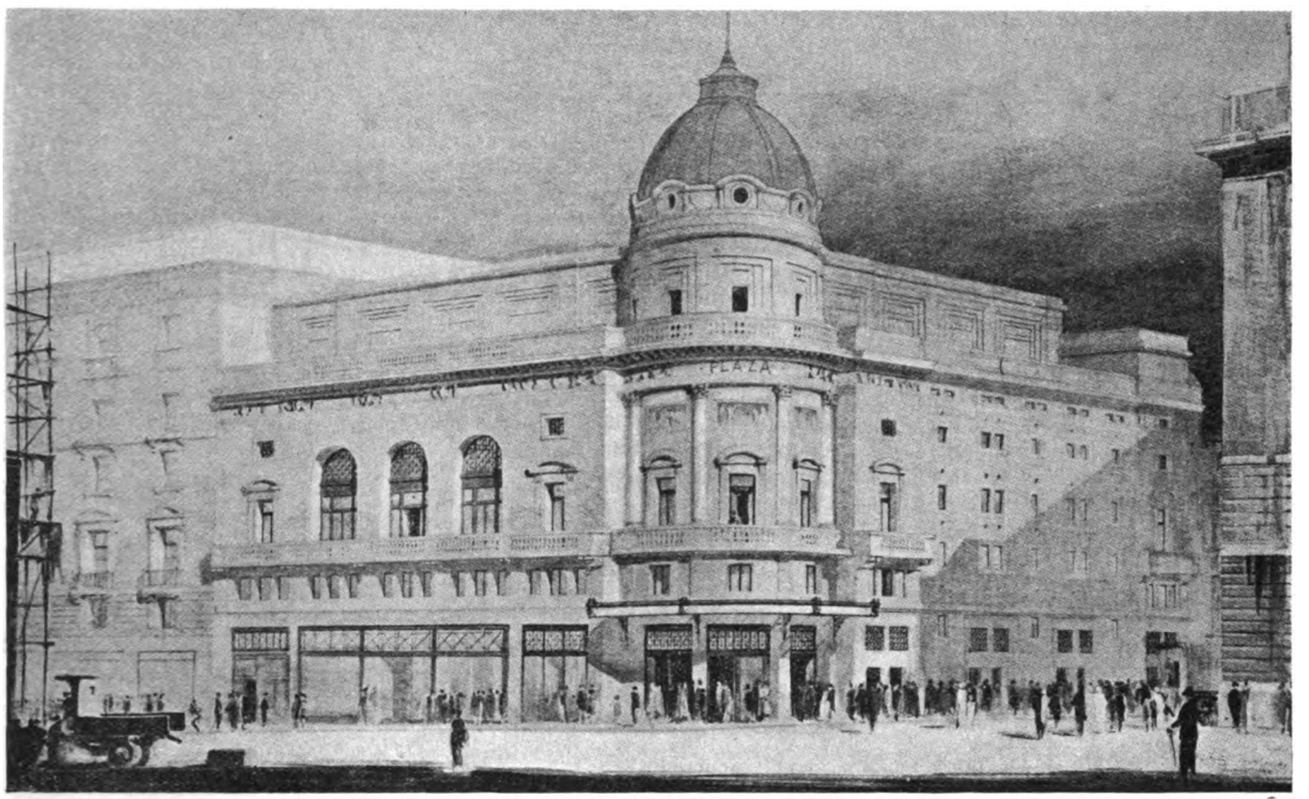
Mr. Mayor must know that I am not writing a social-æsthetic column. I am not echoing the false twaddle of the ordinary art reviewer. My aim is to do what I can utterly to extirpate ideas from the public mind that there is the faintest trace of æsthetic verity in such "art" as that to which his establishment seems devoted. He, and all others who display such stuff, I believe, deserve blame. It is because no one talks sense on this subject that these counterfeits are exhibited and lauded by "connoisseurs" and "art critics," who are incapable of going right on the subject. They have no capacity to know age-soul focalised by the artist's soul.

In all fairness and friendliness, I will tell Mr. Mayor, but without compliments of conventional nonsense, that ere long I trust that neither he nor the directors of any other art gallery, private or public, will show this type of output, which is not true art, nor a phase in the development of art, but only the fungi of its decay and dissolution.—Yours, etc.

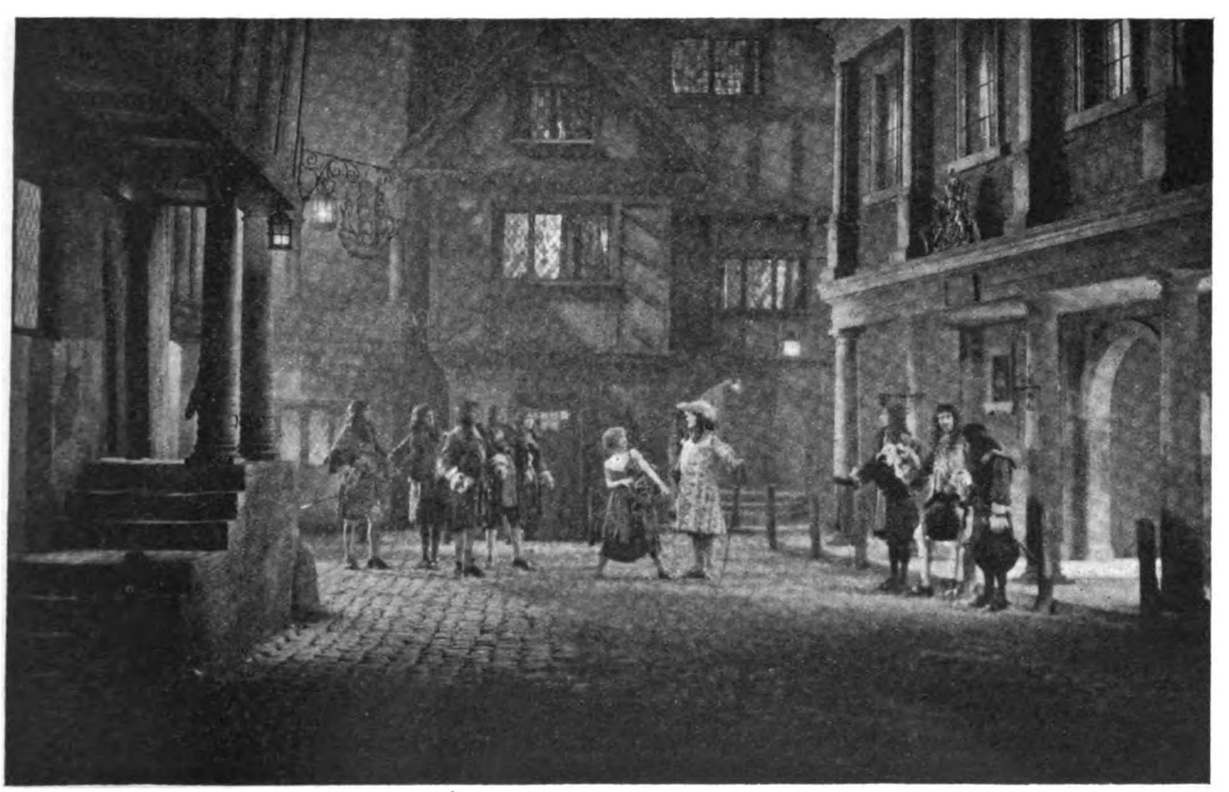
LOREN H. B. KNOX.

A noticeable feature of the present building activity is the number of concrete houses included by local authorities in their 1926 programmes. Within the first six weeks of this year estimates for the erection of no fewer than 10,385 concrete dwellings have been passed.

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EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW PLAZA THEATRE. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
Perspective Drawing. MESSRS. LOWRY & WOODHOUSE, Architects.



THE FAMOUS MEETING BETWEEN CHARLES II. AND NELL GWYN.
From a First National Film Picture entitled, "Nell Gwyn," at the Plaza Theatre, which opened on Tuesday, March 2, 1926.

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Book Notes.

A French Work on Construction.

"Traité Pratique de Construction Moderne," by C. E. Sée, engineer and architect. Vols. I. and II. Gauthier-Villars et Cie. Paris: 55 Quai des Grands-Augustins.

We have been interested in looking over a French work on Building Construction contained in two paper-backed volumes of some 500 pages each, and written with the logical completeness and clarity which distinguish most French books dealing with scientific and quasi-scientific subjects. The first volume deals with materials, natural and manufactured, methods of brick and tile making, heating, ventilation and water supply, drainage, sanitary work, electricity and aspects. The second volume covers the subject of foundations, the strength of masonry vaults and arches, walls, and also those of reinforced materials; joinery, including that of shop fronts, staircase construction, the strength of materials, the construction of scaffolds, and steel and ferro-concrete roofs and other constructional forms. Our methods are so different from those employed on the Continent that these volumes, though very interesting, will chiefly be of use to those who are commissioned to carry out work in France or Belgium; but as far as we can judge, every aspect of building receives adequate treatment and explanation.

Mitchell's "Building Construction," Part II.

"Building Construction," by Charles F. Mitchell. Part II. Advanced Course. 10th edition. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn.

This is a new addition of a valuable book on construction, which is designed for the use of advanced and honours candidates for various professional examinations. The rapid extension of the application of steel and ferro-concrete to building, and the increasing necessity for economy in their use have made a correct knowledge of the stresses and principles of design in such materials most necessary.

The chapters dealing with the theory underlying such design have, therefore, been rewritten and extended. Beyond its use for students, the book is intended to form a useful reference for all those engaged in building operations.

The volume is composed of twenty-eight chapters, the first sixteen of which deal with materials generally, while the succeeding five treat of steelwork and ferro-concrete construction, and include a chapter on graphic statics. The three next chapters cover the subjects of roofs, joinery, stairs and handrailing, and the last chapters deal with sanitation and water supply, electric bells and lighting, and hot-water and ventilating apparatus. An appendix contains specimens of the examination papers set by various authorities.

The book contains 999 pages and about 800 illustrations, which are well and clearly reproduced. The best comments on a work of reference can only adequately be made by one who has used it continually over a period of time, but from what we know of its past popularity and can gather by a brief examination of its pages, the book should prove a useful addition to an architect's library.

A Book of Furniture.

"My Book of Furniture," by Maurice Adams, A.R.I.B.A.: Maurice Adams, Ltd., Adams House, 6 Granville Place, Portman Square, W.1. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Maurice Adams has very wisely devoted his energies to the design and construction of furniture, and in a small but attractive book of 107 pages has given the results of his efforts. The office and showrooms of the company known as Maurice Adams, Ltd., are at Adams House, 6 Granville Place, Portman Square, London, W.1. Much of the furniture illustrated does not conform to any one type or style, but is closely reminiscent of the Queen Anne and William and Mary period types simplified, and almost all of it relies on the natural beauty of the wood used on the value of curved forms rather than on mouldings. Mr. Adams has named much of his furniture "Queen Alexandra," or "King George V." style, and many of the examples shown are excellent and refined. We do not altogether like the high and somewhat acute rounded forms which Mr. Adams affects in many of his mirrors and dressing-tables, nor do we much care for his "horn" beds, in which the foot of the bed is marked at each angle by what is practically an upturned leg, but in making these two criticisms we exhaust all we have to mention in dispraise of the furniture shown. The evolution of new forms in design is attended, as we all know, with great difficulty, and yet may be a commercial necessity if a furniture designer is ever to make an independent reputation and not give us essays on well-known styles and types. Some of the furniture illustrated conforms to styles, being described as Cromwellian, Chippendale or Cabriole, and these more strictly stylistic works are among the best of those illustrated. The book is gratifying as showing a large amount of work marked by restraint and simplicity, and it is evident that a visit to the company's showrooms would well repay anyone wishing to furnish a house.

The Wren Society.

Vol. II of the Wren Society, 1925. St. Paul's Cathedral: Original Wren drawings from the collection in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral. Issued only to subscribers and printed for the Wren Society at the University Press, Oxford.

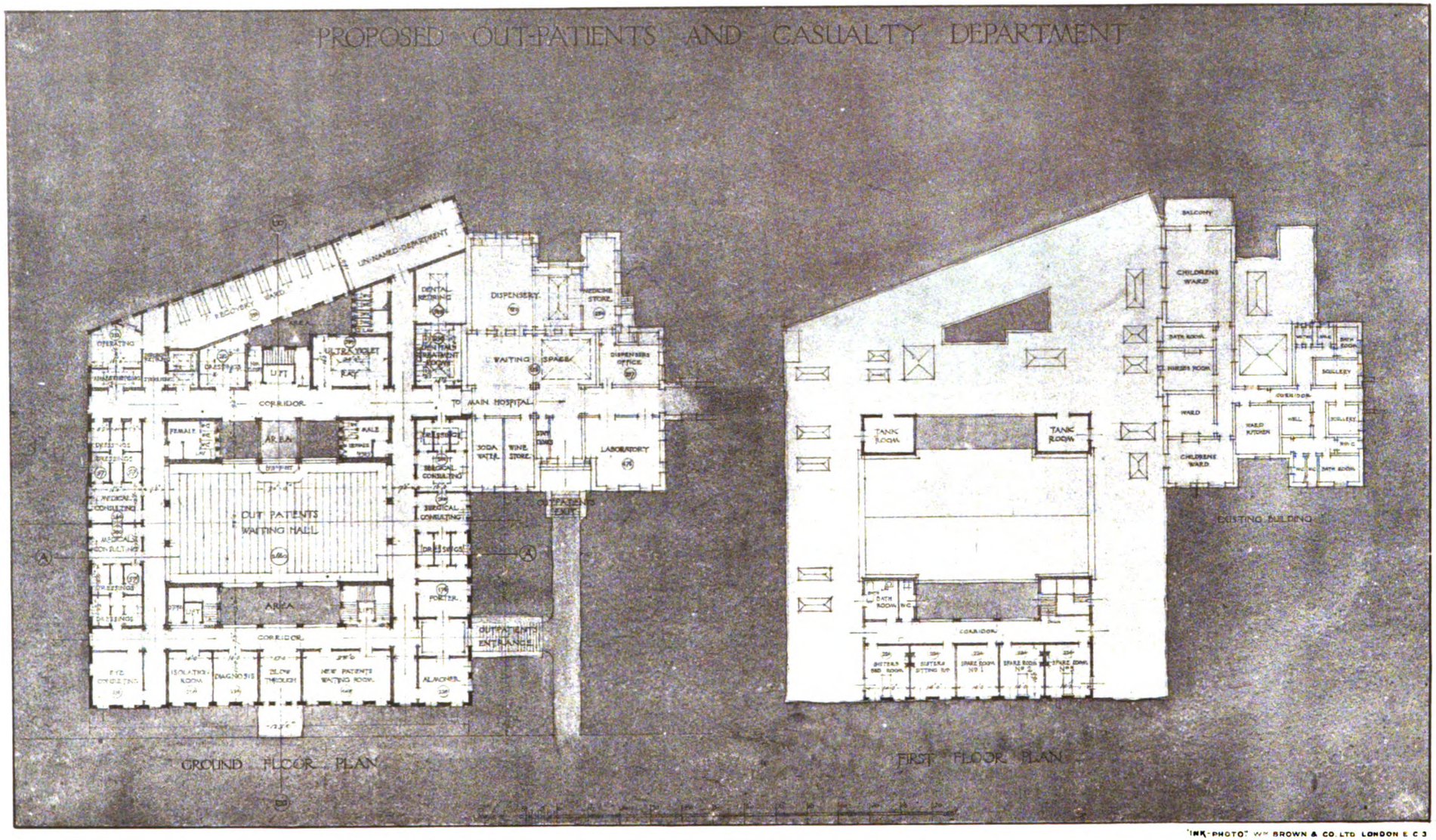
There appears to be no record of the presentation of the two volumes of Wren drawings in the library of St. Paul's which were brought to the notice of the Society by the surveyor of the Cathedral, and of the first of which the Society's second volume deals. Out of the 185 items contained in the two volumes, 108 have been selected for publication, 49 from Volume I and 59 from Volume II, for this and next year's publication of the Society. There are in this collection of drawings a number of prints showing the building as intended at various dates, and later on the Society intends dealing with these prints in a series, but at present the actual drawings are of greater value. Many references are made in the two volumes of the All Souls collection published in the Society's first volume, and this should prove of value, as it links up the two collections.

The present volume contains many draughts of the supports of the dome, the side elevation of apse and adjoining bay, the elevation of the upper part of the transept, drawings of the Western Chapel and Library, the detail of the cross surmounting the dome, the west front before the design of the upper part of the two western towers was finally determined, a study for the lantern over dome and for the front of the choir, a section through the choir, looking west, and other interesting matter. One is led to think as one looks through the volume of the advantages brought about by the slower progress of building in the past as compared with the present. The processes by which modern work is carried out tend to crystallise a first design on the basis of which complete working drawings are drawn up, quantities based and tenders obtained. There is less freedom given to the making of modifications which upset much carefully considered and detailed work, making the designer chary of embarking on great changes. In the case of St. Paul's we have only to compare the progress sketches with the executed work to see how greatly the latter has gained by delay and to wonder whether in our estimate of the relative merit of present and past work we make quite enough allowance for the handicap we now work under. The problem of St. Paul's was at every stage an extremely complicated one, and the building as executed is the outcome of ingenious compromise between conflicting systems of construction which, paradoxically, have given us at one and the same time one of the world's greatest buildings and one of the most colossal falsities ever contrived by the ingenuity of man.

Be this as it may, the Wren Society's illustrations of the original drawings are of the first interest to us all and of the greatest encouragement as showing how tentatively and gradually a great design may take shape. The Society appeals for more members to enable it to extend the scope of its most useful efforts, and we trust in this they will meet with the full success which their efforts undoubtedly deserve.

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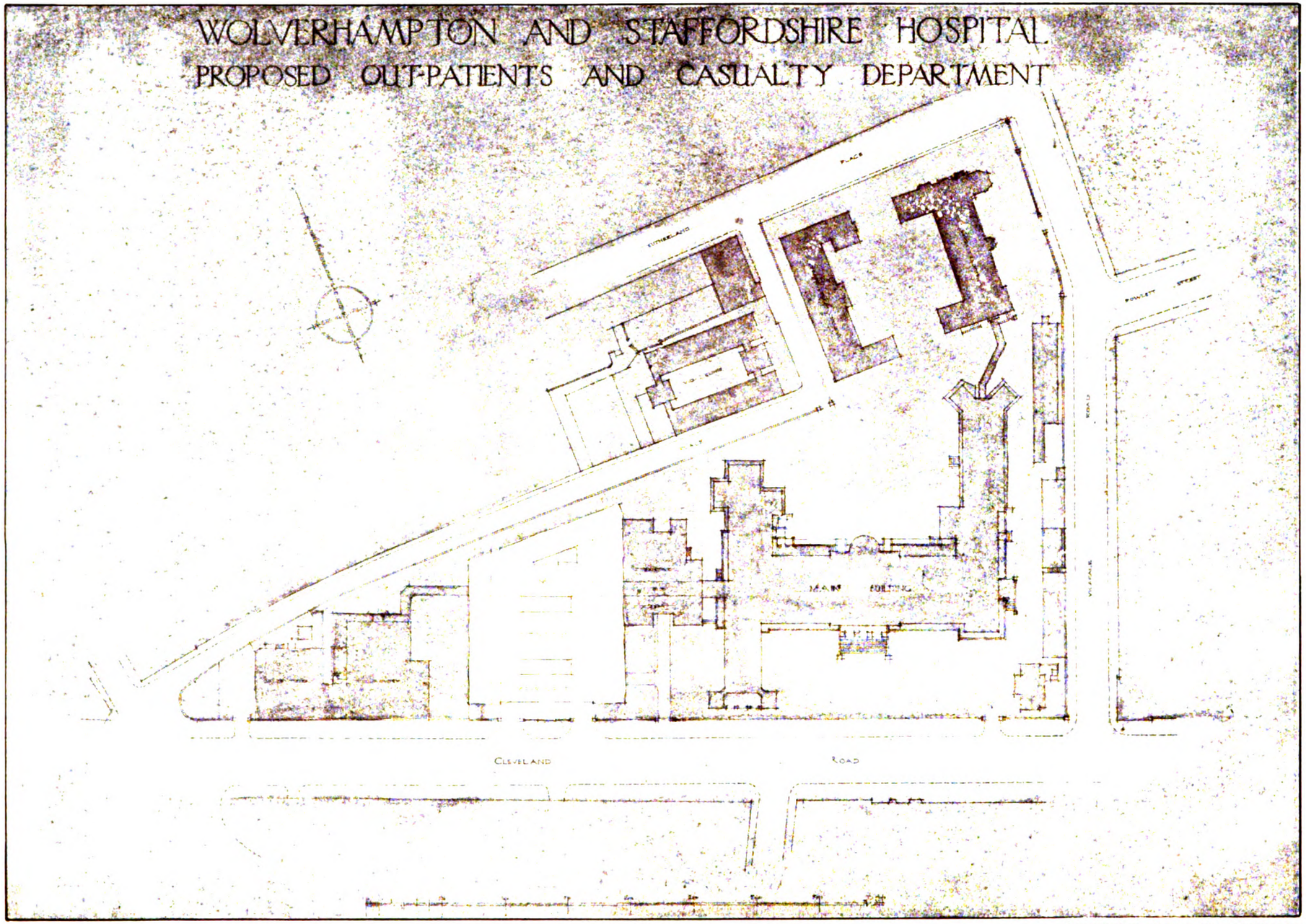
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J. ANDREW MINTY & SONS, ARCHITECTS.

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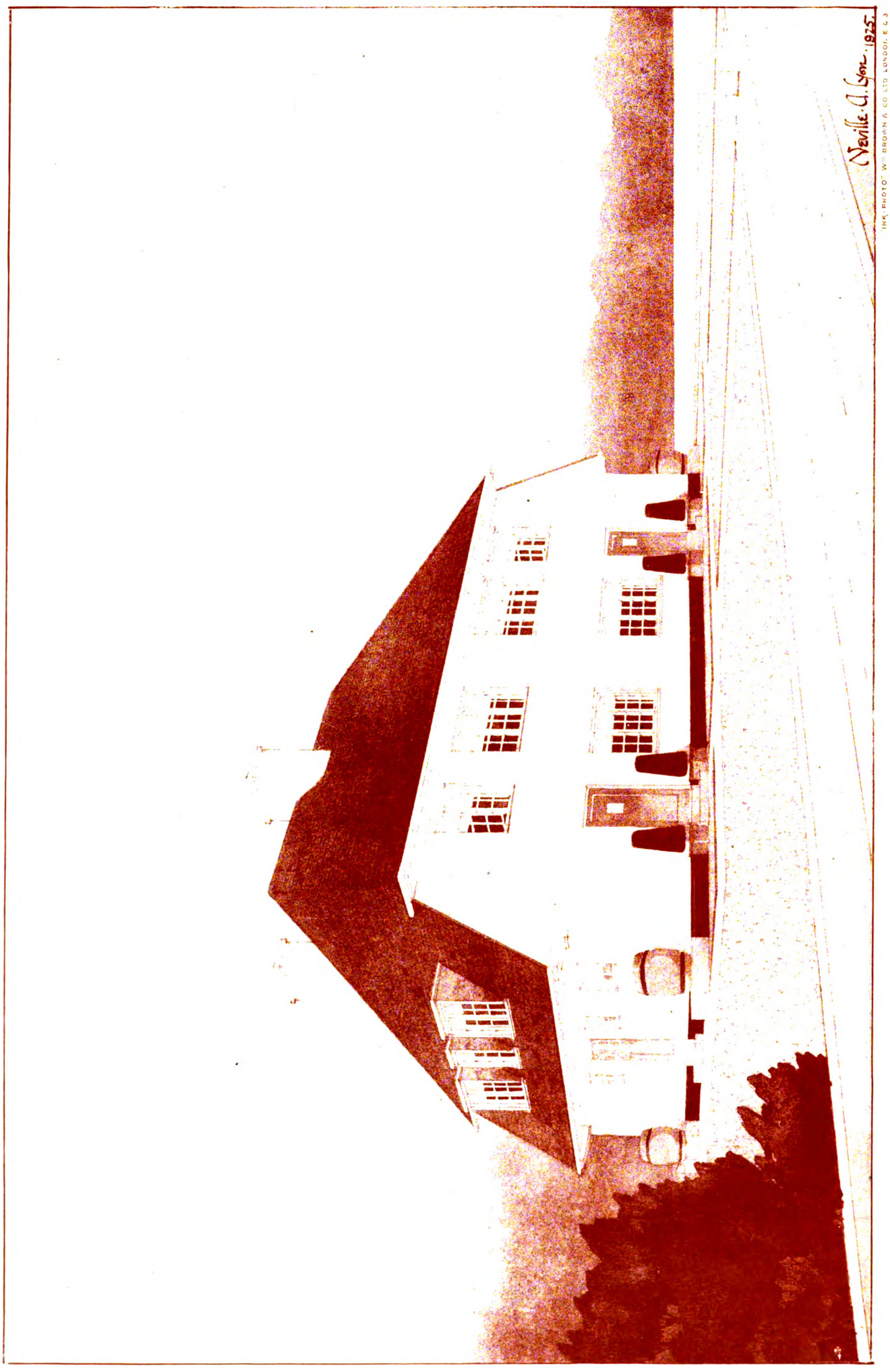
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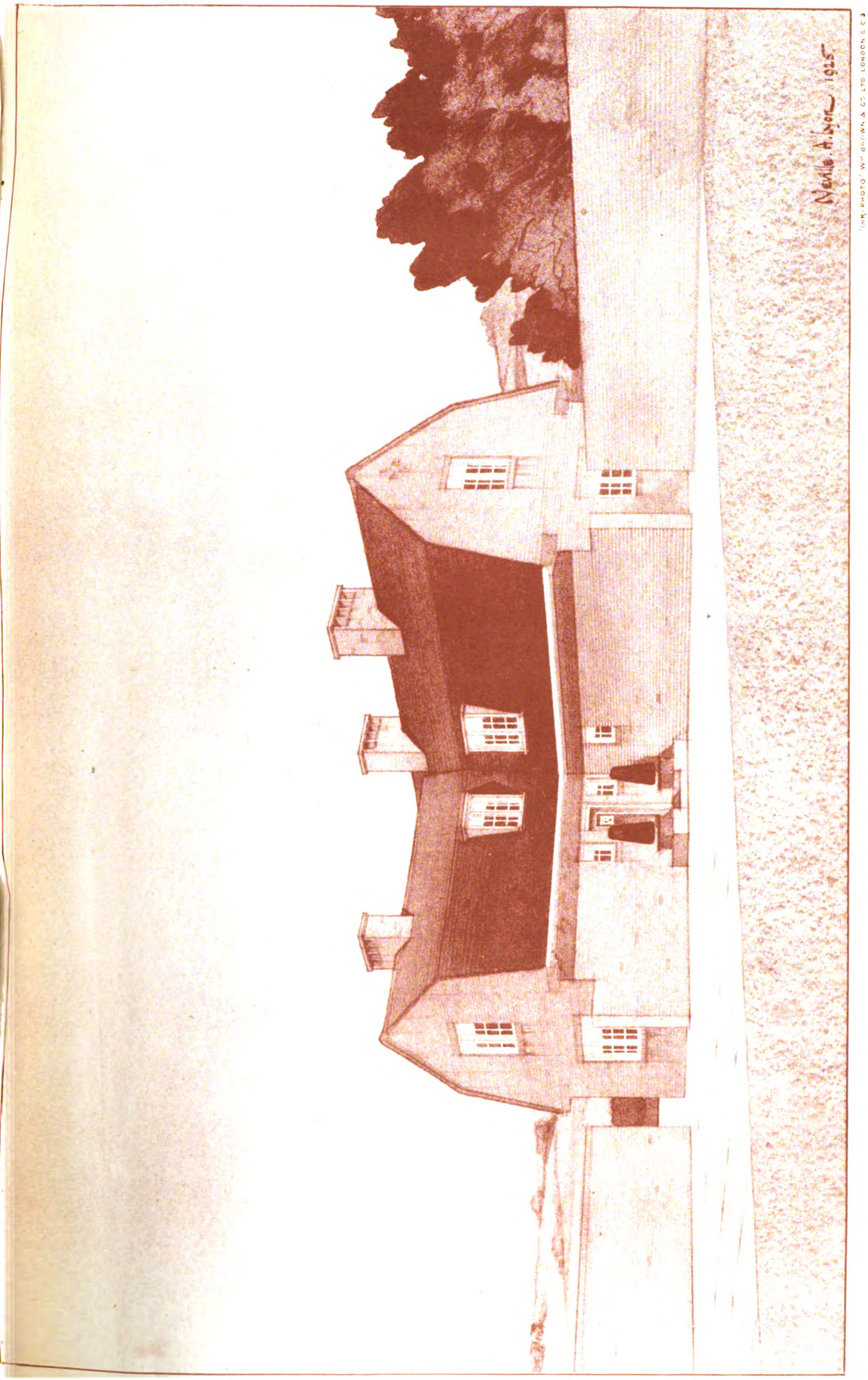


HOUSES AT MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY NEVILLE A. LYON.

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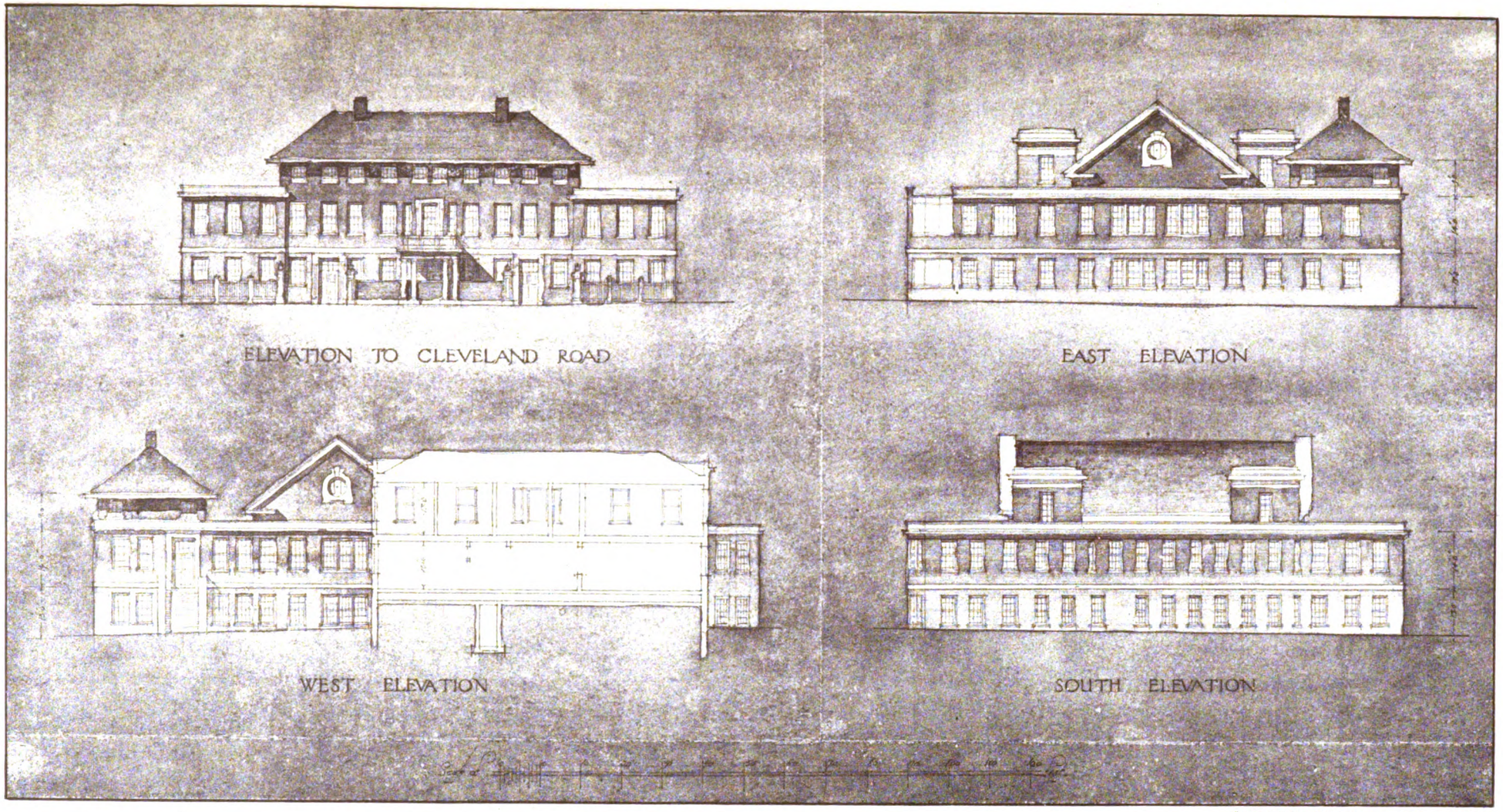
HOUSE ON SPRINGHEAD ESTATE, HASLEMERE, SURREY.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY NEVILLE A. LYON.

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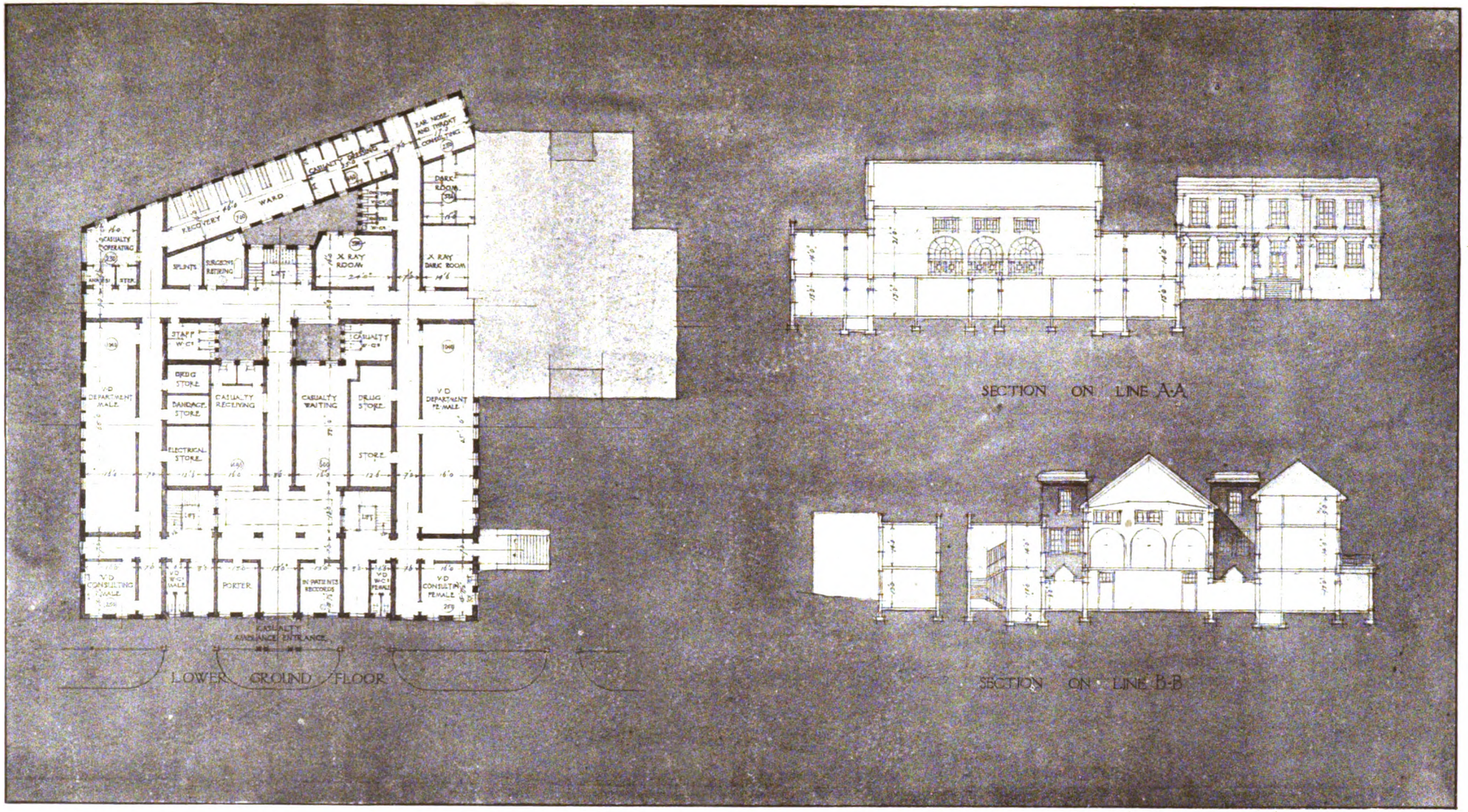


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Quaint Trade Recipes of Long Ago.

By C. Edgar Thomas.

Among what the late Austin Dobson would probably have termed "a ragged collection of books" it was the present writer's fortune recently to light upon a quaint little volume compiled by one William Pybus, and published at Hull, at the price of 10s. 6d., in the year 1810. Its title runs: "A Manual of Useful Knowledge, being a Collection of Valuable Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various authors." From the dust upon it, it had evidently been long asleep. It was cosmopolitan, too, in the matter of its literary bed-fellows, for standing sentinel on either side (we acknowledge the anachronism!) were Mr. Colley Cibber's most awful tragedy of "Caesar in Egypt," and, wonder of wonders, the fifth edition of the "Narrative of all the Robberies, Escapes, etc., of the notorious Jack Sheppard."

But all this is by the way. Our fingers were soon busied in turning the pages of our find. Almost at once our attention was arrested by particulars of "A Composition for Roofing Houses, as communicated by the Royal Society of Sweden." It runs:

"Let tar be boiled in an iron pot; get charcoal finely powdered, mix it with the tar, by constantly stirring it till the whole is reduced to the state of mortar, and spread it upon a boarded covering with a broad wooden trowel, to the thickness of one fourth or fifth of an inch; it will become hard and durable. Neither the heat nor cold of this climate will affect it: it is with this composition that the peasants of Sweden cover their houses."

It must not be assumed that tiles for roofing were unknown at this period, for a subsequent recipe details a method of employing them "by which one half of the quantity usually required for that purpose is sufficient." Here it is:

"M. Cathala, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houses. The tiles are to be made of a square, instead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are fastened is at one of the angles, so that when fastened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one fifth part on two sides, by the superior row. A gentleman in this country (Mr. Chiffney) some little time ago, obtained a patent for laying slates in a similar manner."

Other pages furnish us with at least two recipes for making cement. One is specially concerned with "an excellent cement" for the express purpose of "curing Damp Walls." It was to be prepared in the following manner:

"Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease, for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot; add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and been constantly dried over the fire in an iron pot, in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glass, till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin plaster. The cement must be used immediately after being mixed, and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it than will coat one square foot of wall, since it quickly becomes too hard for use, and care must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement. For a wall merely damp, a coating one eighth of an inch thick will be sufficient; but if the wall is wet, there must be a second coat. Plaster made of lime, hair, and plaster of Paris, may afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement above described will unite the parts of Portland Stone or Marble, so as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture."

The other has reference to "Derbyshire Spar, and other Stones," and reads as follows:

"A Cement for this purpose may be made with about seven or eight parts of resin, and one of beeswax, melted together, with a small quantity of plaster of Paris. If it is wished to make the cement fill up the place of any small chips that may have been lost, the quantity of plaster must be increased a little; when the ingredients are well mixed, and the whole is nearly cold, the mass should be well kneaded together. The pieces of spar that are to be joined, must be heated until they will melt the cement, and then pressed together, some of the cement being previously interposed. Melted sulphur, applied to fragments of stone previously heated (by placing them before a fire) to at least the melting point of sulphur, and then joined with the sulphur between, makes a pretty firm and durable joining. Little deficiencies in the stone, as chips out of corners, etc., may also be filled up with melted sulphur, in which some of the powder of the stone has been mixed: heat the stone first."

Idly turning the pages we soon come to the thorny question of Ventilation, a matter that has taxed the brain-boxes of countless generations. The writer commences with the somewhat ingenuous remark that there are various ways of ventilation, or changing the air of rooms. A certain Mr. Tidd, we gather, contrived to overcome the difficulty by the somewhat complicated method of

"taking out the middle upper sash pane of glass, and fixing in its place a frame box, with a round hole in its middle, of about six or seven inches diameter, in which holes are fixed, behind each other, a set of sails, of very thin, broad copper plates, which spread over and cover the circular hole, so as to make the air, which enters the room, and turning round these sails, to spread round in thin sheets sideway, and so as not to incommode persons by blowing directly upon them, as it would do if it were not hindered by the sails."

It is admitted that the foregoing plan is "very unseemly and disagreeable in good rooms," and another, invented by "the late ingenious Mr. John Whitehurst" is recommended. His system consisted in

"opening a small square or rectangular hole in the party wall of the room, in the upper part, near the ceiling, at a corner or part distant from the fire; before it he placed a thin piece of metal, or pasteboard, etc., attached to the wall in its lower part, just before the hole, but declining from it upwards, so as to give the air that enters the hole, a direction upwards against the ceiling, along which it sweeps, and disperses itself through the room, without blowing in a current against any person."

The method is described as being an admirable one for the cure of smoky chimneys, while a picture placed before the hole will prevent the disfigurement of the room.

Quite a number of these old recipes are concerned with the treatment of timber for building purposes. Here is one for the seasoning of green timber and rendering it immediately fit for use.

"After cutting down the timber from the stock, take off the outer bark immediately, and also the inner rind clean to the wood; cut it up to the different purposes for which it may be wanted, whether scantlings for roofings, joists, planks, deals, or the like. After preparing them for their proper use, steep them in lime water for a few days, or pay them over with a little of the lime, along with the water. The hotter it is used after the lime is slacked so much the better. Lime water is made by slacking the lime shells in water. This will answer equally well for round trees. The author of this method says he has been for a great number of years past, used to take down and repair both ancient and modern buildings, in which a good deal of Scots fir had been used, but he never found one inch either rotten or worm eaten, where it was in the least connected with lime, and kept dry; on the contrary, he found it more hard and firm than when first used."

At the beginning of the last century, green wood, to prevent it splitting in the turning, was apparently treated in the following manner: "Having cut your wood into pieces of a proper size, put it into a vessel full of ley made with wood ashes, boil it there about an hour, then, taking the cauldron off the fire, allow the ley to cool, then take out the wood, and dry it in the shade." A composition for preserving weather boardings was found in the following:—

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"Take three parts of air-slaked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand, or seal coal ashes; sift these through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working with a painter's brush; great care must be taken to mix it perfectly. I believe grinding it as paint would be an improvement; two coats are necessary, the first rather thin, the second as thick as can conveniently be worked."

To harden wood, especially that for use as pulleys, boiling it for seven or eight minutes in olive oil was recommended. It would then become as hard as copper. Several pages are taken up with odd methods for staining and colouring wood. Obviously one cannot quote a tithe of these; two must suffice.

METHOD OF GIVING AN EBONY BLACK TO HARD AND FINE WOODS.

"Rub it with aquafortis a little diluted; small threads of wood will rise in the drying, which you will rub off with pumice stone, repeat this process again, and then rub the wood with the following composition. Put into a glazed earthen vessel a pint of strong vinegar, two ounces of fine iron filings, and half a pound of pounded galls, and allow them to infuse for three or four hours on hot cinders; at the end of this time augment the fire, and pour into the vessel four ounces of copperas (sulphate of iron) and a chopin of water, having half an ounce of borax and as much indigo dissolved in it, and make the whole boil till a froth rises; rub several layers of this upon your wood, and when it is dry polish it with leather, on which you have put a little tripoli.

"METHOD OF GIVING A FINE BLACK COLOUR TO WOOD.

"Steep your wood for two or three days in luke-warm water, in which a little alum has been dissolved; then put a handful of logwood, cut small, into a pint of water, and boil it down to less than half a pint. If you then add a little indigo the colour will be more beautiful; spread a layer of this liquor quite hot on your wood with a pencil, which will give it a violet colour; when it is dry spread on another layer, dry it again, and give it a third; then boil verdigrease, at discretion, in its own vinegar, and spread a layer of it on your wood; when it is dry rub in with a brush, and then with oiled chamois skin; this gives a fine black, and imitates perfectly the colour of ebony."

And then we all know that wood burns; they knew that in 1810! Therefore it is not surprising to find included in this little book particulars of a powder "that will prevent wood from catching fire."

"Take one ounce of sulphur, one ounce of red ochre, and six ounces of copperas, mix them together and pulverise them. To prevent wood catching fire, it is first covered with joiner's glue, over which the powder is spread. This process is repeated three or four times after the wood has become dry."

Varnishing and lacquering are dismissed with one recipe apiece. Varnishing for pales and coarse woodwork was undertaken with the aid of "any quantity of tar; and gr nd it with as much Spanish brown as it will bear, without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish, and then spread it on the pales, or other wood, as soon as convenient, for it quickly hardens by keeping. This mixture must be laid on the wood to be varnished by a large brush, or house painter's tool, and the work should then be kept as free from dust and insects as possible, till the varnish be thoroughly dry. It will, if laid on smooth wood, have a very good gloss, and is an excellent preservative of it against moisture, on which account, as well as its being cheaper, it is far preferable to painting, not only for pales, but for weather boarding, and all other kinds of woodwork for grosser purposes. Where the glossy brown colour is not liked, the work may be made of a greyish brown by mixing a small proportion of white lead, or whiting or ivory black, with the Spanish brown."

Lacquering for brass necessitated taking—

"Eight ounces of spirits of wine, and one ounce of annatto, well bruised; mix this in a bottle by itself; then take one ounce of gamboge, and mix it in like manner, to the same quantity of spirits; also bruised saffron, steeped in spirits, to nearly the same proportion. After this take seed lac varnish, what quantity you please, and you may brighten it to your mind by the above mixture. If it be too yellow, add a little more from the annatto bottle; and if it be too red, add a little more from the gamboge or saffron bottle; if too strong, add a little spirits of wine, &c. Thus you may temper lacquer, or varnish, to what degree of perfection you please."

At the commencement we quoted a Swedish recipe; another from that country explains how the Swedes preserved from rust ironwork exposed to the air. It runs:

"They take such a quantity of pitch and tar as they think they may then have occasion for, and mix it up with such a quantity of the best sort of soot as not to make it too thick for use. With this composition they paint or besmear all the parts of the ironwork; for which purpose they make use of short, hard brushes, because they must press pretty strongly upon the iron, in order to give it a sufficient quantity, and they always chuse to perform this operation in the spring time of the year, because the moderate heat of that season hardens the pitch so much, that it is never melted by the succeeding heats of the summer, but on the contrary acquires such a gloss as to look like varnish. This is found by experience to preserve iron from rust much better than any sort of paint; and is as cheap as any that can be made use of."

The employment of little children for chimney sweeping is now, happily, a thing of the past. May not be traced in this final example of these quaint old recipes the germ idea of the modern sweep's brush?

"Procure a rope for the purpose, twice the length of the height of the chimney; to the middle of it tie a bush (broom, furze, or any other) of sufficient size to fill the chimney, put one end of the rope down the chimney (if there be any windings in it, tie a bullet or round stone to the end of the rope), and introduce the wood end of the bush. After the rope has descended into the chamber, there let a person pull it down. The bush, by the elasticity of its twigs, brushes the sides of the chimney as it descends, and carries the soot with it. If necessary, the person at the top, who has hold of the other end of the rope, draws the brush up again; but in this case, the person below must turn the bush to send the wood end foremost, before he call to the person at top to pull it up."

An Offer Worth Considering on Conditions.

Representatives of the Building Trade Workers of Scotland waited upon Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, and stated that if the Government would give them the same terms as those given to Lord Weir they would build brick or stone houses in less time than Lord Weir "could deliver his inferior structures." This, if accompanied by guarantees, would well deserve consideration. We know that one of the principal causes of the greatly increased cost of building is low production and not high wages, and if only brick or stone houses could be built in the same or less time than Weir houses they would be cheap enough. But we do not see how this most desirable result can be effected unless the trade unions modify their methods. Still, the fact that such an offer should be made from such a source is a gratifying sign of the times and we are by no means inclined to put it on one side as a mere exhibition of fireworks, but rather hope it may be a sign that labour is beginning to take a truer view of the cause of national difficulties.

Competition News.

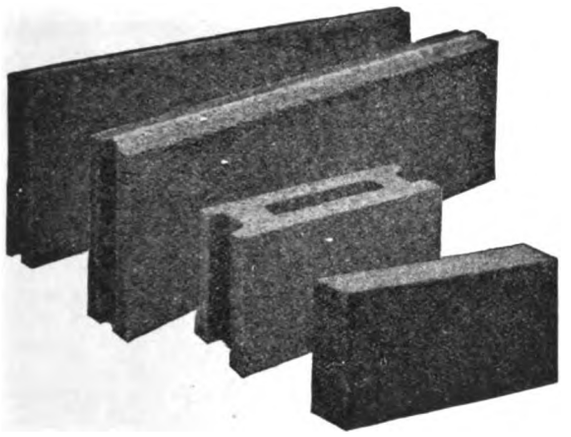
CHINGFORD COUNCIL OFFICES COMPETITION.

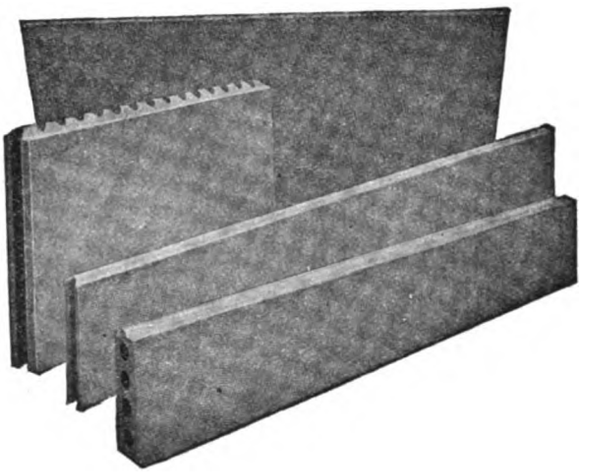
Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

Mr. Albert E. Bullock, A.R.I.B.A., owing to termination of his lease, has transferred his offices from 66 High Holborn to No. 2 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, as from the end of February. His telephone number remains as before, Chancery 8246.

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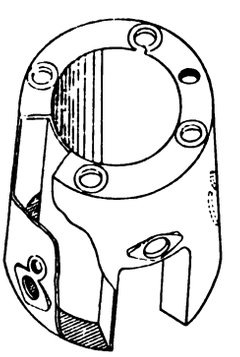


Diagram showing accessibility of waterways through the ample cleanout openings.

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The Appreciation of Art.

By E. Leslie Gunston, A.R.I.B.A.

The Napoleonic dictum regarding this country of ours that we were a nation of shopkeepers seemed to indicate that he, a great military genius, considered that we were lacking in the cultivation and appreciation of the arts. This is a hard saying considering that just before the time at which these words were uttered some of the finest paintings and some of the finest literature of recent times had been produced by the British nation, although it is true the giants in literature of the Victorian era had yet to come. In the art of music we were sadly deficient, but then, with rare exceptions, we have always been deficient in great composers compared with those produced by other nations.

Be that as it may, this question of our lacking in appreciation of the fine arts is interesting from the point of view of to-day. Are we as a nation really concerned about art as manifested in architecture, painting and music? Do we really trouble ourselves to understand and appreciate these arts? The answer, it must be confessed, is "No"; we do not bother very much about the cultivation of the beautiful, but an age of enlightenment seems a little nearer now than it did some time ago. This age is still far distant, however, and the work of education must go on, for it is only by education that appreciation of the arts is attained. While some have the natural intuition for seeing beauty in most things, many can train themselves so that their taste improves as they grow older, but many more are absolutely indifferent to the arts, and, what is perhaps worse, feel no need of them. What is to some the very breath of life is considered by others as more of a weakness than anything else, and an appreciation of fine things is looked upon as something to be ashamed of. This is not so, apparently, in other countries, but we are a strange people.

Many go through life without any conscious appreciation of architecture, painting, poetry or music, and often like what is bad through sheer ignorance of what is good. Beautiful buildings are passed by unnoticed by the majority. Most tourists visit places for a few hours just to say they have been there, and that is all. No lasting impression is made, and what the town or city really looked like is not remembered. They have no time to let the atmosphere of the place sink into their minds, and it is only by doing this that any appreciation of buildings and of places can come to the traveller. Architecture and design is so little understood that a good building is the same to the casual glance as a bad one. The sense of the fitness of things is so undeveloped that a window at the top of a chimney stack or a colonnade of Ionic columns in a Gothic cathedral would not be considered amiss by the great majority of people.

The designing of a building by an architect is only vaguely guessed at, and that a building requires an immense amount of study through all the stages of preliminary sketches, small and then larger scale drawings, and full sizes is not appreciated at all. Buildings just grow or are designed on the spot in the good old mediæval fashion—for surely the builder does all the necessary designing! Without first understanding some of the difficulties encountered, and methods adopted by an architect in designing a building, little real appreciation of the work involved can be given. Some people know they like a building, but why they like it they cannot say. Perhaps it conveys to them a sense of great strength, rhythm, or some indescribable satisfaction, which is but the result of a definite object having been obtained by the architect in his search after the fitting design, the perfect proportions and the suitable ornamentation. Design, as has recently been said in these columns, "consists of an assembly of facts in the mind, and the correct application of the facts to a given problem." No better illustration can be given of the truth that if anything is designed that exactly fulfils the purpose for which it was intended, then it has of necessity some quality of beauty. Take, for instance, the modern locomotive. What finer sight could there be than one of these magnificent engines sweeping through a station at a mile a minute? The very design of it seems to denote great strength. It was not designed essentially as a thing of beauty, but as a most complicated machine of practical utility. A thing of beauty it is, however, because everything superfluous has been eliminated and only the vital parts for perfect working remain. Another instance of the inherent beauty brought about by the elimination of everything superfluous is the modern battleship, a design of great strength, unconsciously attained. The grand pyramidal massing up of the multifarious parts, the impedimenta of naval warfare, the guns and the great mainmast and funnel in the centre is magnificent, but everything is necessary for the purpose for which it was built. We may perhaps be straying from the appreciation of art, but if the sight of such things gladden the heart and eye of anyone, it shows that appreciation of the art of building is present, not necessarily architecture, as is usually considered, but the architecture of battleships and locomotives.

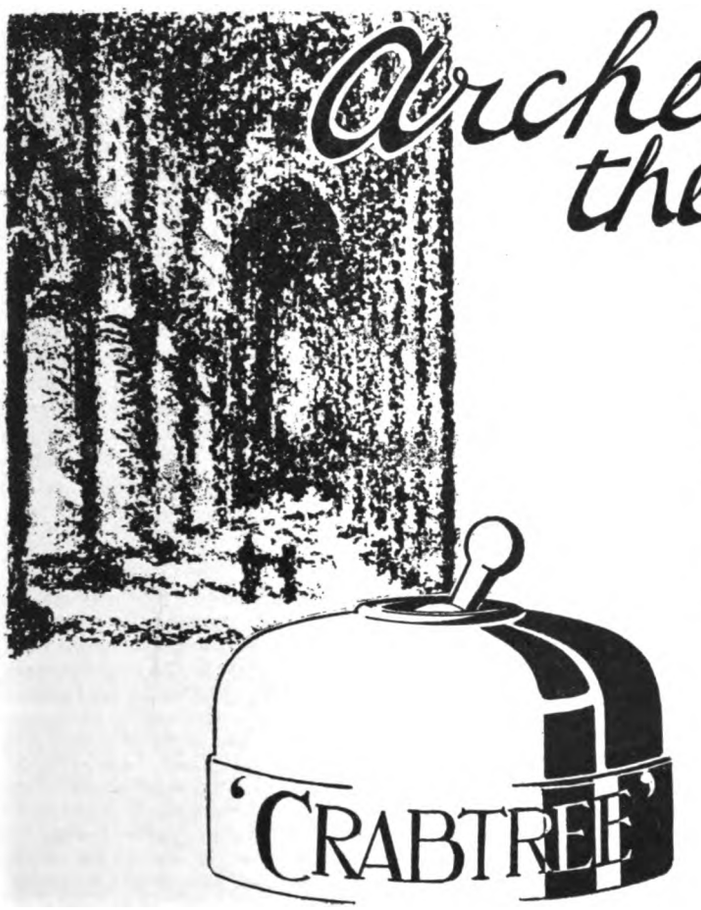
To turn to one of the sister arts of architecture, namely, painting and kindred subjects, appreciation of what is really good is far less common than may be supposed. If the art of painting were really appreciated, then the National Gallery, the Wallace Collection and some rooms at the Tate Gallery would be crowded every day instead of only at week-ends, as at present, and even then they cannot be said to be crowded. It is more than likely that not ten persons in every thousand who every day pass the National Gallery have ever been inside. It is presumed they must be content with the covers of their magazines and their inferior reproductions. The glories of the Italian schools and the homely exquisite pictures from the Netherlands do not appeal to them.

It is the modern craze, especially among the better educated, to admire the pictures of certain artists who cannot draw, have no sense of the subtleties of colour, and whose only outlook on life is one of sordidness and profound melancholy. These men produce canvases and drawings which for sheer infantile incompetence it would be difficult to equal. The drawing is usually that of the standard of a child of ten, and the colouring of a similar degree of excellence. This passes for art and some go into raptures over it, which only proves that those who profess to admire this sort of picture are either trying to appreciate something they do not understand, and which is hailed by irresponsible and gushing critics as something really new and beautiful, or else their good taste is non-existent, for no one who is sane can for a moment let his better judgment be so warped as to think that these daubs and grotesque drawings are anything but the products of disordered minds.

Such artists of recent times as Leighton and Sargent, and many others, are despised by these futurists because they achieved amazing feats of draughtsmanship. There is more in one of Sargent's masterly brush strokes than all their messy daubs and childish drawings. Perhaps this silly craze to admire the ugly (and this craze, unfortunately, is not confined only to painting) will soon perish, and people will not continue to wish to be thought smart by admiring productions lacking in beauty. The true appreciation of painting and the kindred subjects will come through training the mind to search for beauty, and to understand the limitations of the materials at the artist's disposal.

Let us consider now the other great art—that of Music. We are not what one would call a musical nation. We have produced few composers of any greatness, and the British nation has not been a musical nation in the sense that Germany has been. What names have we to compare with those of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner, to mention four of the very greatest names from the Continent? Sir Edward Elgar is, no doubt, our finest living composer, if not the greatest British composer of any time. The names of Purcell and Byrd are great in the list of English composers of earlier days, and we have some

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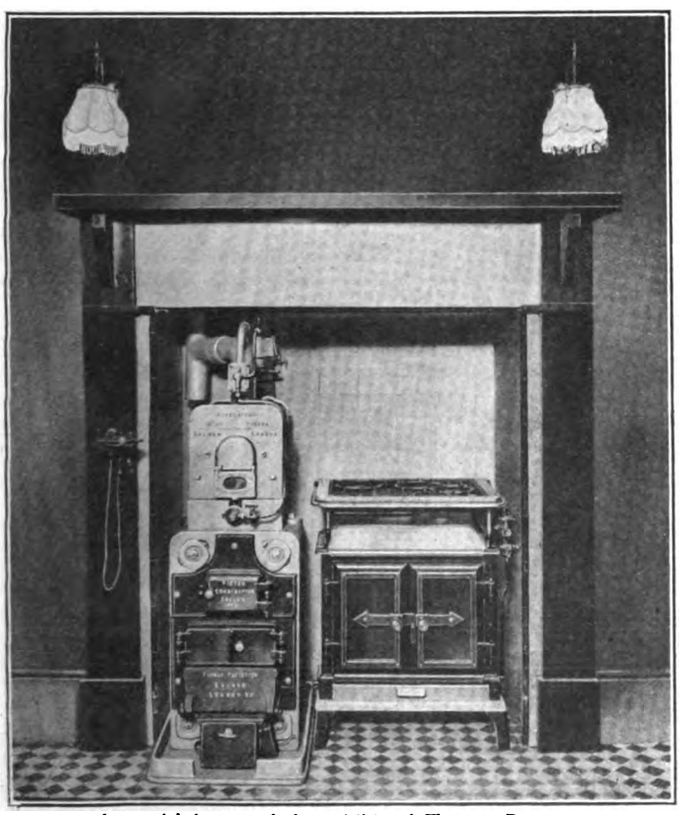
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living composers whose names will be remembered. But if we are not a nation to produce a Bach or a Wagner, a Tchaikovsky or a Chopin, we do not appreciate music as we should. Our concert halls are rarely full, except when some great "star" is singing, but there is a glamour about these great singers that attracts a crowd, and it is not altogether a love of fine music that collects the large audience. So many people are content to hear very second-rate music. Give them some of the "restaurant" melodies one hears nowadays and they are quite happy and do not wish for any first-class works. It is more than likely they have never heard any one of Beethoven's or Tchaikovsky's symphonies, though with the tremendous popularity of the gramophone, classical music is not confined to a few performances in the concert hall. Few people, however, buy gramophones to educate themselves in music and to play what is good, their chief recreation being jazz music and perhaps extracts from the musical comedies of the day. If they hear Wagner, Bach or César Franck, or any of the great musical geniuses, they do not understand, and therefore do not appreciate. It is a curious fact that a composer may be well known by one very often inferior composition, and the multitude do not trouble to find out and hear any other works that most probably have made his name immortal. Many who know the melody of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" have never heard the love duet from "Tristan and Isolde," or the Fire Music from the "Valkyrie"; many who know Tchaikovsky's "Chanson Triste" have never even heard of his fourth, fifth or sixth symphonies, and to some the Funeral March is the only work Chopin has written, and many more do not know that it is only a part of a sonata.

This lack of interest in and appreciation of things architectural, pictorial and musical is sad, but as time goes on perhaps the cultivation of the Arts may become so much a part of our daily life that good buildings, good pictures and good music will be so plentiful that there will be no opportunities for bad work to predominate, as it unfortunately does at the present time.

General News.

BARNSLEY.—The Barnsley Theatre Royal Co., Ltd., propose various improvements at the Theatre Royal.

BECKENHAM.—New bank premises are to be erected in High Street. Plans passed: 20 houses, Kent House Road; 8 houses, Bromley Road.

BERMONDSEY.—Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Ltd., are to erect licensed premises at the corner of Abbey Street and George Row, Bermondsey.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have awarded premiums as follow in the new art gallery competition in accordance with the recommendations of Sir Robert Lorrimer, A.R.A., the Assessor:—First, £250, Mr. L. G. Hannaford and Mr. H. Thearle, of Liverpool; second, £175, Mr. D. A. Beveridge, of Liverpool; and third, £100, Mr. L. B. Budden and Mr. J. E. Marshall, of Liverpool. A site in Albany Lane has been acquired for the erection of a police station.—The Estates Committee propose to proceed with the second portion of the Tranmere Hall housing scheme for the erection of a further 200 houses.—Plans passed: 15 houses, Browning Avenue, for Mr. W. H. Boulton; alterations and additions, Happy Valley Hotel, Borough Road, for licensee.

BIRMINGHAM.—Sanction has been obtained to borrow £35,000 for the erection and equipment of an elementary school at Alston Road.—An elementary school is to be erected on the Billesley Farm estate at a cost of £15,000.—The Formans Road elementary school is to be enlarged at a cost of £5,500.—The elementary school at Hall Green is to be enlarged at a cost of £11,500.—A practical instruction centre is to be built in Nansen Road at a cost of £7,500.—A school clinic is to be erected in Sheep Street at a cost of £8,000.—A site at Washwood Heath Road is being acquired for the erection of an elementary school.—The isolation hospital at Little Bromwich is to be extended at a cost of £30,000.—Sanction has been obtained for loans of £104,000 for sewerage works.

DUDLEY.—Revised plans have been prepared for the lay-out of the Watson Green housing site, providing for the erection of 120 houses.—The Mitchley Wood Estate Co., Ltd., are preparing plans for the development of the Mitchley Wood estate.—Plans passed: 24 houses, Godstone Road, for Mr. J. W. Goodrich; shops and garages, Station Approach, Purley Oaks; 6 houses, Marlpit Lane, for Mr. T. E. McCollack.

EASTBOURNE.—Plans passed: alterations Marine Hotel, Seaside, for Messrs. Tamplin & Sons; alterations and additions, Beachy Head Hotel, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect; 12 houses, Rotunda Road, for Mr. S. G. Scales, architect; 7 shops and flats, Victoria Place, for Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects.

GRAVESEND.—Plans passed: alterations, Parrock Street, for Russell's Gravesend Brewery Co., Ltd; tennis pavilion, Milton Road, for Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.

HOLBORN.—A town plan is to be prepared by the L.C.C. for the Foundling Hospital estate and neighbourhood with the special object of securing the preservation of the garden squares.

ILFORD.—Plans passed: 45 houses, Hazelbrook Gardens, for Mr. A. J. Jennings; 8 houses, Hamilton Avenue, for Messrs. Wakeling & Smith; 10 shops and houses, White's Parade, for Mr. J. W. Davies; 29 houses, White's Avenue, for Mr. T. W. Davies; 10 houses, Aldboro' Road, for Mr. E. H. Russell.

LEEDS.—Tenders are to be invited for the construction of conveniences in Compton Road.—The Middleton Recreation Club are acquiring a site on the housing estate for the erection of a club.—Church Army Housing, Ltd., propose the erection of 34 houses in the city.—The Sutton Trustees are to erect 200 houses on the Well House Farm estate.—The improvements Committee have approved the designs submitted by Sir Reginald Blomfield showing the effect of his scheme for the re-erection of buildings along the north side of the improvement of the streets between Victoria Square and Vicar Lane.—Messrs. Braithwaite & Jackson, architects, have prepared plans for the extension of the wholesale meat market and abattoir, and tenders are to be invited.—The city engineer has prepared plans for pavilions, shelters and conveniences to be erected in various recreation grounds at a cost of £4,500.—Plans passed: 10 houses, West Park Drive, for Messrs. C. H. & F. Lax; 12 houses, Coldcotes Avenue, Harehills, for Messrs. Ford Bros.; 12 houses, Scott Hall Road, for Mr. Frederick B. Lax; 6 houses, East Moor Road, for Mr. W. C. Rodgers; 10 houses, Cardigan Lane, for Mr. Walter Ripley.

MERIONETH.—The County Education Committee have decided to enlarge the county schools at Barmouth and Blaenau at a cost of £10,000.

REIGATE.—The Corporation have approved plans for the erection of 26 houses on the Lodge estate.—Sanction is to be sought for a loan of £1,500 for filtration plant at the baths.—The London Hospital, Beachwood Road, is to be enlarged.

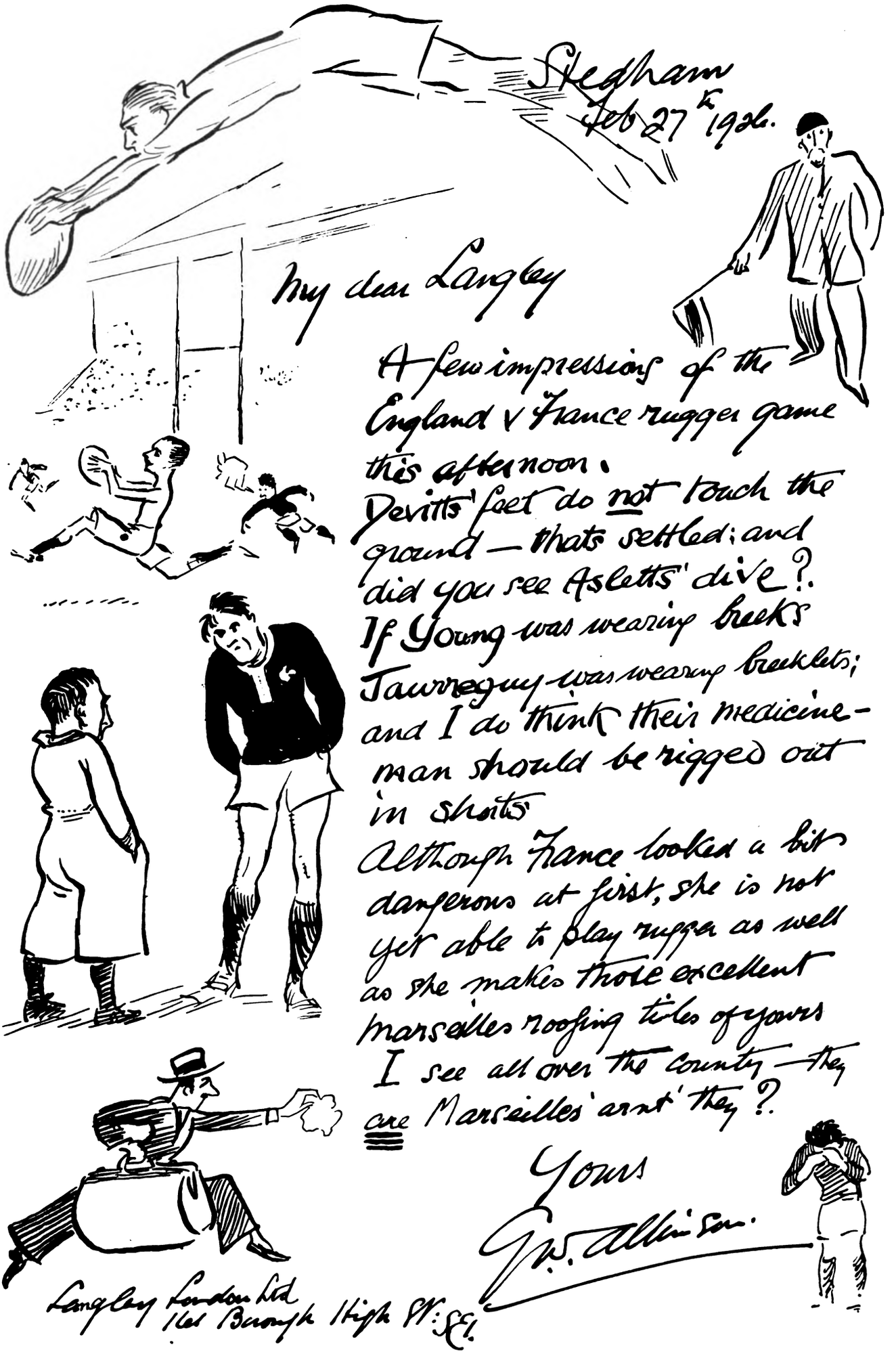
SHEFFIELD.—In connection with the £70,000 public hall scheme the special committee recommend an expenditure of £30,000 this year.—The Director of Education reports that the estimated cost of a new school on the Manor housing estate is £55,000.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Greystones Hall Road, for Messrs. Wm. Malthouse, Ltd.; 8 houses, Chesterfield Road, for Mr. C. Leadbeater; 6 houses, and 5 garages, Pingle Road, for Mr. J. W. Ardern; 8 houses, Northfield Avenue, for Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, Ltd.; 6 houses, Eccleshall Road, for Mr. W. Ramsay.

YORK.—The Bank of Liverpool and Martin, Ltd., have acquired premises in New Street for conversion into a bank.—The Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd., are to erect a public-house at Frog Hall, Layerthorpe.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Clifton Lodge estate, for Rowntree Trust; café, Davygate, for Messrs. G. E. Barton, Ltd.; 5 houses, Huntingdon Road, for Messrs. Culliford & Tindall.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Sheffield Corporation have accepted the tender, £3,715, of the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Sheffield, for heating apparatus at the Tinsley tramway depot.—Sheffield Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,142, of Messrs. Wellerman Bros., Ltd., for the erection of an electricity sub-station at Primrose Hill.—Birkenhead Corporation have accepted the tender, £5,616, of Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd., for laying an 18 inch water main from Flaybrick Hill reservoir to Bidstone Avenue.—Leeds Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,340, of Messrs. Sugden, Son & Co. for reinforced concrete work at the Holbeck baths.—Sheffield Corporation Estates Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses on the Manor estate: Mr. R. J. Hinchliffe, 36 at £14,621; Messrs. W. Marlow & Sons, Ltd., 65 at £27,130; Mr. H. Teanby, 32 at £12,276; Messrs. J. Laver & Sons, Ltd., 16 at £6,496.

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Sledham
Feb 27th 1926.

My dear Langley

A few impressions of the England v France rugger game this afternoon.
Devitts' feet do not touch the ground — thats settled: and did you see Asletts' dive?.
If Young was wearing breeks Jauncey was wearing breeklets; and I do think their medicine-man should be rigged out in shorts
Although France looked a bit dangerous at first, she is not yet able to play rugger as well as she makes those excellent marseilles roofing tiles of yours I see all over the county — they are Marseilles' aren't they?.

Yours
G.S. Allison.

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Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ANDOVER.—For erection of a cinematograph theatre and shops proposed to be erected at Andover. Mr. F. Henshaw, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Andover. Deposit £1 1s.

ARMTHORPE, YORKS.—March 9-16.—The West Riding Education Committee invite whole or separate tenders for the erection of a new school at Armthorpe, near Doncaster. Trades: Builder, etc., carpenter and joiner, tiler, plumber, plasterer, painter, ironfounder and smith, asphalter. The Education Dept., County Hall, Wakefield.

ATHERTON, LANCS.—March 11.—For erection of 16 non-parloured houses for the U.D.C. Messrs. Law and Grimshaw, Bank Chambers, Atherton. Deposit £2 2s.

BECKENHAM.—March 10.—For the erection of a Handicraft Centre (about 37 feet by 24 feet) at the Bromley Road Schools, Beckenham, for the U.D.C. Surveyors' Department, Council Offices, Beckenham. Deposit £2.

BERKELEY, GLOS.—March 12.—For erection of 16 houses at Berkeley, Glos., for the Thornbury R.D.C. Mr. F. W. Davies, High Street, Thornbury.

BRAUNTON.—For erection of a parish hall at Braunton. Mr. F. H. Hargrave, architect, Park Road, Braunton, Devon. Deposit £2.

BRIDGEND, &c.—March 10.—For the following works, for the Glamorgan Education Committee: (1) Residential school for the blind at Bridgend; (2) Pontardulais Council School, new partition and forming teachers' room in the infants' department; (3) Ffaldau Council School, Pontycymmer, additional classrooms, cookery room, heating chambers and remodelling girls' and infants' departments; (4) Bedlinog Council School, improvements to playground; and (5) Gwyndy Infants Council School, Caerphilly, repairs and renovations. The County Hall, Cardiff.

CHOLSEY, BERKS.—March 17.—For erection of 14 houses Cholsey, Berks, for the Wallingford R.D.C. Messrs. J. G. T. West and Son, The Knowl, Abingdon, Berks.

CLITHEROE.—For the various trades or the whole construction of a memorial hall, which is to comprise a new primary and institute, for the Clitheroe Congregational Church.

CORK.—March 13.—For the erection and completion of new general offices and other works at Kyre's Quay, Cork, for Messrs. John Daley & Co., Ltd. Mr. James F. McMullen, F.R.I.B.A., 30 South Mall, Cork. Deposit £3 3s.

FORRES, SCOTLAND.—March 12.—For the mason, plaster, carpenter, painter, plumber, slater, and tile works of baths and public lavatory to be erected at Forres House, Forres. Mr. J. Rankine, burgh surveyor, Forres.

GOOLE.—March 10.—For the construction of a waterworks pumping station at Pollington, for the U.D.C. The Water Engineer, Goole, or Mr. E. J. Silcock, M.I.C.E., 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, and 10 Park Row, Leeds. Deposit £5.

HASLINGDEN.—March 10.—For erection of extensions to the Haslingden Secondary School, comprising assembly hall and four classrooms, etc., for the Lancashire Education Committee. Mr. H. Littler, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston. Deposit £2.

HESSLE, YORKS.—March 8-30.—For erection of proposed school at Hessle, for the East Riding of Yorkshire C.C. The County Architect, the County Hall. By March 8. Deposit £2 2s.

HOLYWELL.—March 13.—For the erection of 50 non-parlour type houses and the construction of a new road for the Urban District Council. Mr. P. Le Dykins, F.S.I., Town Hall, Holywell. Deposit £2 2s.

ILFORD.—March 20.—For the erection of a Secondary School for girls, for the Education Committee. On and after March 8. Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford.

LIVERPOOL.—March 22.—For erection of the new Athenæum Building, Church Alley, and School Lane, Liverpool, for the Coporation. The Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £5 5s.

MANCHESTER.—March 18.—For the work and materials required in the construction and erection of general offices, messroom, stores, etc., on the site of the new gasworks at Partington, for the Gas Committee. Mr. W. Newbigging, consulting engineer, 5 Norfolk Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

MORPETH.—March 11.—For the erection of a Nurses' Home at the County Mental Hospital for the Northumberland County Council. Mr. J. A. Bean, county surveyor, Moot Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWARK.—March 12.—For the building of their main electricity sub-station in connection with the proposed electricity scheme, for the Corporation. Mr. H. Tallents, town clerk, Newark-upon-Trent. Deposit £2 2s.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—March 11.—For erection of 82 houses in blocks of two on the Cross Heath housing scheme, for the T.C. Deposit £2. The Borough Surveyor, Mr. A. A. Pattison, M.I.M., and C.E., Municipal Offices, High Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.

NORMANTON.—March 16.—For the erection of 34 houses on the Hanson House Estate for the U.D.C. Mr. W. F. Copp, architect, Council Offices, Normanton.

NORTHWICH.—March 11.—For the erection of 23 pairs of semi-detached cottages of the R.D.C. Mr. J. Birtwistle, M.I.M. and Cy.E., Bank Chambers, Winnington Street, Northwich. Deposit £4 4s.

NORWICH.—March 9.—For erection of 13 shops with flats over and one house on the Earlham housing estate, Norwich for the Corporation. Mr. J. S. Bullough, A.M.I.C.E., city engineer, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £5.

NOTTINGHAM.—March 12.—For the erection of 252 houses of the smaller type for the Housing Committee. The City Engineer, Guildhall, Nottingham. Deposit £1. Tenders adapting the "Dennis Wilde" system of part steel construction will be considered.

PUCKLECHURCH.—March 31.—For erection of a police station at Pucklechurch, near Bristol, for the Standing Joint Committee of the Gloucestershire County Council. Mr. E. S. Sinnott, county surveyor. Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

ROCHFORD.—March 13.—For erection of 30 houses at Rochford, for the R.D.C. Mr. A. C. Madge, surveyor, Rayleigh. Deposit £1 1s.

ROTHWELL.—March 10.—For the erection of 78 scullery houses, type 16, in blocks of 2, 4, 5 and 6 houses. Mr. J. Southwart, surveyor, Council Offices, Rothwell, near Leeds. Deposit £1 1s.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—March 13.—For alteration to R.A.O.B. Club, 5, North Railway Street, Seaham Harbour.

SOUTH HIENDLEY, YORKS.—March 9-16.—The West Riding Education Committee invites whole or separate tenders for the erection of a new school at South Hiendley, near Wakefield, Trades, Builder, etc., joiner, slater, plumber, plasterer, painter, ironfounder and smith, asphalter. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

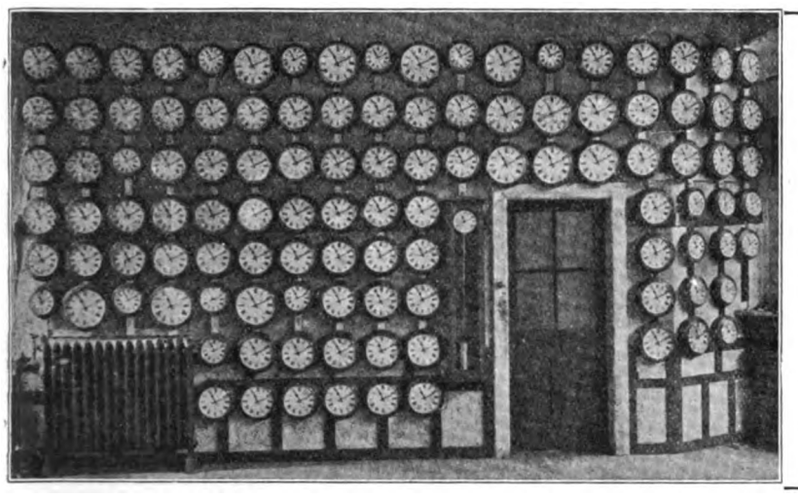
SPALDING.—For erection in brick of 36 parlour and 18 non-parlour type cottages at Spalding, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. St. Leger Crowley, A.R.I.B.A., &c., 32 Hall Place, Spalding, Lincs.

STOURBRIDGE.—March 12.—For erection of 26 A2 non-parlour two-bedroom houses and 38 non-parlour three-bedroom houses on the Grange estate housing scheme. Mr. F. Woodward, borough surveyor and architect, Market Street, Stourbridge. Deposit £2 2s.

UXBRIDGE.—March 9-18.—For the reconstruction of the existing nurses' home and the erection of a large addition thereto containing 36 rooms at the Union Institution, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, for the Guardians. Messrs. A. Saxon Snell and Phillips, F., A.R.I.B.A., 9 Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1. Deposit £5.

WORKSOP.—March 15.—For erection of 12 houses in Anston Avenue, Worksop, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. Rawsorf, surveyor, Council Offices, Worksop.

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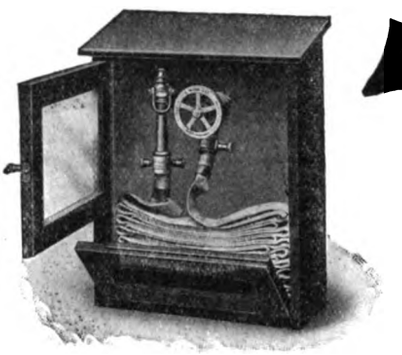
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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	½%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „	„	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware: 4 in.	6 in.	Iron: 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	35/0	50/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	634/-	813/-	1119/-
„ „ cement mortar	660/-	839/-	1145/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1½in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0
			To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	Plates 4/0	Floor 6/0	Roofs. 5/10	Trusses 8/9

	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
At per square			
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid		12/0 to 20/0	
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super			1/0

JOINER.

Per square	¾in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

	1¼in.	2in.
Sashes, per foot super.		
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super. Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1½ in. pulley styles, 2 in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	Very small	Small.	Normal	Large
	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

	1½ in.: 2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in.: 4 Panel	6 Panel
Doors, per foot super.				
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.

1¼ Deal tread, 1 in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2 in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1¼in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1¼in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1 9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9 in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	58/6	65/6	68/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	3/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/1

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run	
	2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions .. .. each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Per Square Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼ in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add or copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails		110/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails		41/9
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..		60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/-
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers	7d. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Per Cwt. Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/0
Chimney bars	36/-	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/0

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/9
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

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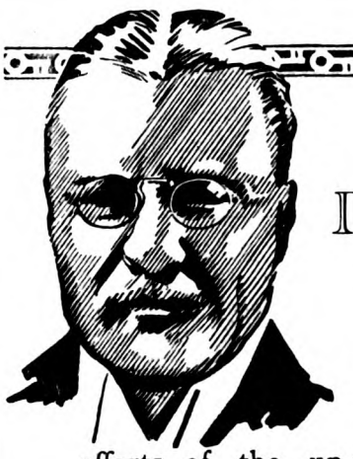
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	Per Foot Run						
	Gas		Steam Tubing				
	¾in.	3in.	¼in.	½in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Arris	Rounded Angle	Rounded Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair .	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Stripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass ¼in.	Cast Glass ½in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
Washable Distemper				
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following: If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on— Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each—	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—
On Moulded Work. 20 per cent. — On Enriched Work. 150 per cent. — In Party Colours. 2*d.* — Stippled. 2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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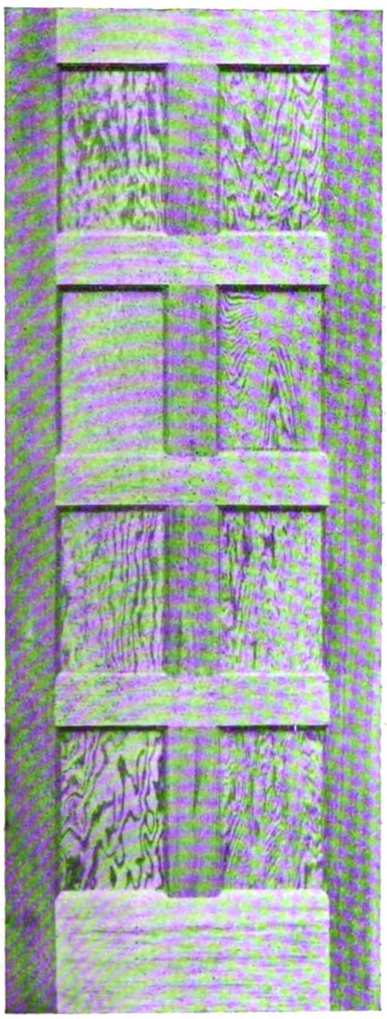
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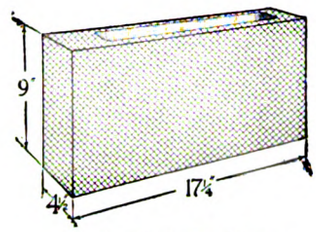
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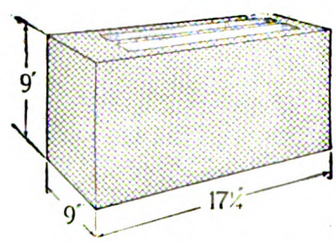


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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATES PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11¼*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machinist Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/8½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ + 12½%	1/0½ + 12½%	11½ + 12½%	Plumber previous to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 + 12½%	1/2½ + 12½%	1/1½ + 12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919–Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/8	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924 Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924 Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	2/11	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9 (2" ¾")	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9 (2" ¾")	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9 (¾" 1")	13/4 each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	430/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	420/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes, pink	110/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0 (½" ¾" 1")	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings .. Standard list	—20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	6/0 9/3 (4" 6")	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	25/0 31/0 (1" 1½")	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	25/0 31/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	—60%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—50%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—45%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/4	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/4	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/1	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/5	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½" ..	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9½*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	36/0	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	29/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued.*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list ..	— 55%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	— 45%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 38½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3" ..	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½" ..	2/6	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2" ..	2/6	
K	Knotting	.. ..	19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per Yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	46/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	47/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	50/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	57/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	50/9	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	50/0	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	17/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/-	Ditto
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B. ..	16/6 19/0 24/0 (⅝" ¾" 1")	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	19/6	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	12/0	
	Ditto	European	17/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	15/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled ..	3/8	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw ..	3/5	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	78/0	Per cwt. d/d
	Partitions ..	Breeze	2/0 2/10 (2" 3")	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse pink ..	60/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	69/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling ..	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	2/3 2/9 (5" 6")	Per yard d/d
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3 (3" 4")	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6 (No. 8 No. 10)	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per lkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh ..	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4" ..	5/0	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—40%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—32½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	12/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/0	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine	.. ..	9/0	Per gallon
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8 (2" 4")	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing ..	120/-	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	2/8 to 3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
	Traps	Cast, lead, S	3/0 4/3 (1½" 2")	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..	.. ..	5/8	Per gallon
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3 (½" ¾" 1")	Each
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0 (½" ¾" 1")	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/-	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5*d.* 6*d.* (2" 4")	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper ..	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated ..	4*d.*	Per foot super

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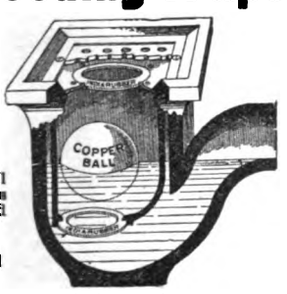
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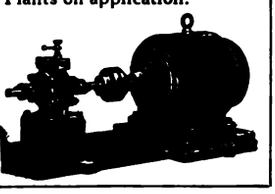

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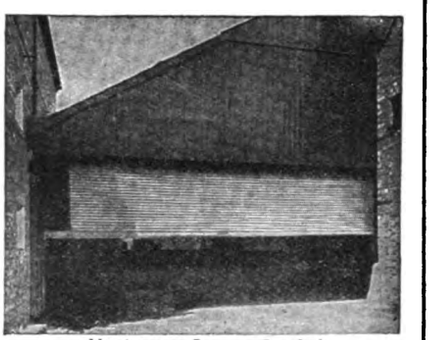
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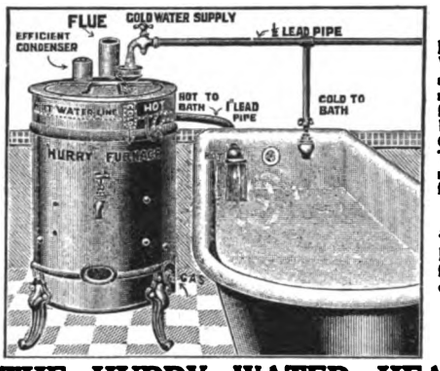
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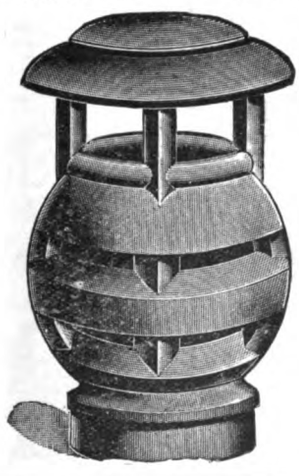
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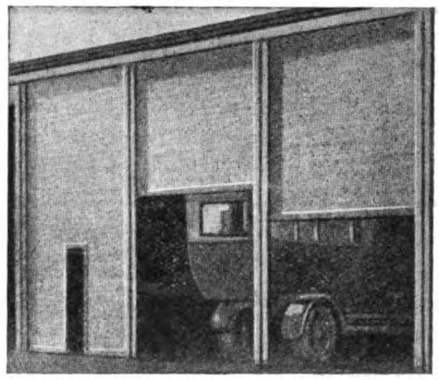
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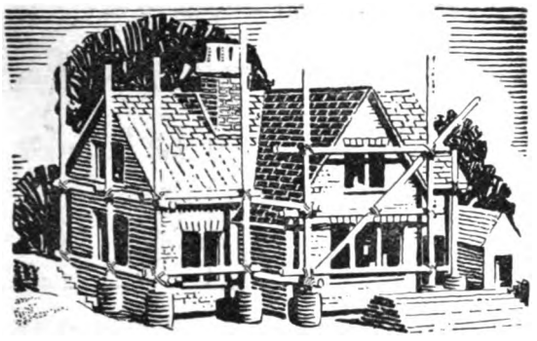
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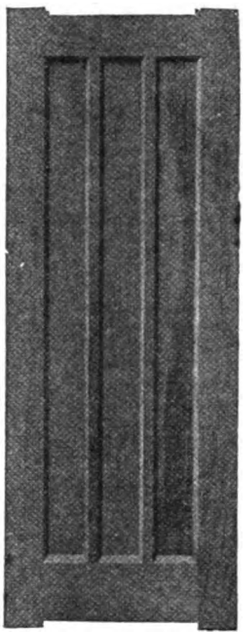
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NOTICE.
To Advertisers and Advertising Agents

In consequence of the necessity of closing pages for press on Wednesday, all fresh copy where proofs are required must reach this office by the Friday preceding publication, where no proof is required by Tuesday 5 o'clock.

AUCTIONS.

For Sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 115 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on March 25, 1926.

CHEAPSIDE CORNER SITE.

NOS. 97–8–9 and 31–2–3 LAWRENCE LANE, E.C. one of the finest City Areas available for development. A most valuable site occupying an unrivalled position on the north side with long frontage of 62 ft. thereto. Return frontage to Lawrence Lane 100 ft. Site area, 5,238 sq. ft. The position, proportions and extent of the site combine to make it an ideal one for a city Block of the best class, such as a building designed to accommodate a Banking, Insurance or similar corporation. On the other hand shops and office suites are in keen demand, and a composite building of that type could not be erected in a better position. Plans of a suggested building prepared by the well-known Architects, Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, Keith House, 133–5 Regent Street, W., may be inspected. A City Corporation lease for 99 years at a ground rent of £4,850 per annum will be offered with possession in June next.

For Sale by Auction on March 24, 1926.

COMPACT FREEHOLD.
EALING ESTATE.

adjoining Broadway and capable of development 14–30 Uxbridge Road, comprising 9 residences. Total frontage 1,400 ft. including 2 returns to Craven Road and Longfield Avenue. Ripe for development to business uses, the main frontage being suitable for shops, and those to the side roads for blocks of Flats. At rear garage premises might be arranged. Details of suggested development scheme may be had from the Auctioneers. Early possession is obtainable.

CATFORD SHOP SITE.

40 RUSHEY GREEN, RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT. A CORNER FREEHOLD, in a fine position in this busy centre with 68 ft. frontage and return frontage of 128 ft. to Bradgate Road. Immediate possession. Plans of development scheme providing for conversion of the excellent existing Buildings into 4 shops and rear Garage property can be inspected at the Auctioneers' offices.

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FREEHOLD—232–42 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, comprising 5 houses and a shop, covering a total area of about 4,775 sq. ft. POSSESSION OF 2,500 sq. ft., ripe for development as shop or business property. Remainder let on short tenancies.

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Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. SIMON, HAYNES, BARLAS & IRELAND, 117-123 Great Portland Street, W.; and of the Auctioneers, at their offices, Nos. 17 Hanover Street, W., and 42 Poultry, E.C.

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TENDERS.

G R

WAR DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT FOR REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS are required for the Term Contract from April 6, 1926, at the undermentioned Station in the North Aldershot Royal Engineer District of the Aldershot Command.

Station: Blackdown and Deepcut (including Woking and Pirbright).

Address of C.R.E.'s office:
Marlborough Lines,
North Aldershot.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the above-named Engineer Office, by letter addressed to the Commanding Royal Engineer, or in person, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Tenders will be based on the Schedule of Prices for Works and Repairs to Buildings of the War Department dated 1925, copies of which may be obtained at 12s. 6d. per copy, plus postage, 1s.

Tenders are to be forwarded to the Director of Army Contracts, Caxton House, (West) Tothill Street, London S.W.1, not later than March 24, 1926.

T. T. GROVE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer.
North Aldershot District.

R.E. Office,
North Aldershot.
February 27, 1926.

CORPORATION OF WORKINGTON.

SALTERBECK HOUSING SCHEME.

CONTRACT No. 4.

THE Corporation of Workington invite Tenders from qualified and responsible Contractors for the CARRYING OUT of the several WORKS required in the ERECTION and DRAINAGE of FIFTY HOUSES as a third instalment of a proposed scheme of five hundred in connection with the above Housing Scheme. Thirty of the Houses will be of the Non-parlour Type and Twenty of the Parlour Type.

Drawings may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, from whom a copy of the Conditions of Contract, Specification, Schedule of Prices and Form of Tender can be obtained on deposit of Two Guineas, which will be refunded on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

Sealed Tenders, enclosing copy of the Conditions of Contract and Specification, endorsed "Salterbeck Housing Scheme, Contract No. 4," to be delivered at the Town Hall, addressed to Mr. Thos. Jackson, Town Clerk, Workington, not later than MARCH 8 next.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor,
Architect.

Town Hall, Workington.
February 12, 1926.

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

LLANERCH SITE (ADDITIONAL HOUSES).

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE Town Council of Llanelly invite TENDERS for the ERECTION OF FORTY-EIGHT PARLOUR-TYPE HOUSES on the above Site.

Forms of Tender may be obtained and the Conditions of Contract (which include fair wage and conditions of labour clauses), together with Plans and Specification, can be inspected at the Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Llanelly, on and after the 15th instant, upon payment of a deposit of £2 (returnable on receipt of a *bona-fide* tender).

Tenders are to be firm as regards both materials and labour.

The Contractor is to comply with the conditions as to apprenticeship laid down in the relative Circular and Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

Tenders, sealed (endorsed "Tender for Houses"), may be sent so as to reach me not later than Twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 8, 1926.

The provisional acceptance of any tender is subject to the approval of the Minister of Health. The Town Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY W. SPOWART,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Llanelly.
February 10, 1926.

URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL of Goole invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION at Pollington.

Plans can be seen and copies of the Specification, Bills of Quantities, Conditions of Contract and Form of Tender obtained, on and after February 15, on payment of a deposit of £5 (which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* Tender), at the Office of the Water Engineer, Goole, or at the Offices of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. E. J. SILCOCK, M.Inst.C.E., 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, and 10 Park Row, Leeds.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Pollington Pumping Station," and addressed to the Chairman of the Water Committee, must be delivered to the undersigned at the Council Offices, Goole, not later than the first post on MARCH 10, 1926.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. J. PULLON,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Goole,
March 6, 1926.

TENDERS.

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

THE Housing Committee invite Tenders for the ERECTION of 252 HOUSES of the Smaller Type on the Windmill Lane Housing Estate.

Contractors may tender for the whole or for a portion of the Scheme, and Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the City Engineer, Guildhall, Nottingham, on payment of a deposit of One Pound, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender.

Tenders adapting the "Dennis Wilde" system of part steel construction will be considered.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered to me not later than 12 noon on FRIDAY, March 12, 1926.

W. J. BOARD,
Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Nottingham.

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FACTORY SITES for SALE, Acton, on main road, with G.W.R. rail siding, drainage power, etc. Price £1,000 an acre.—Apply LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS, Factory Specialists, 46 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

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TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The Proprietors of "The Architect" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association, Employment Bureau, 3/4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion and the name of this paper.

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Road Supervisor: knowledge of Surveying, Plan Drawing and Levelling Instructor in Telegraphy, desires Post as Foreman, Supervisor, Checker, or in a clerical capacity. 1265.

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Transport allowance: Single men, £75; married man, £150; married man with family, £200. Salary to commence from the date of taking up duty in Western Australia. Should the successful applicants voluntarily relinquish their respective positions before the expiration of two years from the date of appointment, they will be called upon to refund the amount of transport allowance.

Applicants must state age and whether married or single.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Draughtsmen," accompanied by testimonials or references, must reach the Agent-General for Western Australia, Savoy House, 115-116 Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than March 31, 1926.

CORPORATION OF WORCESTER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR A TEMPORARY Architectural Assistant, With Special Experience of School Work.

Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, stating salary required, to be sent to Mr. W. RANSOM, M.I.C.E., City Surveyor, Guildhall, Worcester.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CEMENT TRADE.—A large English Portland Cement Company, operating outside of the C.M.F., require representatives for Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham and Northampton areas, and southwards to the London border; also for Manchester and Sheffield districts. Only those who have established connections will be considered. Applications (which will be treated as strictly confidential), giving full particulars and salary required, to be addressed to BOX 123, Office of "The Architect."

LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS. — Opportunity occurs for live individuals in close touch with building conditions and able to secure earliest information regarding building contracts in contemplation locally, to act as correspondents for manufacturers of proprietary material. Spare time occupation; no solicitation required; good remuneration. Replies will be treated in strict confidence. Write BCM/CLKT, London, W.C.1.

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INVENTIONS Advice Handbook and Cons. free.—KING'S PATENT AGENCY, LTD., B. T. King, C.I.M.E., Regd. Patent Agent G.B., U.S., and Can., 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, and 6 Quality Court (next Pat. Off.) London, W.C.

COMPETITIONS.

ABERDEEN TOWN COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

THE Town Council of Aberdeen invite Architects to submit COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for the BUILDINGS proposed to be erected at the SEA BEACH, ABERDEEN.

The proposed Buildings are as follows, viz.:—
(*a*) DANCE HALL to accommodate 500 persons.
(*b*) RESTAURANT to accommodate 250 persons.
(*c*) VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PAVILION to seat 750 persons.
(*d*) SHOPS.

The Assessor appointed by the Town Council is the President of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

Designs must be lodged with the TOWN CLERK, Town House, Aberdeen, not later than June 14, 1926.

The conditions of the Competition may be had from the undersigned, to whom all enquiries in respect thereto should be addressed.

A. B. GARDNER,
Director of Housing and Superintendent of Town's Properties.

Town House, Aberdeen.
February 20, 1926.

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHINGFORD.

COMPETITION FOR NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL of CHINGFORD hereby invite Architects to submit Designs in Competition for proposed new Public Offices to accommodate the Council and the whole of their Staff. A Plan of the site, together with particulars of the accommodation required, may be obtained from the undersigned on and after February 22, 1926, on deposit of One Guinea, which sum will be returned upon receipt of a *bona fide* design or the return of the documents within seven days if the applicants decide not to compete.

AWARDS of £40, £30 and £20 will be made for Designs No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, respectively, in the order selected by the Council and the three designs for which awards are so made shall become the property of the Council.

The Competitive Designs must be delivered to me at the Council Offices, 34 Station Road, Chingford, not later than Tuesday, April 6, 1926.

LEONARD C. BOWEN,
Clerk to the Council.

February 19, 1926.

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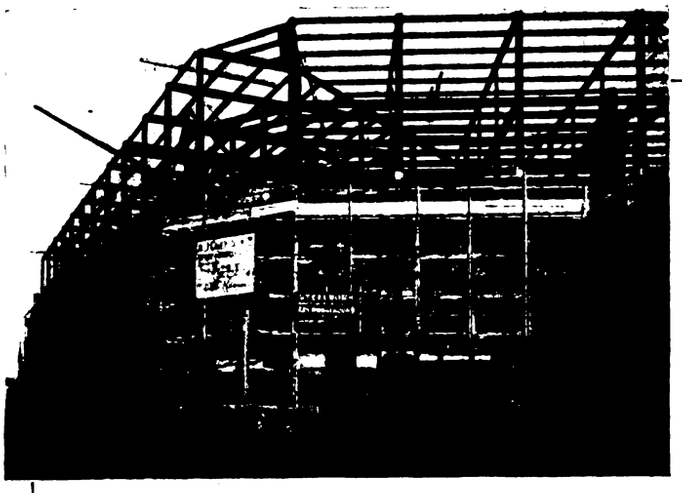
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For remainder of Small Advertisements see pp. 35, 36 and 37.

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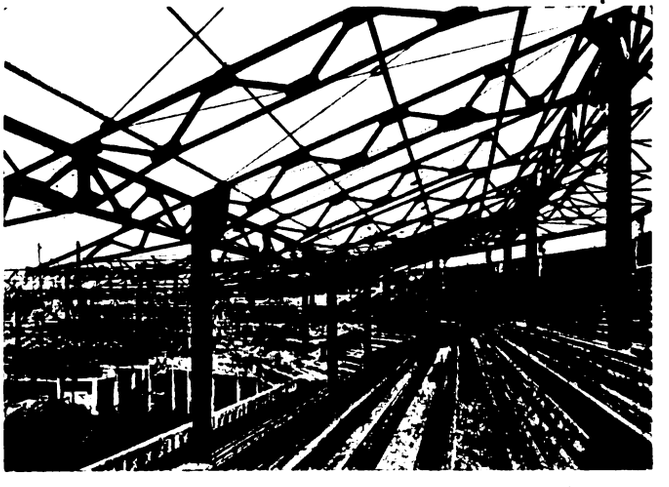
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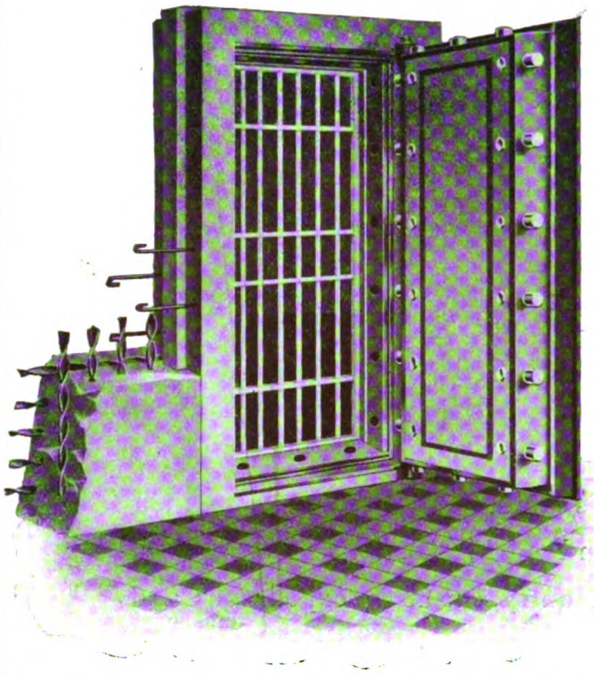
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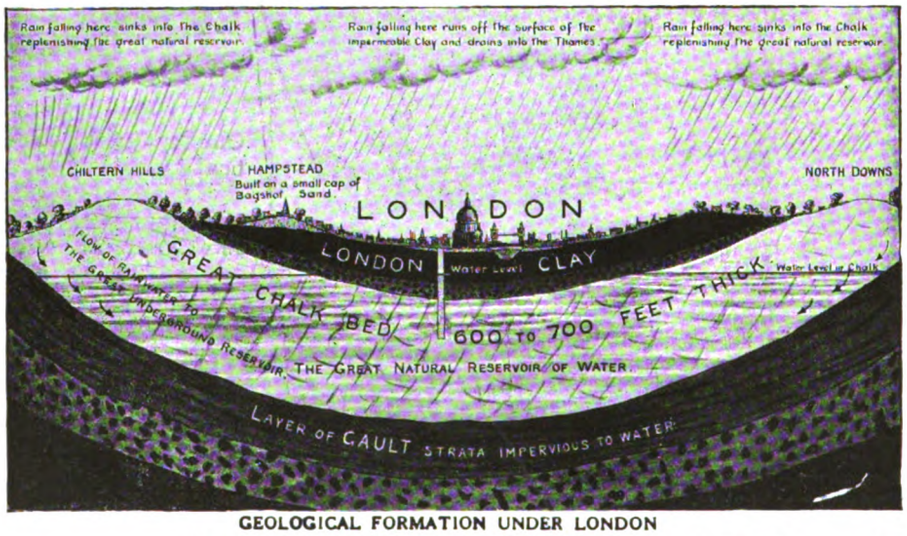
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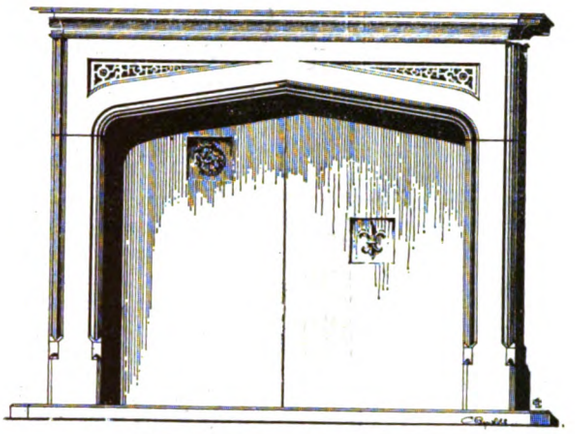
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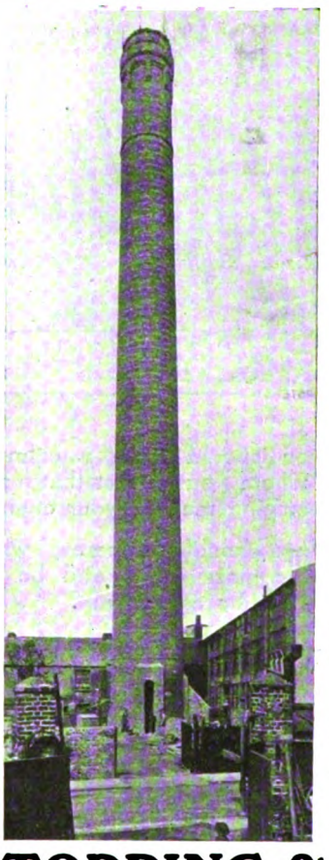
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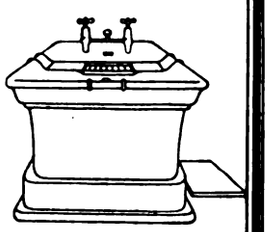
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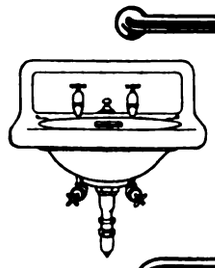
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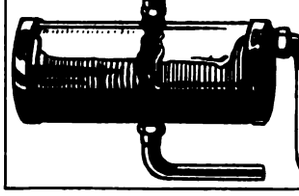
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COPPER PIPES



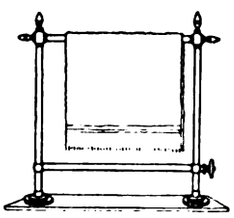


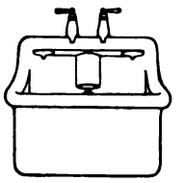


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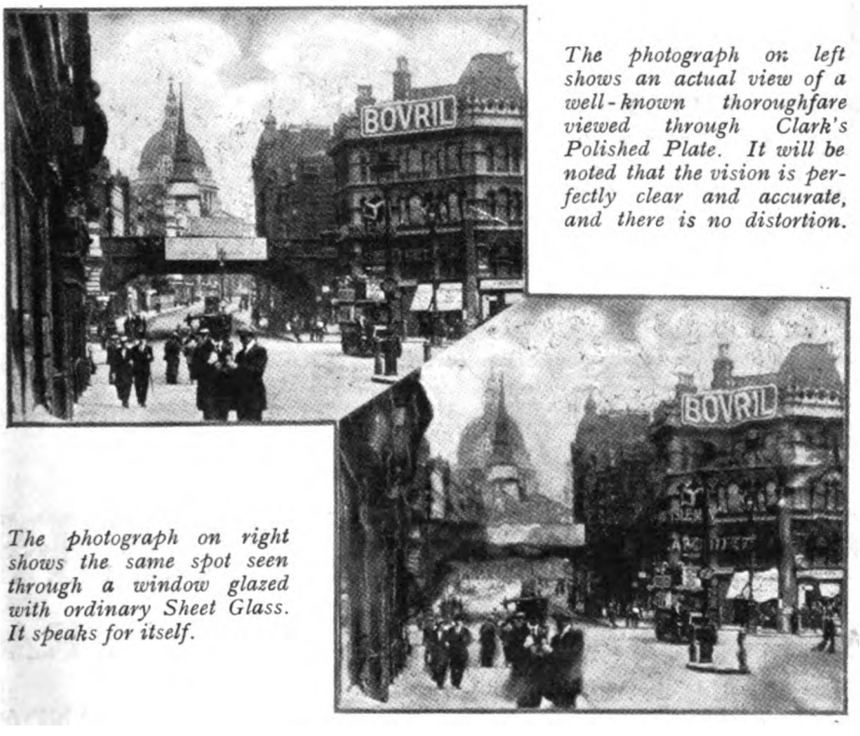
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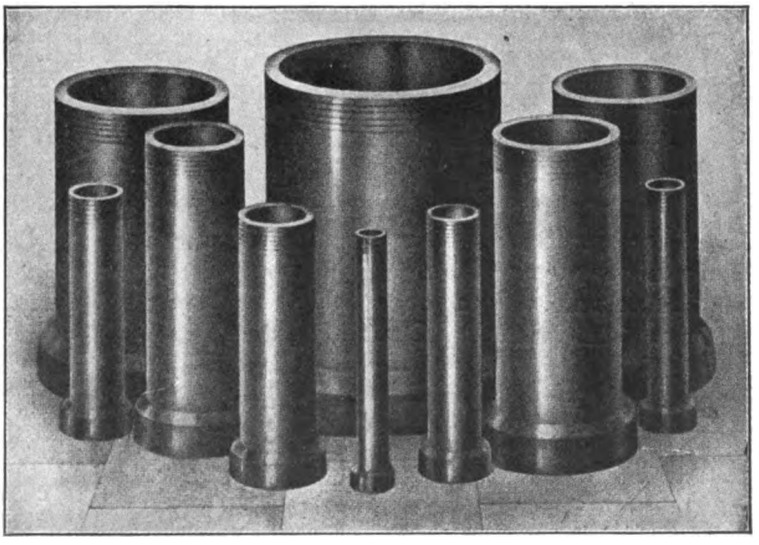
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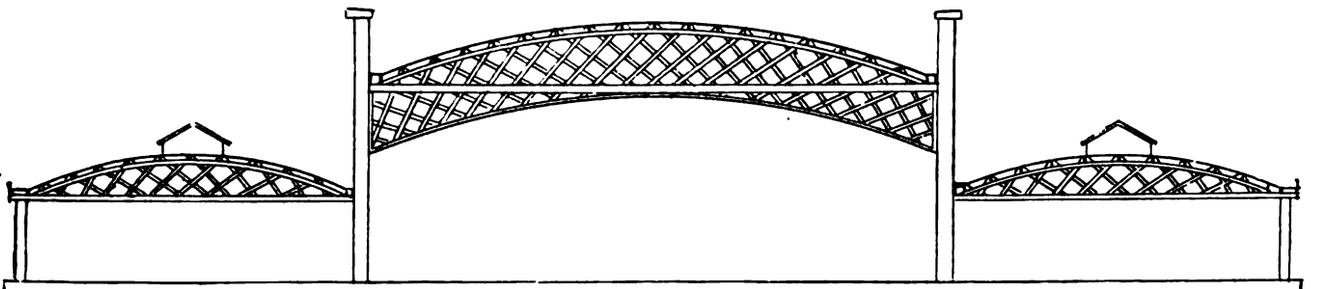
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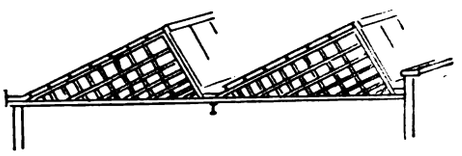
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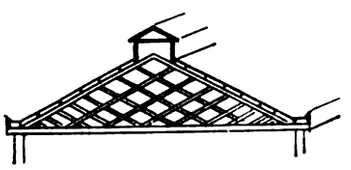
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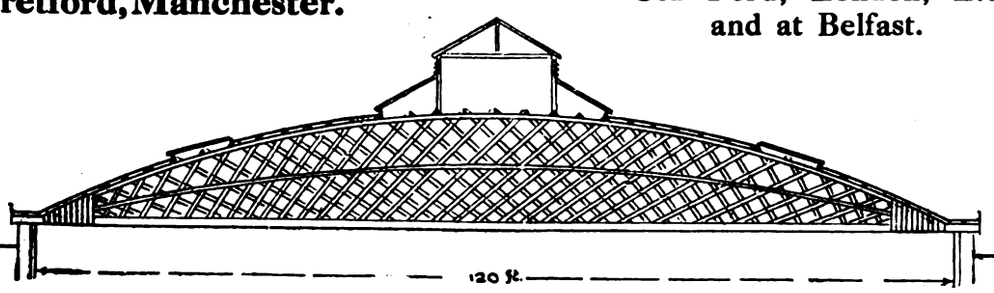
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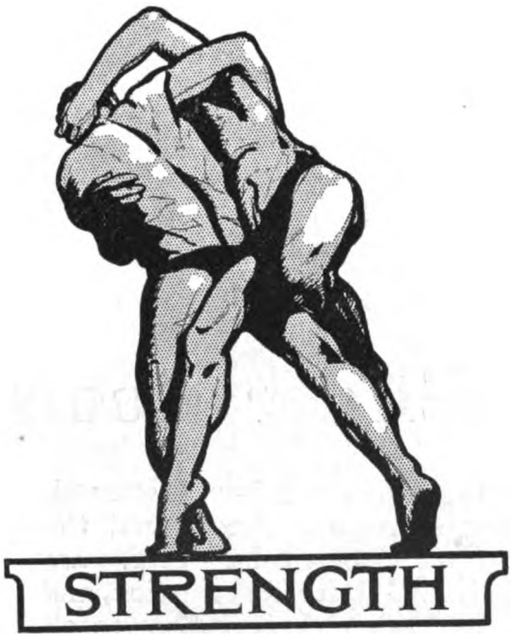
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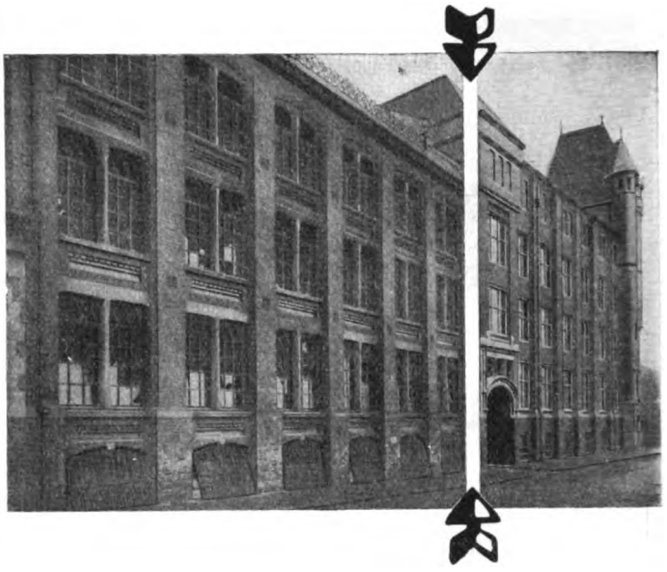
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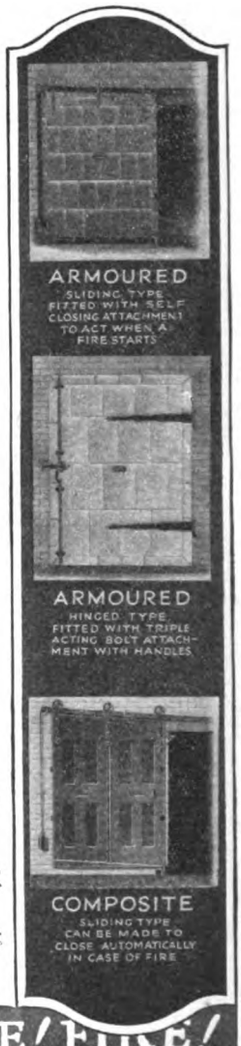
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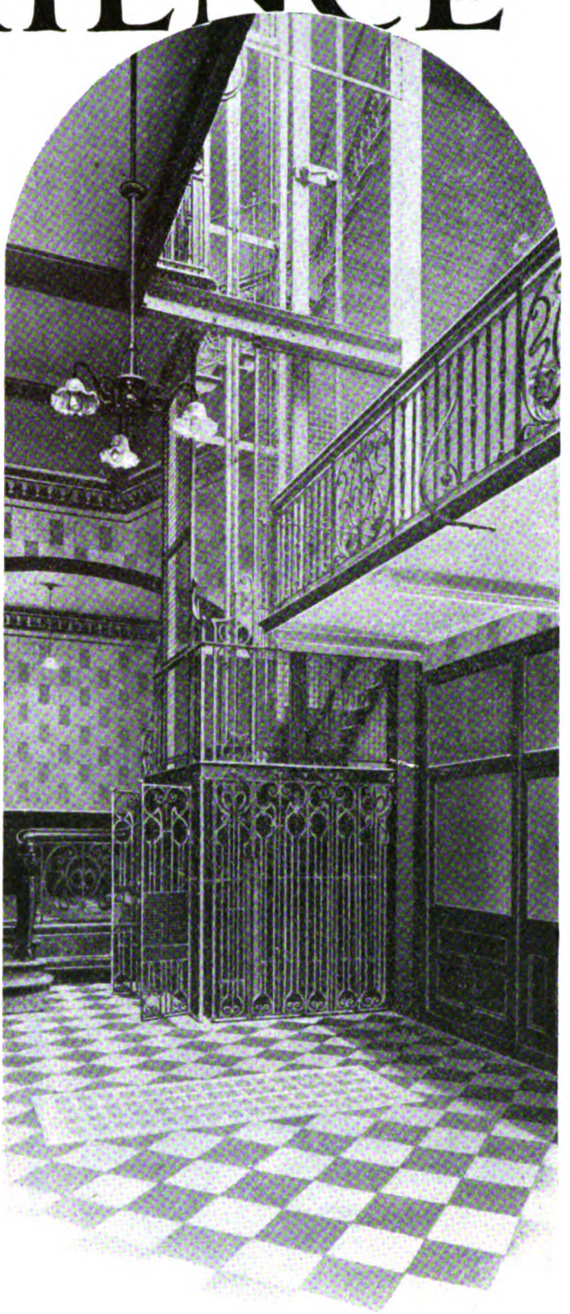
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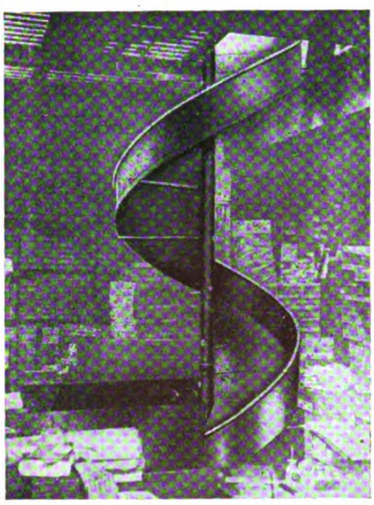
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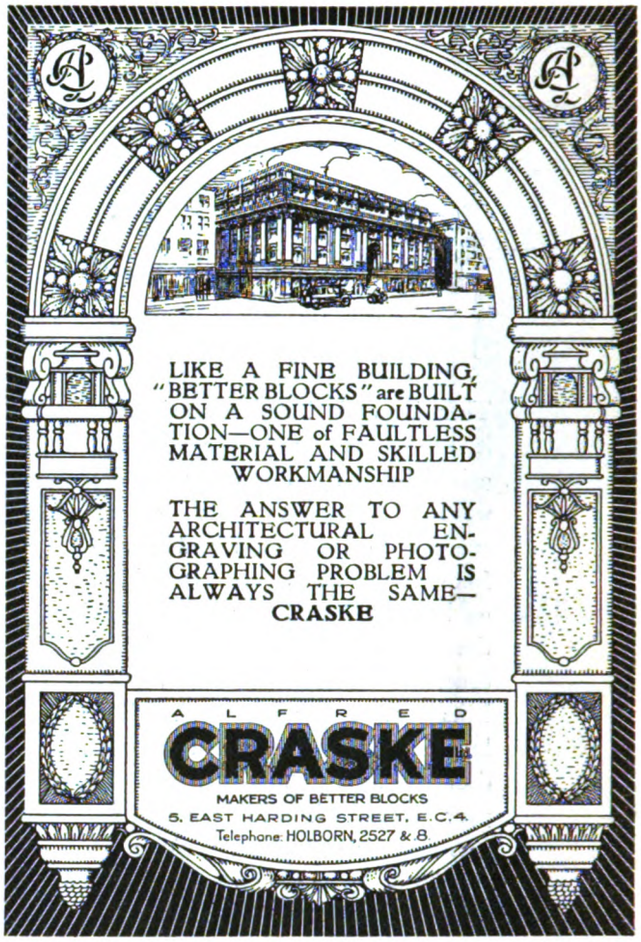
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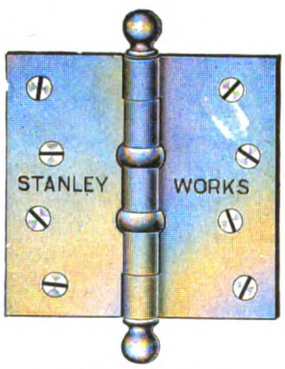
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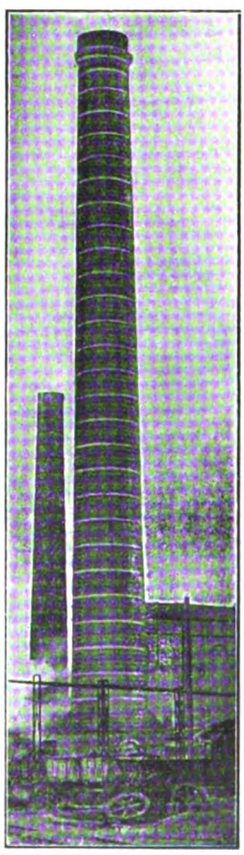


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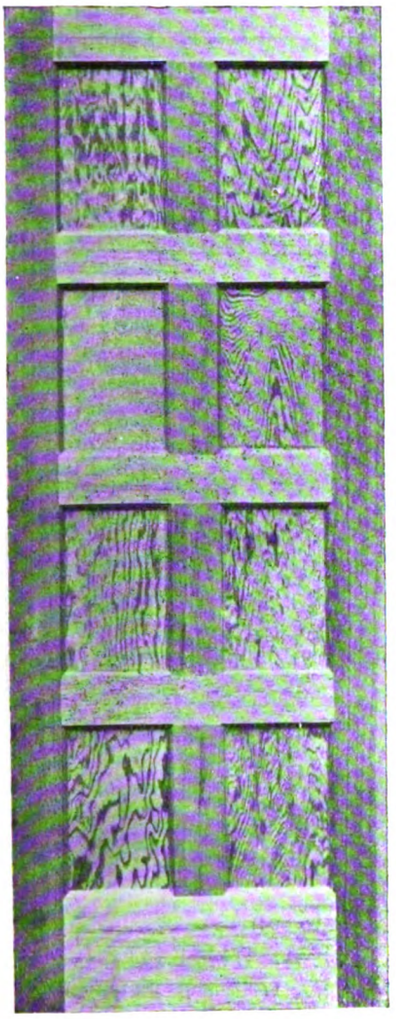
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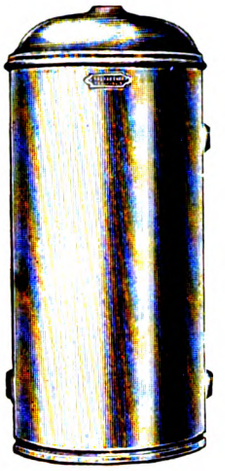
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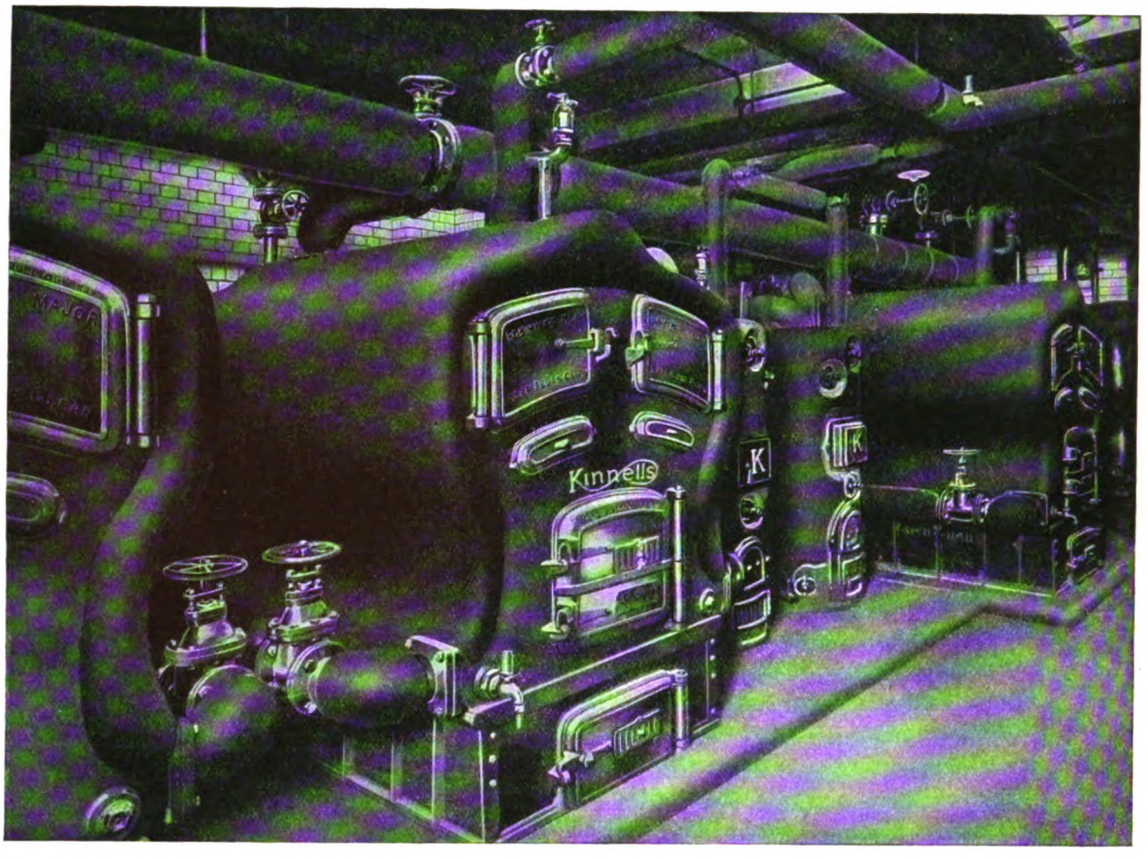
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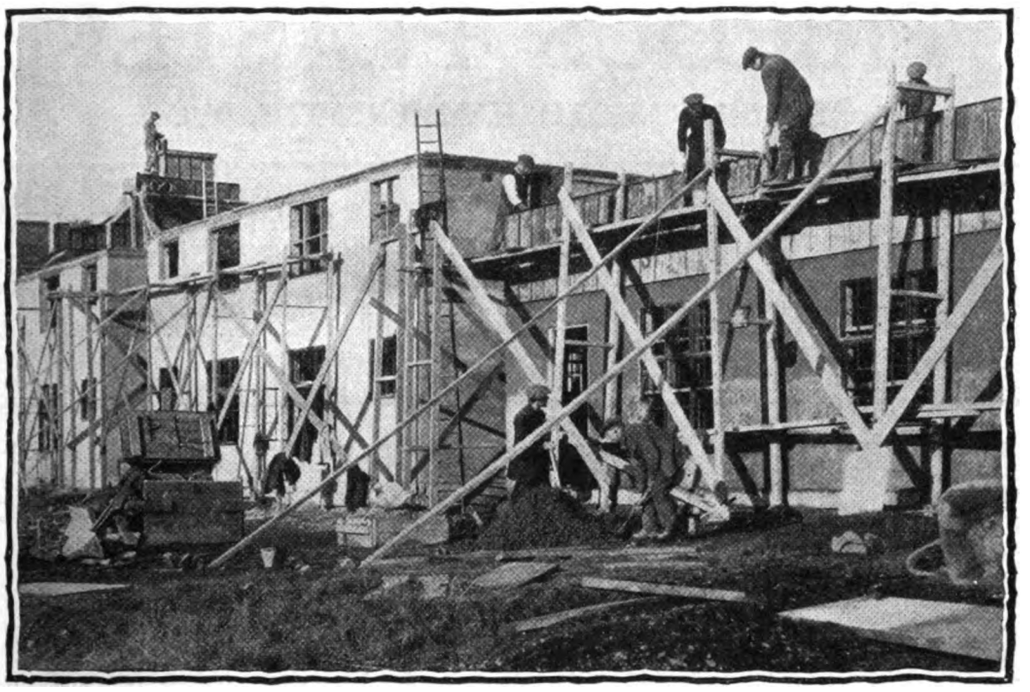
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VOL. CXV.—2986. THE ARCHITECT MARCH 12, 1926

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THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Manchester Town Planning Scheme.*

We are constantly noting the increased interest taken in town planning, as evidenced by the publication of books dealing with different centres and authorised by the authorities of those centres. The most illuminating of all hitherto published have been those on which Professor Abercrombie has been employed as he has a special gift for understanding in their broadest aspects the needs of a district and laying down means by which these needs may be best met. The last survey on which he was engaged, that of East Kent, is a masterly achievement and one which seems likely to bear immediate fruit, while his survey of Dublin is equally good but may remain a paper scheme because of financial and other difficulties.

The report now before us, which deals with Manchester, is a colossal undertaking since the area dealt with is one of 1,020 miles with a population of 3,000,000 and an assessable value of about £20,000,000, while the report states that "there is no other comparable self-contained region in which industry and commerce are so highly and completely developed," which makes it the more necessary to put every acre to its most productive use and to provide every possible facility of communication.

The committee is composed of representatives of 7 county boroughs, 30 boroughs, 66 urban districts and 14 rural districts, these bodies sending 118 representatives in all. Besides these the county councils of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester Society of Architects, the Garden City and Town Planning Association, the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the Roads Improvement Association, the Northern Division of the Town Planning Institute and the Ancient Monuments Society,

* Manchester and District Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee Report on the Regional Scheme, together with a map in 12 sections (scale 2½ in. to one mile), referred to in the Report upon the Regional Scheme, Manchester. Henry Blackwell & Co., Ltd., printers, Albert Square. 13s. 6d. net.

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DECORATIVE FOUNTAIN, PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

together with representatives of the Ministries of Health and Transport, are all co-opted members of the Committee without voting power; the Committee numbering 320 in all. In the preparation of the regional scheme the Committee has operated through a number of sub-committees.

The whole district covered is contained within an irregular circle with a radius of some 15 miles from Manchester, this area embracing Chorley on the north-west, Rawtenstall on the north, Saddleworth and Entwistle on the east, Buxton on the south-east, Warrington on the south-west, while on the west it stretches up to, but does not include, Wigan. Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Macclesfield are all included in the area covered, which forms practically the textile district of England.

The objects of the Committee are defined as being: (*a*) To advise as to the linking up and co-ordination of town planning schemes within the area; (*b*) the preparation of a regional plan for the area to deal with lines of communication by road, rail and water, including new roads and the widening of existing ones, the allocation of portions of the area to particular users, the location of regional parks, open spaces and other reservations, the general lines of development of the area and other matters. A special staff was appointed to deal with the necessary work of preparation for a period of three years.

The object of the Committee has not been to prepare a detailed scheme for the whole district, which would be an immense task, but rather to lay down certain general lines which would have to be observed in the preparation of the detailed local schemes within the area; in other words to decentralise in order to obtain the advantage of collective planning over the area. The next stage will be the preparation of detailed plans for the various areas into which the district has been subdivided.

The district includes both high moorlands in the Pennine district and flat plains in Cheshire, some of which are so low-lying as to be subject to periodical flooding, which forms a natural barrier to building activities. There is a close connection between the abundance of pure soft water of the Mersey and the development of the dyeing and bleaching processes of the textile industry. The road problems are unusually difficult owing to the fact that building development has been practically continuous over extended areas, together with the existence of very heavy traffic and the location of many mills in isolated situations; 259 miles of new roadways are suggested, and the widening of existing roads for 79 miles.

It is suggested that very large areas could be retained for agricultural use if compensation was paid to their owners on the basis of the difference on value between agricultural and building values, which need not be costly, as much of the land has little value for the latter uses.

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The report recommends that building areas should be zoned according to their suitability for industrial or domestic building and that open spaces, of which there are at present 500, should be increased by the addition of a large number of parks, for at present there is but one acre for every 600 inhabitants. The Committee recommends that the proportion should in future be one acre to every 500 persons.

There are many picturesque villages within the area and many buildings of historical and architectural interest. These include Worsley Old Hall, Clayton Hall, Ordsall Hall, Kenyon, Peel Hall, Astley Hall, Smithalls Hall, Hall i' the Wood, Great Lever Hall, Tonge Hall, Kersall Hall, Slade Hall, Bramsall Hall, and several others.

Proposals for the right development of such a district, spoilt as it is by the results of sporadic individual action, are rendered most difficult and complicated by circumstances. Just as our law is case law and not codified law, building development and road making have until comparatively recently fitted into no ordered scheme, but, like Topsy, have "growed." Hence, excepting in such a very exceptional case as that of the East Kent Coal Fields or such a city as Canberra, we are at every turn confronted with obstinate facts, and what is ideal can only be carried out very tentatively if indeed circumstances allow it to be carried out at all. The town planner is for this reason often considered an unpractical dreamer, but he is in reality a very practical adviser by whose help alone we can in the future save ourselves enormous expenditure and inconvenience. Without the immediate application of the remedies of the town planner great and growing urban districts will become impossibly congested by the weight of population and its manifold needs.

Our Illustrations.

PROPOSED HOUSE IN SUSSEX. COURTENAY M. CRICKMER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

HOUSE AT HAMPTON COURT, MIDDLESEX. G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

INTERIOR VIEWS OF A HOUSE IN PEMBROKE ROAD, MOOR PARK. P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes and Comments.

The Shakespeare Theatre.

The destruction of the Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon will raise many questions. It is hardly likely that if reconstructed public taste would now endorse anything of the character of the building destroyed, suggesting as it does "revivalist" influences. It is also a question whether Stratford-on-Avon, save for sentimental reasons, is the best place for a Shakespeare Theatre, and whether it would not be best to make an attempt to bring about what is so ardently desired by Shakespeare students, the building of a theatre in London. At Stratford such a building rather forms a memorial than fills a need, and those who make a pilgrimage to Stratford would probably find a Shakespeare Theatre in London an infinitely greater attraction. Shakespeare wrote his plays for the English people, and not for the inhabitants of his birthplace alone. It will, in any case, be interesting to see what will be done, and we hope an architect of eminence will be employed whatever is decided upon.

Wembley.

An agreement has been reached between the Wembley District Council and the liquidators of the British Empire Exhibition under which it is agreed that the site can be used for factories, with the exception of a strip along Raglan Gardens, which will be given to the Council for street widening, and a plot of land formerly used as a charabanc park, which will be utilised as an open space. The Malaya and New Zealand buildings will, it is stated, be pulled down. It has always seemed to us to be regrettable that an enterprise of such a scope as the British Empire Exhibition should have been carried out on any site other than one on which the buildings erected could in the future be utilised for exhibition purposes. Exhibitions for various purposes have become so constant a feature of modern life that there is every reason why they should be held in buildings of a permanent nature, which could be rented from time to time for any other uses. Such a position as the White City would seem to us to be far better suited for permanent exhibition purposes than Wembley, and we might suggest that in the numerous schemes for the improvement of London this want should be borne in mind and, if possible, provided for.

London University Again.

The University of London Union Society discussed a motion "That in the opinion of this House a centralised site, preferably in Bloomsbury, is the only solution of the problem of the future of the London University." As is well known, the University have been offered this site, and this site only, and it has always seemed to us that the fact that the site was to be a free gift has been the only factor which has secured its consideration. The Bloomsbury site is intersected by public roads, which is far from rendering it an ideal one for the purposes needed. Its chief attractions are the neighbourhood of University College and the British Museum, but even these inducements do not seem to us to be sufficiently convincing arguments. Among other sites proposed are Holland House, South Kensington, and an outside area, say, in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, and we are inclined to think that this would be found to be a better solution. An ideal university site is not one in the middle of a great city, but rather one on which its buildings may be conveniently disposed, and in connection with which suitable hostels and similar accommodation can be erected. Besides this the cost of the site, wherever it may be, is only a small item in the total expenditure, and it is the best manner in which an enormous total sum can ultimately be spent which should govern the issue rather than that of a preliminary economy. For all these reasons we hope that the offer of the Bloomsbury area will not be allowed to determine the greater issue or to tie the hands of future generations.

The Birmingham Town Hall.

We are sorry to note that the Birmingham Town Council and the architects of the city appear to be at cross purposes about the reconstruction of the interior of the town hall. It is proposed to improve the arrangements to render them in accordance with the requirements necessary for the safety and convenience of places of public meeting, and incidentally to provide 500 additional seats. In a letter to the "Birmingham Daily Post," Mr. Rupert Savage points out that the City Engineer has developed a taste for civic architecture and wants to take over, in addition to his own very numerous and very exacting functions, the work of designing public buildings hitherto considered

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the special function of those specifically trained for the purpose. The Council, after receiving a deputation from the local Association, have resolved to adhere to their own course.

This seems to us a most retrograde policy on the part of one of the most progressive municipalities in the country. Birmingham has many good architects, some of whom have carried out work of the greatest importance, and it is to these men, and not a municipal engineer, that architectural work should be given. We have no quarrel with engineers, but we believe that real economy is only made possible by the employment of men in the capacity for which they have been trained. We neither want engineers' architecture nor architects' engineering. An engineer employed to carry out architectural work in many cases has to rely on, and is largely in the hands of, the decorative firms he employs, because he is attempting to cope with work for which he has not been educated. As a rule the so-called saving in fees has as a counterpart the increased cost of less efficient work, and very often increased staff charges. We hope that the Birmingham Town Council will alter its decision and follow the dictates of reason and common sense.

Unemployment.

We often feel a little reluctance to accept the best advice from our opponents and there is very great inclination to look with suspicion on schemes which are fathered by those we find ourselves generally opposing, but now that Sir Alfred Mond has crossed the floor of the House we trust he may be able to induce his new colleagues to consider his plan for the encouragement of industry and the relief of unemployment. Now that one person in every 30 is in receipt of the dole everyone must realise how serious the position is, and Sir Alfred Mond's scheme has, as far as we can see, no weak points. It is not compulsory and so cannot be said to conflict with individual freedom. The firms which would be eligible under his proposals are forced to reveal statistics and to show that they will be employing additional labour and receiving what would be paid in the form of doles for purposes of that additional labour only, and finally those who would otherwise have the dole and nothing more are paid the full wages for their labour. It would cost the country nothing which is not already being paid ; it would put an end to idleness which, in the end, unfits people for effort, and it would prove a stimulus to trade. Sir Alfred Mond has shown that he has no sympathy with sweated labour and believes that the best interests of business depend on the full and proper payment for all services rendered.

Leeds Street Improvements.

We illustrate by a plan and views the large improvements which it is proposed to effect in the central area of Leeds and are glad to note that the city authorities have very wisely decided that the elevational treatment of frontages to the new thoroughfares shall be considered as a whole. The designs we illustrate have been made by Sir Reginald Blomfield and are of a quiet Georgian type, and it is satisfactory to note that the buildings will be of a moderate height.

British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.

ANNUAL REPORT.

A marked improvement in the home trade demand for Portland cement was experienced during the year, and the tonnage exported was maintained. The policy referred to in the Chairman's speech last year of absorbing the assets of the subsidiary companies has been given effect to, and the necessary transfers from the investment account to the fixed assets and other accounts in the balance sheet have been made. The profit, which amounts to £772,843, includes the whole of the profit of the subsidiary companies from the various dates of absorption, whereas in the previous year only the dividends received were brought into the company's revenue account. The sum of £250,000 has been placed to general depreciation reserve, £5,000 to barge depreciation account, and £37,206 has been provided for the debenture stock sinking funds. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend, 15 per cent. for the year.

The Plaza Theatre.

Our illustrations show the Plaza Theatre carried out from the designs of Mr. Frank T. Verity, which forms one of the finest picture theatres erected in this country and which is distinguished for its dignity and architectural quality.

The fibrous plaster relief decorations and decorated woodwork required for the interior of the theatre were entrusted to Messrs. G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., of 49 Rathbone Place, London, W., a firm of long standing and tradition on this particular branch of the building industry. They carried out the whole of this work from the carefully studied designs of the architect, Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A. There is no discordant line or centre in the whole composition, and every modelled ornament and moulding follows in feeling the Italian Renaissance Period of the sixteenth century. This has been most carefully accomplished by Messrs. Jackson's chief modeller, Mr. Harold Bailey, and the other artists and workmen employed by them.

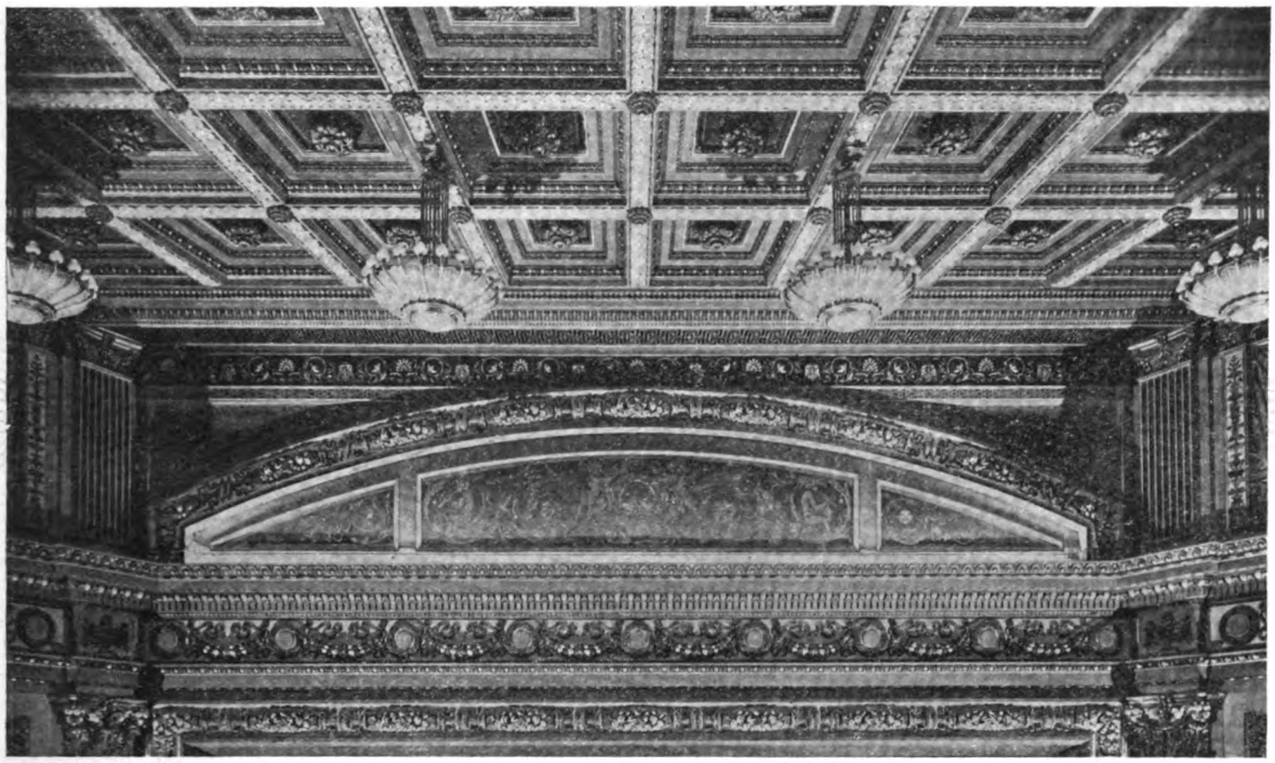
The fibrous plaster ceiling over the main auditorium is composed with richly decorated coffered panels. The back portion of the ceiling over the large circle is formed with enriched mouldings relieved by two fine paintings by Messrs. Marc-Henri and Laverdet, the whole enclosed by a groined treatment on the lower portion of the walls. The proscenium opening, one of the largest in London, is surrounded with a finely modelled band of fruit and flowers, and above the proscenium frame black glass has been introduced reflecting the hanging electric light fittings and enriched ceilings of the auditorium and emphasising the arch above. The architect has given special attention to the treatment of the wall surface of the projection room at the back of the circle, having introduced a symmetrical treatment of arches with caryatid figures and panels which, with the introduction of colour, mask the necessary openings for the projectors. The two centre flank walls of the auditorium have been most carefully designed by Mr. Verity, where he has introduced an Italian loggia, modelled in low relief in perspective painted also by M. Henri, with a distant view of a deep blue sky, trees and buildings showing between the arches of the loggia. The main motif on the side walls leading up to the proscenium consists of two large arches, one containing the organ and the other an exit. These arches have been filled with two magnificent grille screens 28 ft. high by 16 ft. wide, representing old Italian iron work with tapestries introduced behind them. In front of the screens are two large hanging lanterns, also made by Messrs. Jacksons, the whole producing a most beautiful and original effect. The entrance, grand foyer, orchestra stall foyer, corridors and staircases have all been simply decorated with ceiling bands and with "Pietra Serena" pilasters, door architraves, etc., enclosing the silk hangings on the walls. Many specially designed and modelled grilles, mirror frames and other architectural features have also been introduced into these rooms, all made by Messrs. Jacksons, the whole treatment producing a rich and dignified effect.

"The Architect and Building News."

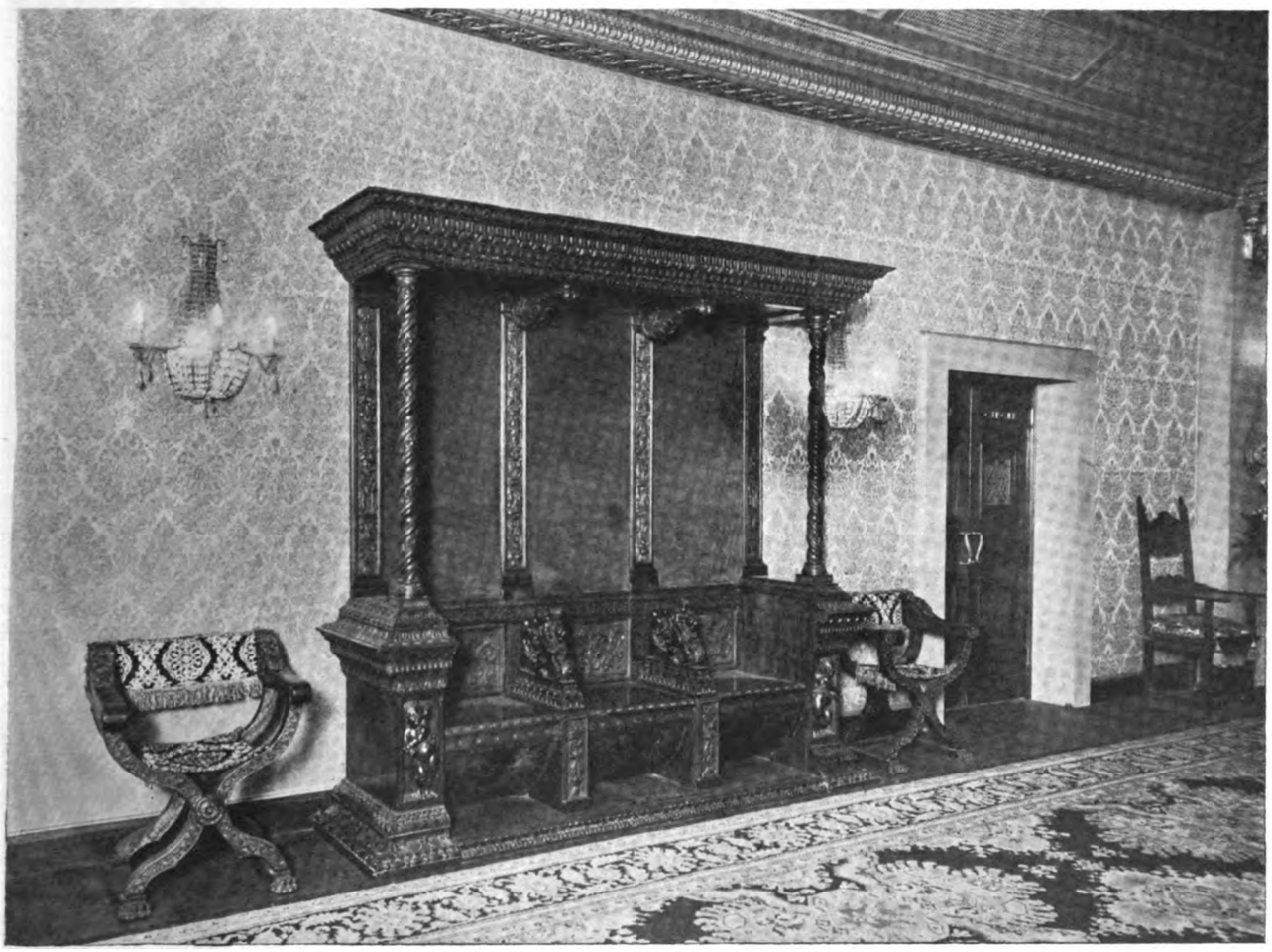
The proprietors of THE ARCHITECT beg to announce that they have purchased the title, copyright and goodwill of the well-known journal, "Building News," and propose to incorporate the same in future issues of THE ARCHITECT under the title of "The Architect and Building News." The first issue under the above augmented title will be published on March 19 next.

Mr. Burnard Geen, M.Inst.C.E., of 122 Victoria Street, Westminster, Consulting Engineer, wishes it to be known that he is not, and never has been, in any way, either directly, or indirectly, connected with the "Westminster Finance Co., Ltd.," and that the references in the *Daily Mail* on the 5th and 6th inst. to "Bernard Geen" as London Secretary of the above-mentioned company, do not refer to him.

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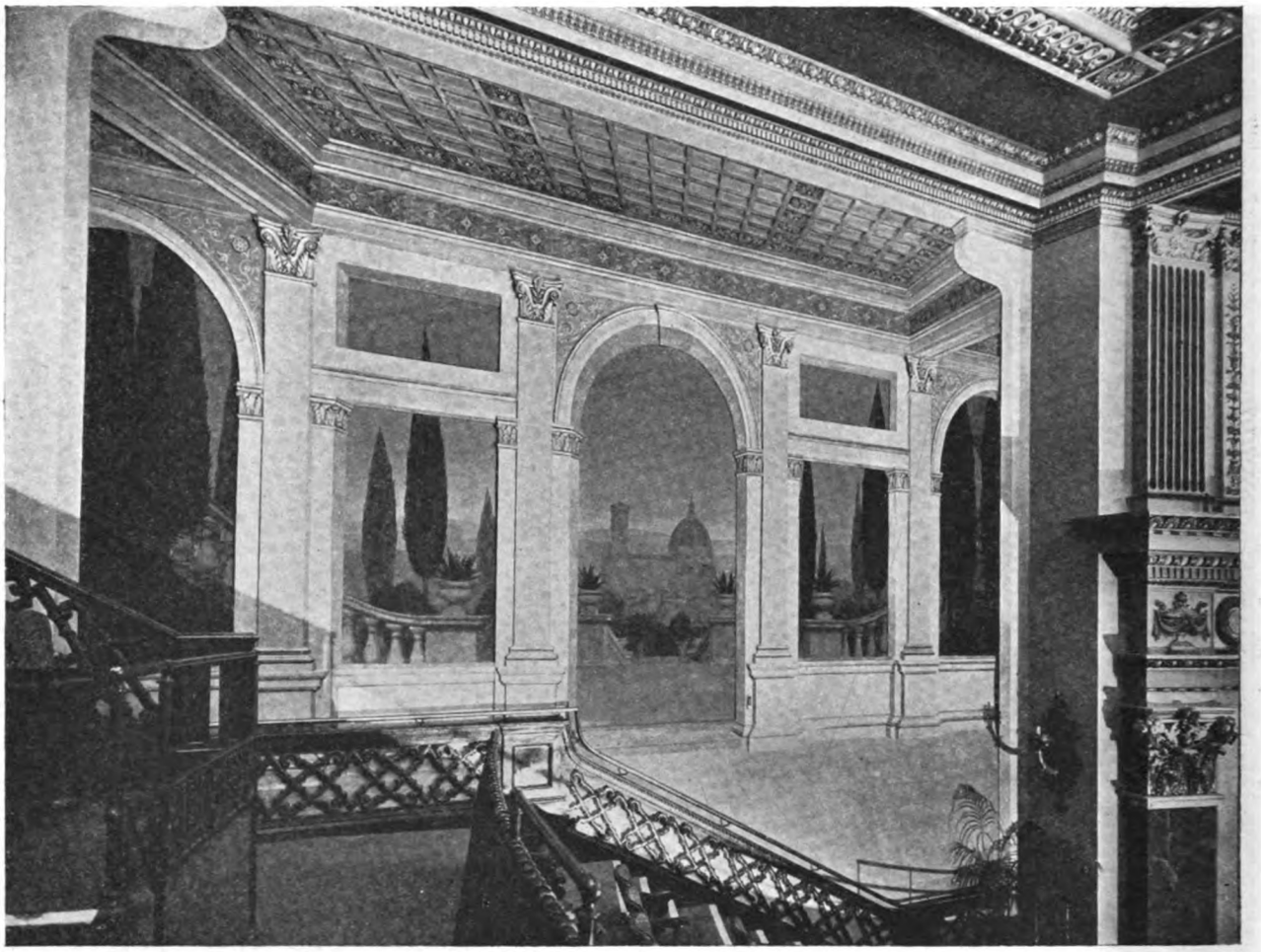


VIEW OF CEILING.

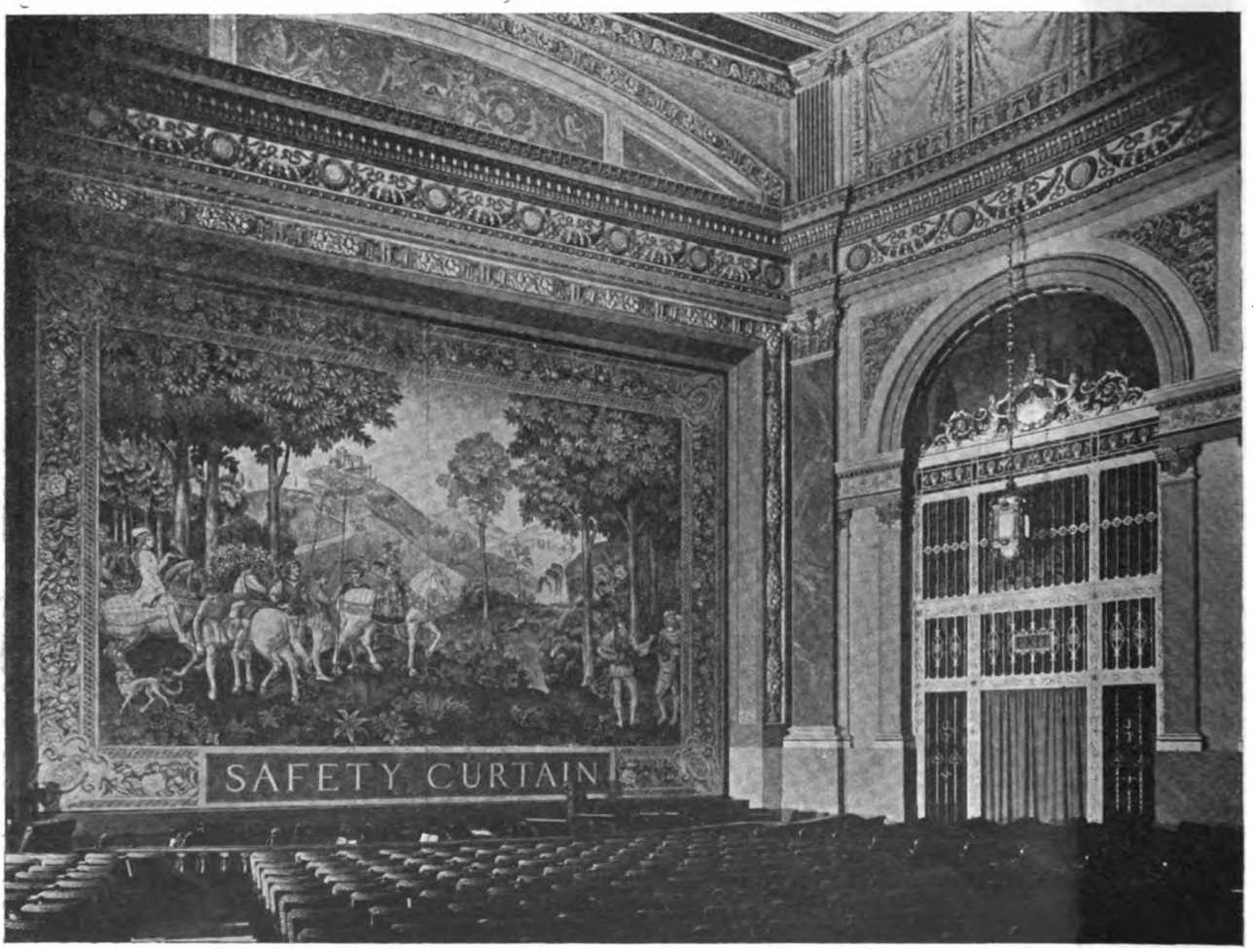


FURNITURE IN THE FOYER.
THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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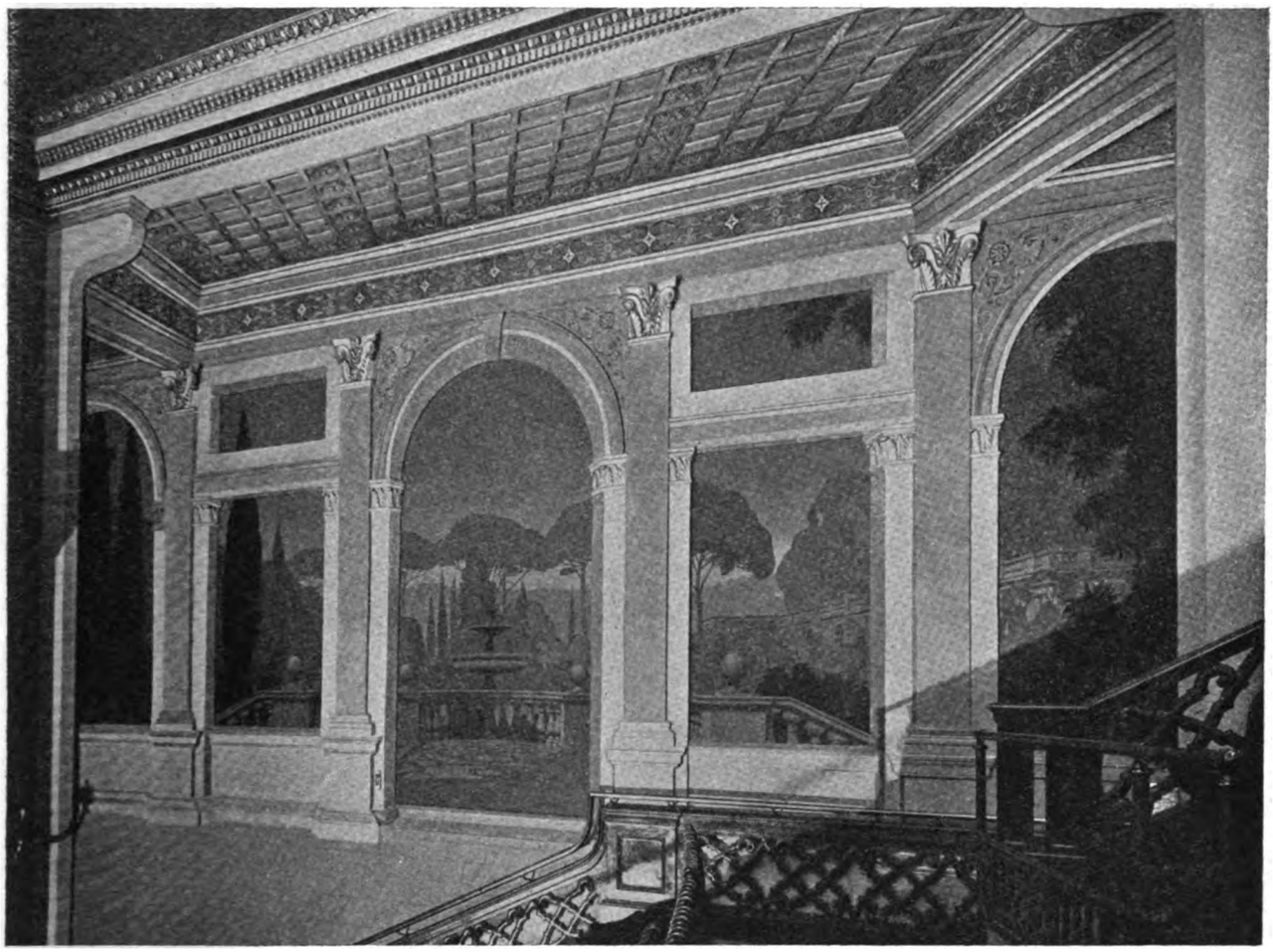


DECORATIVE PANELS.

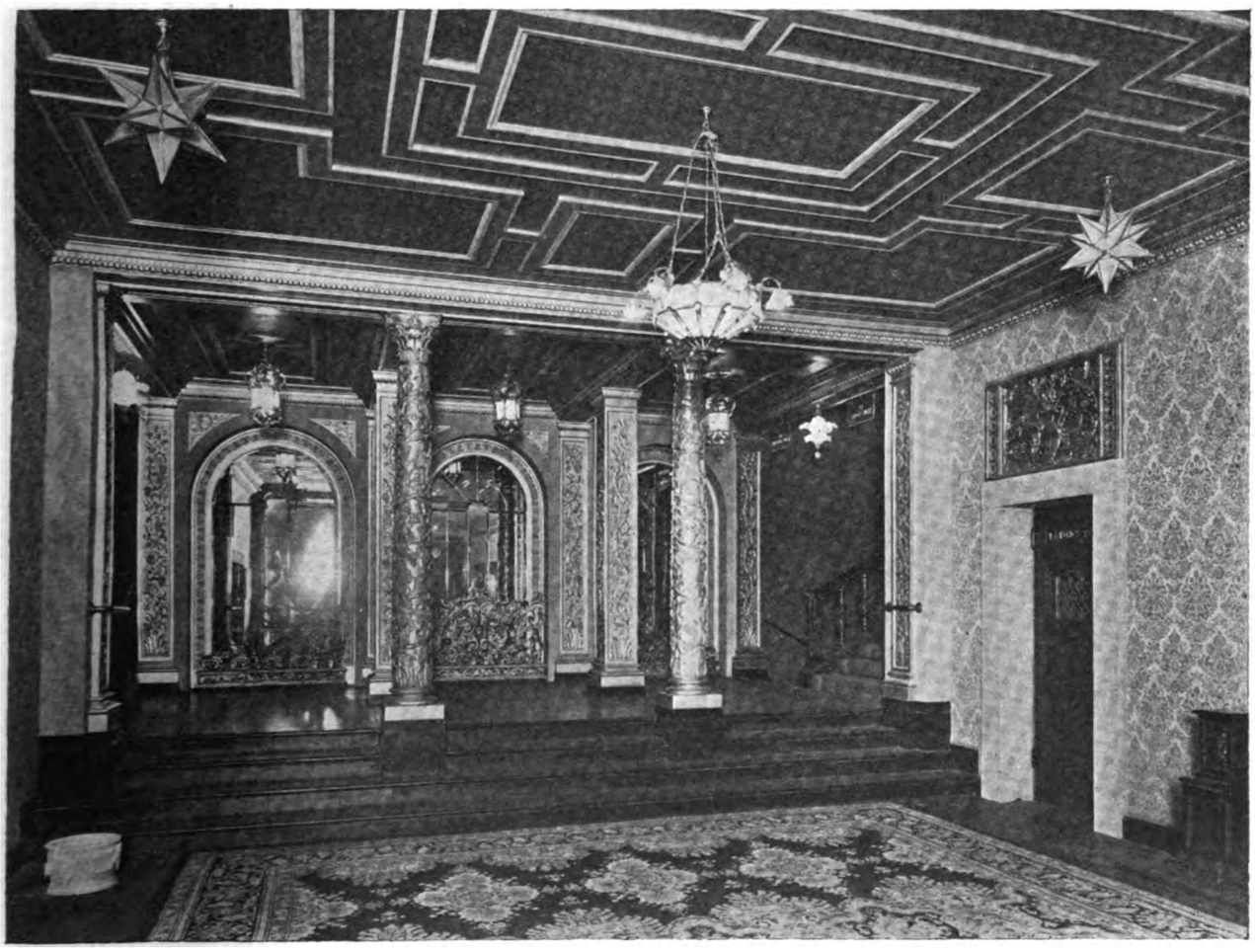


INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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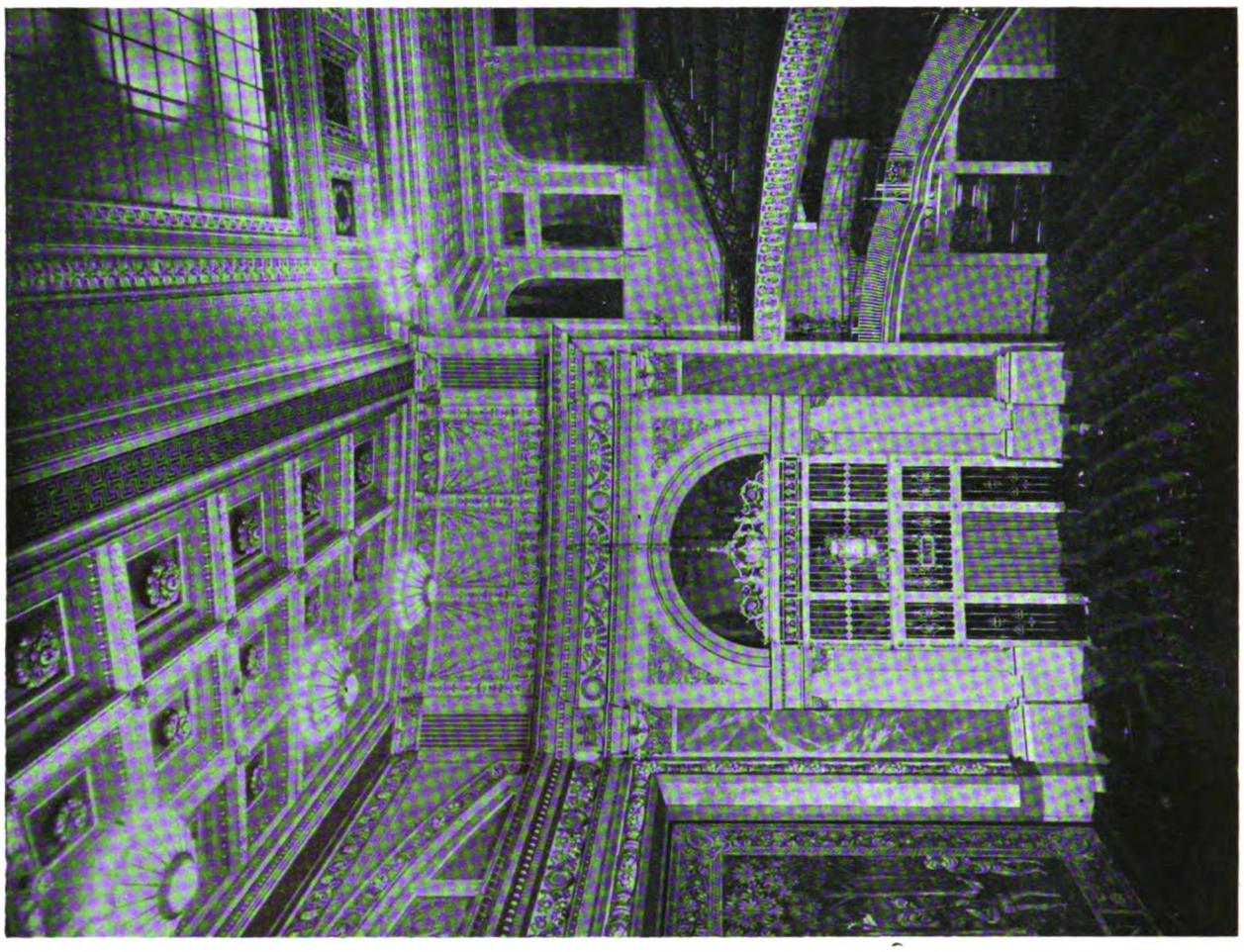


DECORATIVE PANELS.

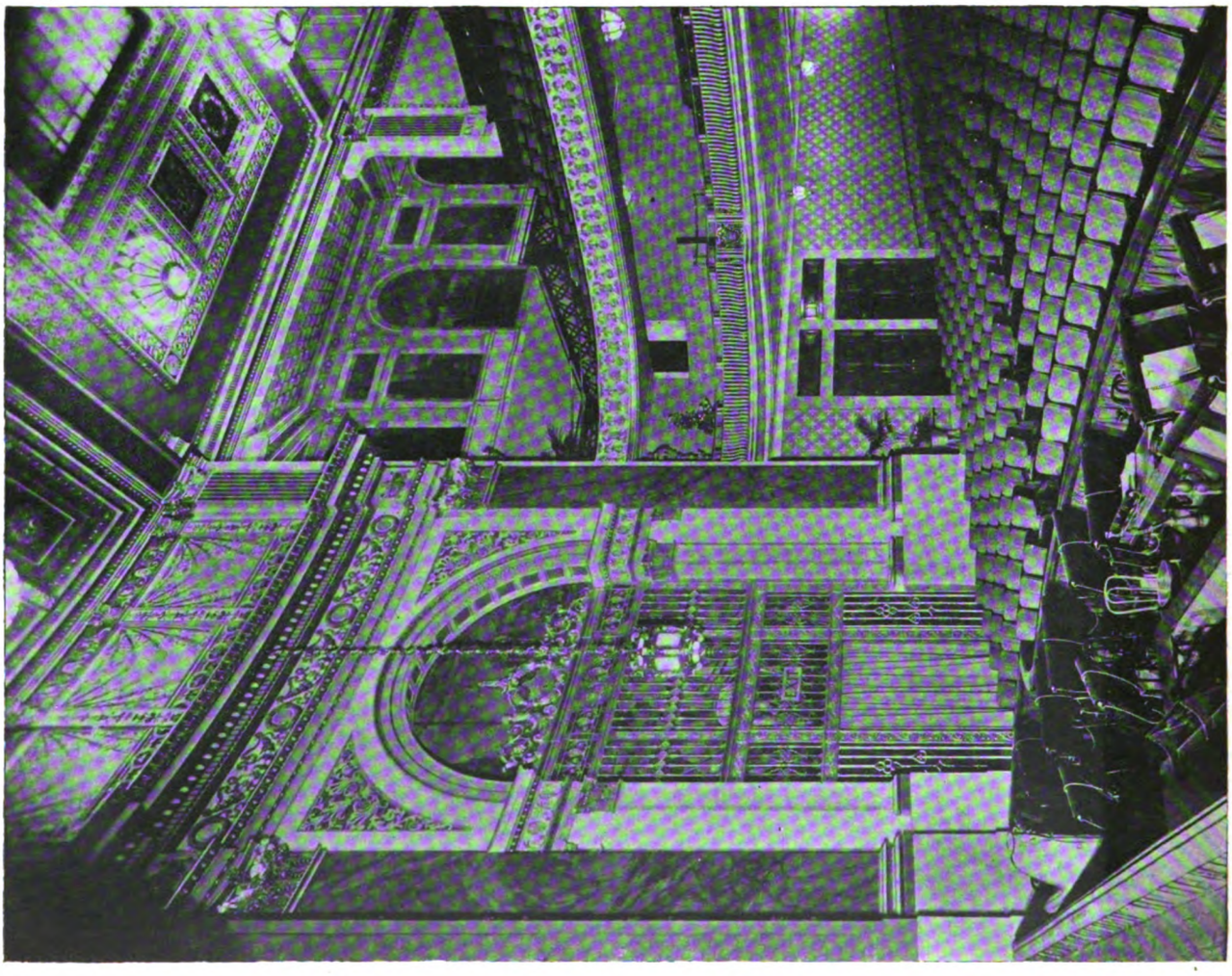


INTERIOR VIEW OF FOYER.
THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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VIEW OF THE ORGAN SCREEN FROM THE CIRCLE.



VIEW OF THE ORGAN SCREEN FROM THE STAGE.

THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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The Aero Engine and Fine Art.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Many things made by man are much the same from age to age. Their revelations of the essences of periods are, therefore, vague or hidden. Linen woven in Egypt B.C. 1900 contrasted with linen woven in Europe 1900 A.D. would bring to light no marked difference between that ancient era of the twelfth to the seventeenth dynasties and our civilisation to-day. The porcelain ware of old China and of modern England, appearing the same to any but an expert, would tell of no contrast between Confucianism and Christianity. Paper of the sixteenth century and the best paper of to-day would throw no light on the Reformation as bearing on modern Scepticism. So with early silverware and the best of ours; glassware and leatherwork of the past and present; only a profound philosopher, who also knew these arts, could read the nature of man in the different centuries in their handicrafts.

There are other human products, however, which are distinct now from those of former times. Scientific machinery to-day is infinitely beyond anything heretofore. The "Leviathan" is not of the same species as the "Santa Maria," any more than the Mogul locomotive resembles the ox-cart. To me the aero engine is one of the best types of man's invention because it compresses great power for wonderful achievement in small bulk. A little maze of cylinders, cooling ribs, pipes, valves, rods, pistons, crankshafts, studs, nuts, wheels, pinions, pumps, springs and tubes—it lifts man with the eagles. Insignificant in size, it has the power of hundreds of horses. It must be perfect, for by it man sustains himself miles in the air for hours at a time. Over the ocean, mountains and Arctic ice it must bear him without fail. By it he can do what he has wished to do since the dawn of time, yet never accomplished until twenty-two years ago. Of all the inventions of our marvellous era of science, this joining the birds in flight is the only one which has been anticipated from the birth of the race. It is this compact confusion of twentieth century machinery that makes it possible.

But I think it has done more than make man master of the air. It has mastered man. Could it exist save by the intensest application of his mind: not alone the mind of its designer, but of all the minds of his generation goading him on to success? Could an intellect of the present weave through a labyrinth of failures to its perfection had there not been like triumphs over infinite failures in the steam engine during the nineteenth century? Then man conquered land and sea by surrendering himself utterly to Science in developing the locomotive and the marine engine. Now, in the twentieth century, he mounts the firmament with a much smaller, but even more wonderful, device. Brains, logic, reason in the last hundred years; nay, in the past fifty years; nay, in the past twenty years; have advanced him more in the conquest of the physical world than milleniums did before. None can doubt that this was done under a spirit which not only absorbed the inventors and discoverers themselves but dominated the age as well. Why should any man consumer himself to produce these mechanisms unless the world demanded them and stood waiting for him to give the boon to humanity? But these fierce fires of thought burned up in man what was not needed for the government of the forces of nature. Looking at the aero engine, I see a century given over to invention and discovery. Countless minds have been absorbed in thinking out details of appliances for other machines which enter into this. They were the spokesmen, as it were, of three thinking generations which compelled them at their tasks. Man's brain became sufficient, as he thought, for all his needs. But was this true?

No; he found that the utilitarian was not all. The practical did not satisfy him. It gave him no comfort in the ideal. Imagination and beauty did not survive the flames of this furnace. For me the aero engine opens a door through which I see the fires of three generations consuming a faculty of man. Logic devours Fancy. It is his Imagination, his Intuition, his Inspiration, his Emotion—his Soul—that is sacrificed. That is the cost of this triumph. Why should the poet lie on a violet knoll and dream of drifting over heaven with a silvery cloud when he can mount his mechanical aeroplane and in five minutes be soaked by that bank of mist? How can man's fancy be stirred by mystery when he has abolished mystery; nay, when he has abolished the faculty for mystery? Yet he still longs to dream, and he regrets the loss of the beautiful things born of dreams. I see in the aero engine that the poet and the artist no longer have the power to shape the ideals of a people. No fine art from the soul could flourish beside that utilitarian victory of the mind. The genius of the age for use would not speak the language of beauty.

Architecture and sculpture at the time of Phidias; painting in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and in the Lowlands in the seventeenth century; poetry amongst the Troubadours and at the time of Petrarch; music in the Vienna of Beethoven; all were expressions of single geniuses who were swept up the heights by popular enthusiasms as intense as that now dominating men and demanding the aero engine. The epochal forces were of like vigour, but their source was different. The former were emotional; the present are scientific. I know as surely when I gaze on the grand figures of the Elgin marbles that they came from the soul of their age as I know that the aero engine came from the mind of this. Powers behind each were the absorbing interest of their eras.

Is it stretching a contrast too far to relate this motor to present fine art? I do not think so. The bearing of the former on the latter seems to me as direct as cause and effect. Science positively created the engine and negatively made present fine art what it is. If I knew this mechanism thoroughly, and current aesthetics not at all, I could reason that no true fine art, architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry or music, could be created in this period. Not only the genius that constructed the marvellous motor but the essence of its day must be wholly mental, scientific and mechanical. True fine art blooms from the soul, the emotional, idealising, inspirational, symbolising, epitomising faculty. That must atrophy when the opposite trait of exact reason absorbs mankind. True utilitarian art is compelled by the mind of its age. True fine art is compelled by the soul of its age.

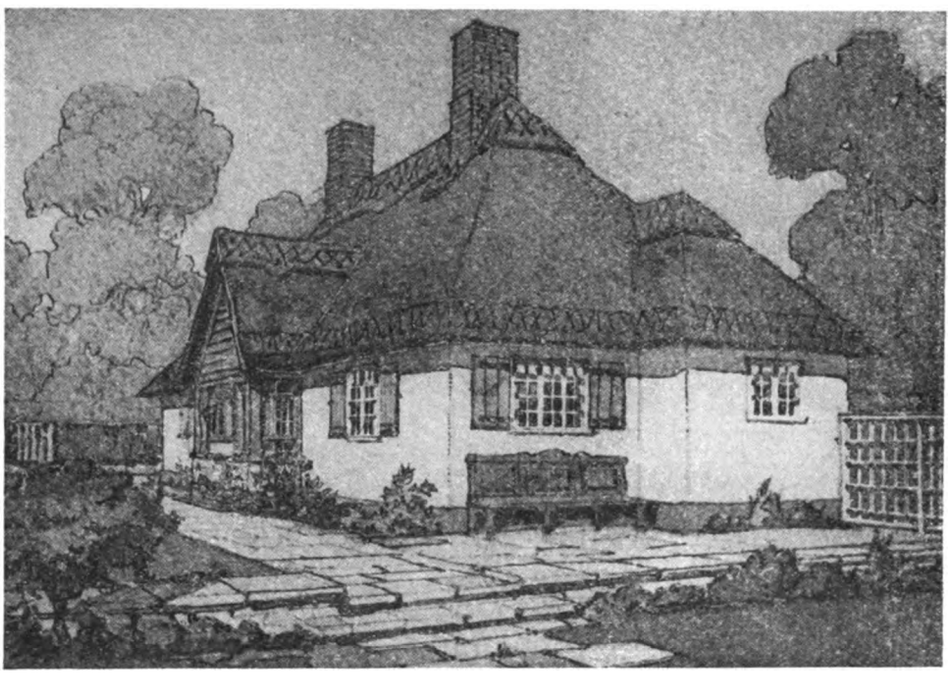
Soul development in the Renaissance stimulated the intellect, and Florence bred "universal men" of spiritual and mental supremacy. But the reverse is not true. Intellectural development does not enlarge the imagination of man. In fact, it dwarfs it by rendering it unnecessary. Our excess of it to-day in science, I believe, has killed soul. Aesthetic Architecture, though the most practical of the five chief fine arts, is nevertheless inspirational, but at present it either copies badly and mechanically the old types, or strains after a "new," "original" style by avoiding all grace in a clumsy assembly of crude masses and alien "motifs." If sculpture now tries the true former symbolism it is dull lip-service; if it boasts "freedom" and "vitality," its soulless contortions and vulgar realisms prove its death struggle, not its birth throes. Our literal painting is objective, without human content or compulsion in its "representation" or its "impressionism"; while the imaginative phase at best presents thin, flat figures, uninspired and utterly inadequate; at worst disgusting distortions. Most poetry at present is metrical, but the best of it is scarcely memorable, as true verse which returns to the people in magical words emotions it received from them, must be; but often, in its vacuity and unwitting impotency, it pretends to "virility" in a mangled mess of prose, called "Free Verse." Current music, likewise, has no content for the old forms, and, essaying them, is empty and weak; but when it commits the folly of supposing that destruction of established forms proves a new content, as Schonberg, Stravinski and others have done, it becomes the cacophony of imbecility.

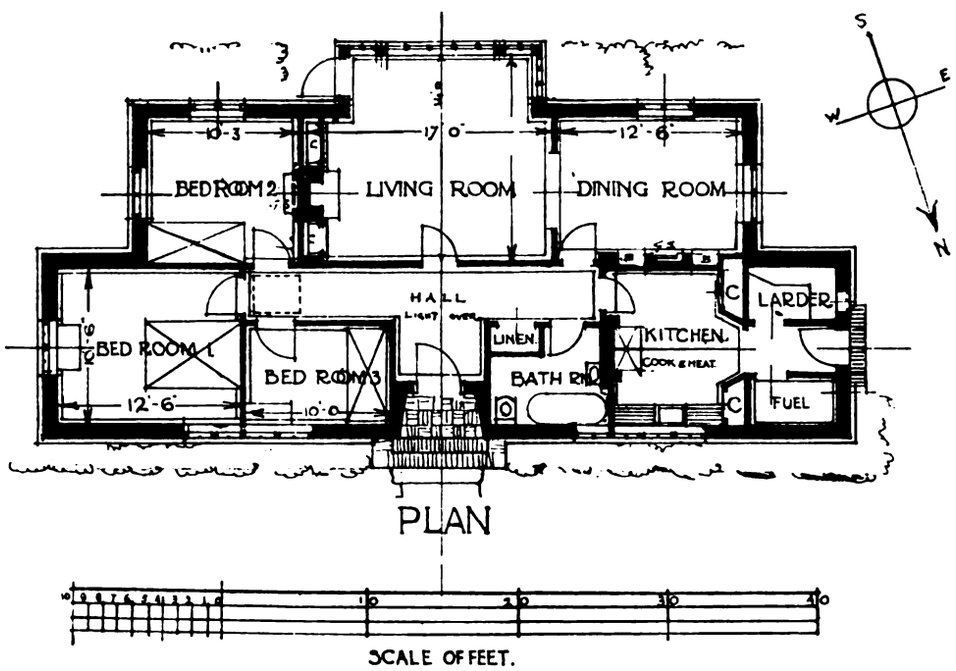
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These contemporary manifestations of the fine arts, I think, bear out the deduction that they cannot live in the day of the aero engine. It means nothing to say that art is now individual, and is no longer a racial impulsion. That, in effect, admits that there is no true art. In that sense art cannot be individual, for art, if the word means anything, springs from genius, and genius, voicing aspiration and inspiration, is unconscious draughts from the deep emotional reservoirs of the age. It has no utterance if that well is dry. Until we realise that the source is now arid, all our optimistic babble about "encouraging modern art" is worse than nonsense, for it means fostering, at best, nothing more than taste and technique, precisely what art is not.

Nor do I believe that the spell of the aero engine will grow less. Physical science seems just beginning. What then is the chance of reviving the fine arts? It is clear what will not give them rebirth. All the art schools in the world will not, for, lacking capacity to give an individual student a soul, much less to give soul to the age, all they can teach is that same taste and technique, neither of which is art. Patronage of "modern art" will not, for that is only giving artificial stimulus to a counterfeit. Art societies and "art colonies" are vain, for they, too, try to cultivate a plant without roots. Artists to-day are chiefly impotent to do this, for, if their natures are not nourished by popular ideals, they stutter in a dead tongue, yet call their inarticulate sounds the "truth," thus persuading "art authority" that the false is true, which, in turn, confirms the fraud in popular opinion, so far as the folk think on a product that now does not concern them.

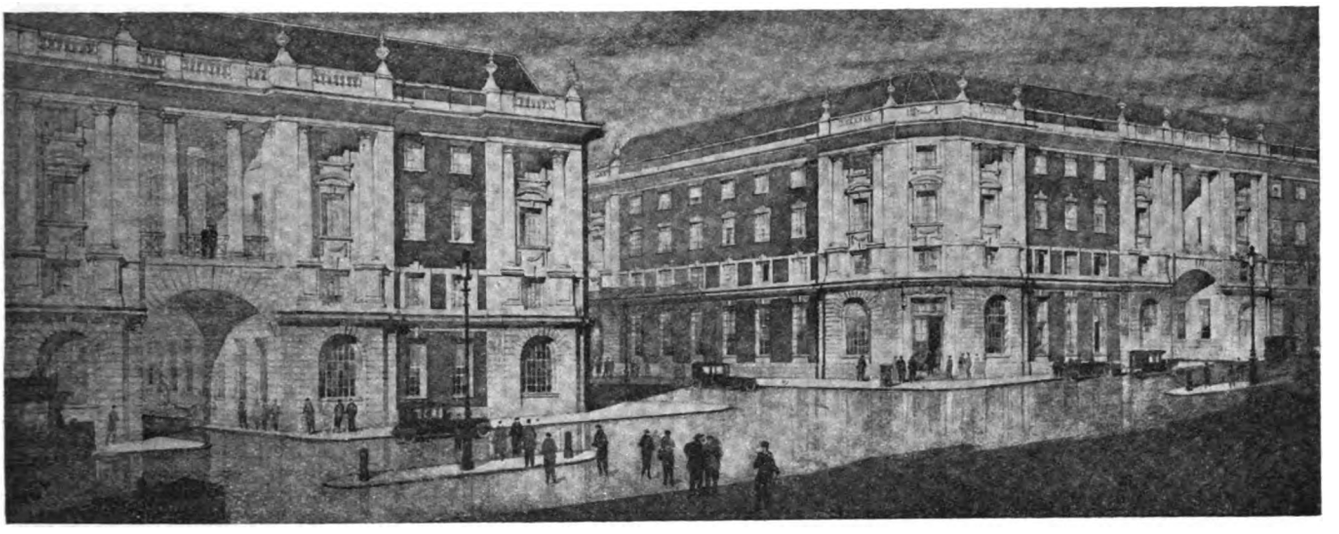
In my judgment there is no hope for rebirth of true fine art unless capacity for ideals be cultivated in the masses. Considering their present cast in the mould of science, this seems a vain reservation. But if the five chief fine arts, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry and Music, were used in our schools, not to make art but for soul development, as creative exercises, the next generation might need beauty. Keep science in its place, but quit our present intellectualising inspirational works in the schools. Practice the five chief fine arts, not to create them but to create capacity for their compulsions in the future of the race. If it were a part of curricula, from the earliest to the latest, to design buildings, mould original figures, paint imaginatively, compose verse and music, succeeding generations might have souls for beauty and a language for art, compelling their spokesmen, the artists, to embody their aspirations in true forms of architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry and music.



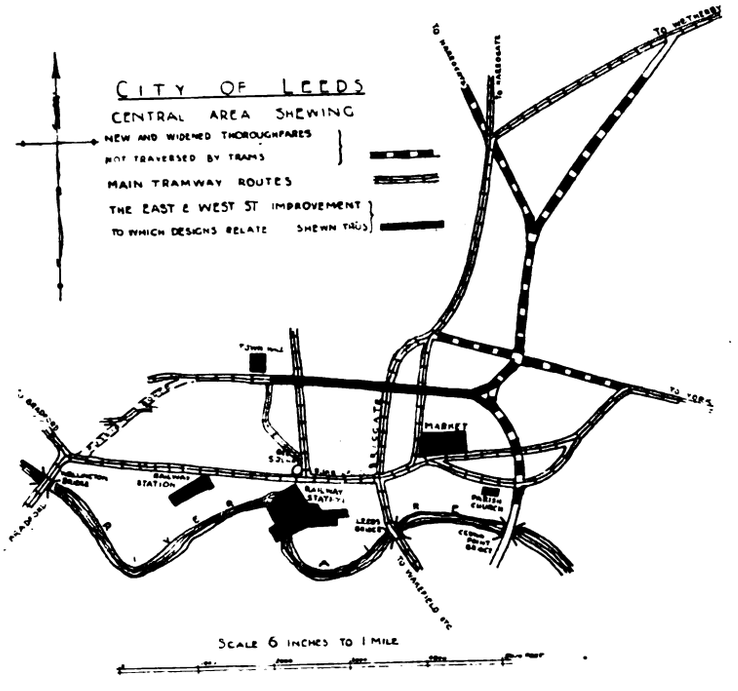


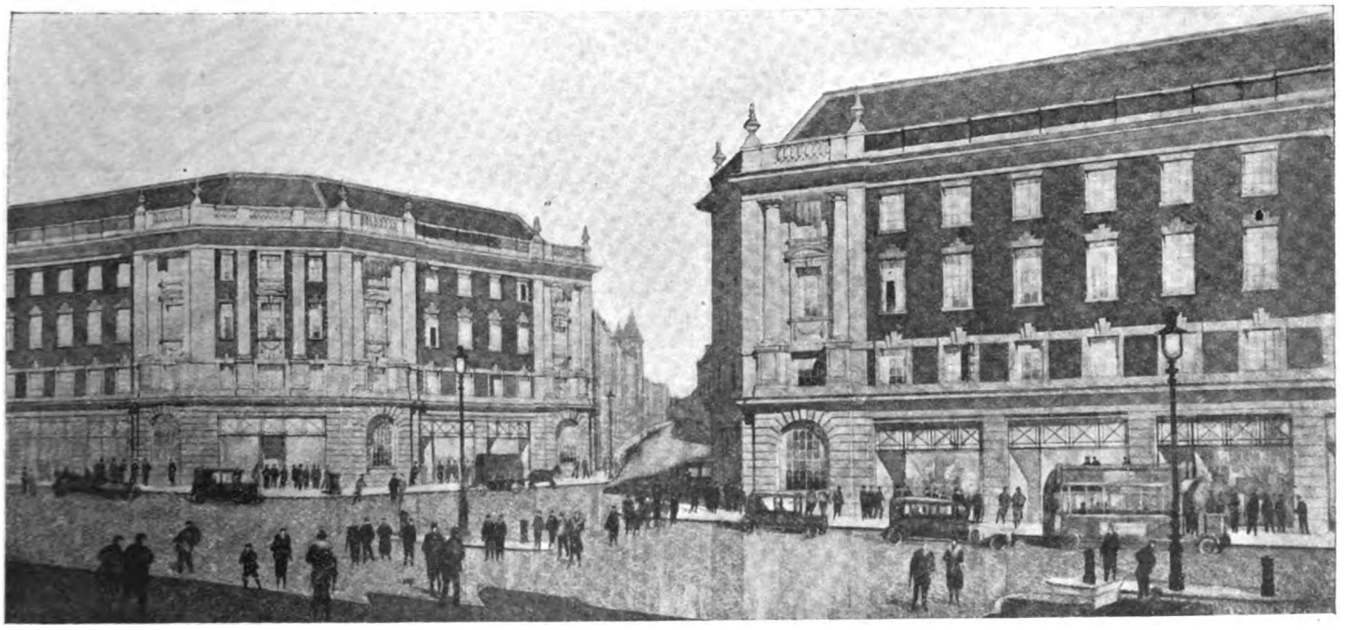
BUNGALOW AT ESHER. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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EAST AND WEST STREET, LEEDS: VIEW FROM PARK LANE, LOOKING N.E.

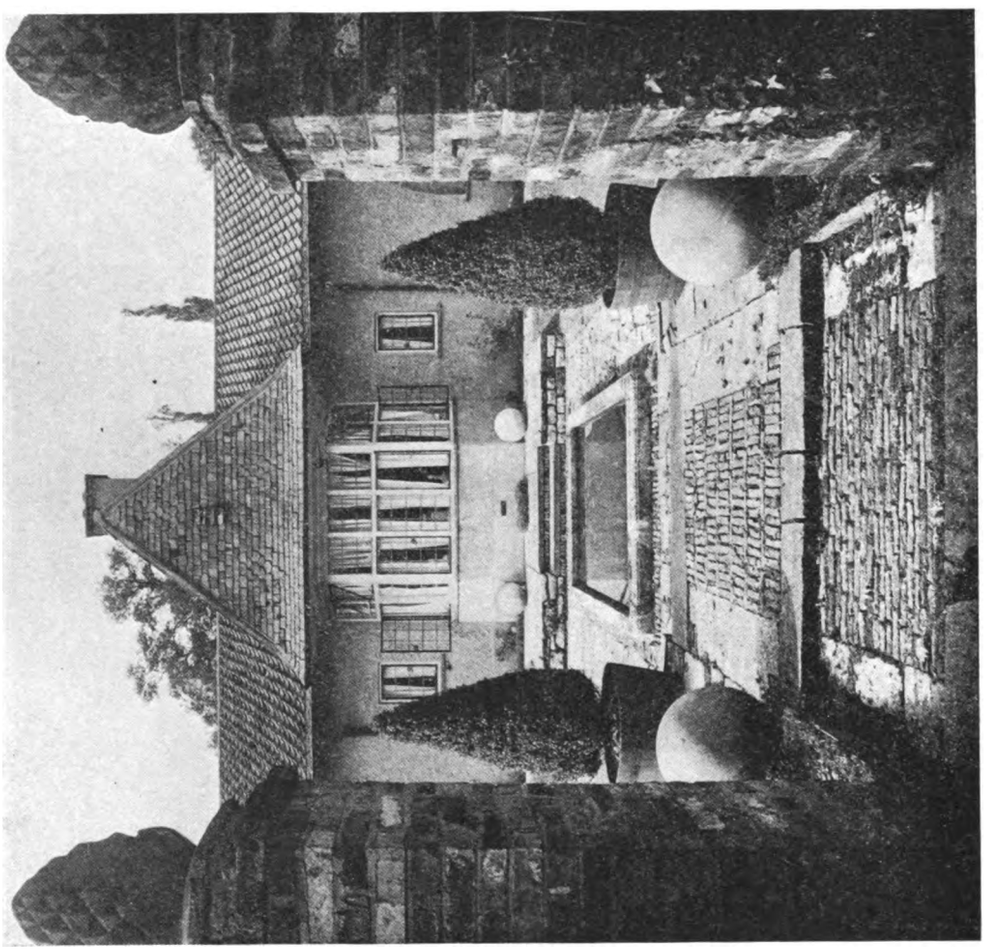




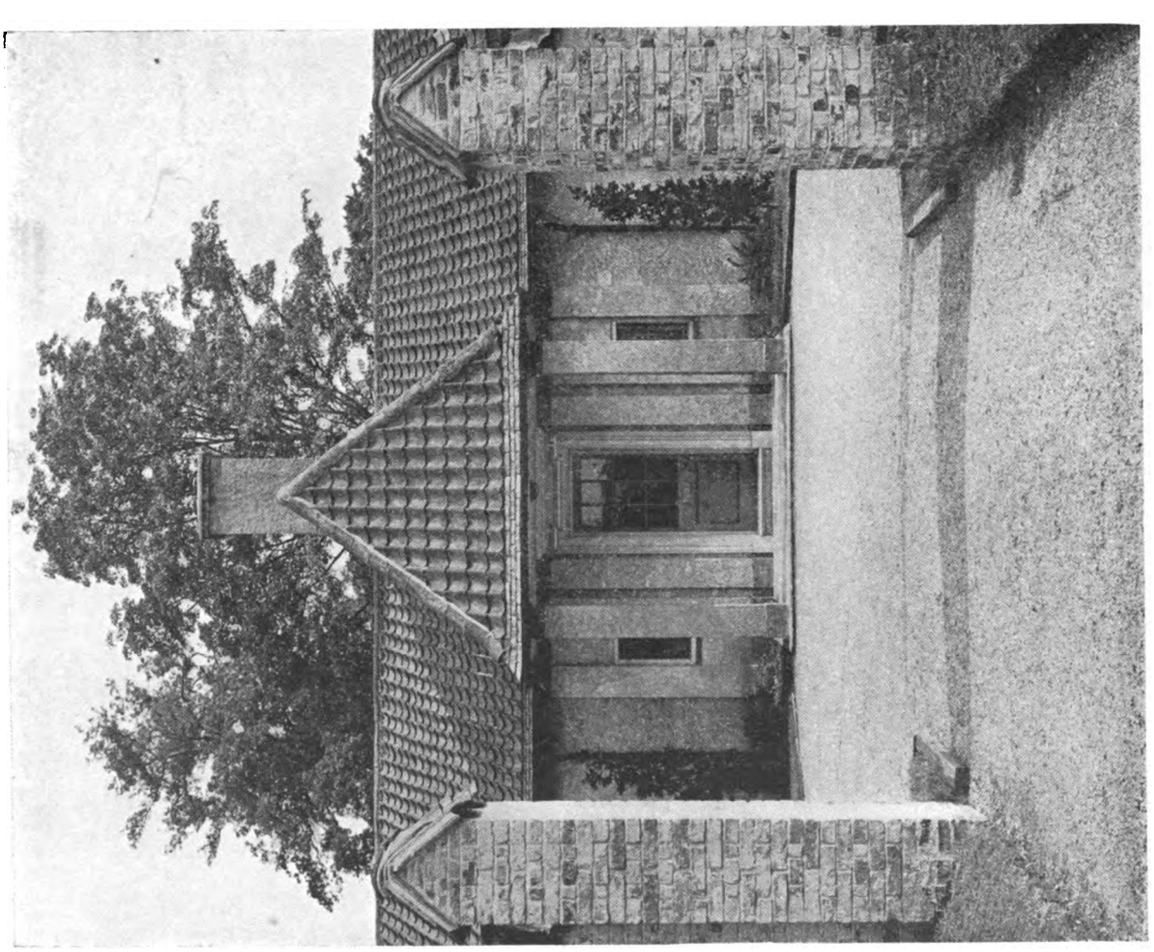
EAST AND WEST STREET, LEEDS: VIEW FROM UPPERHEAD ROW, LOOKING N.W.

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., Architect.

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GARDEN FRONT.



MAIN ENTRANCE.

THE BYRE, HADLEY WOOD. C. WONTNER SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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Book Notes.

" Pettorelli, A." Il Bronzo e il Rame nell'arte decorativa Italiana. (U. Hoepli : Editore, Milano.)

It must be understood that a critic is not compelled to criticise, and that sometimes he reluctantly does so. An instance of this is Signor Pettorelli's book, and an apology is made with finding fault with his excellent work.

The book deals with Italian bronze and brass work, with text and numerous illustrations. The explanatory text from an art and technical aspect is well worth reading. We are given, for example, the formulæ adopted by various makers in the composition of their bronzes :

Kneller of Versailles use :

Brass	91·60
Zinc	5·33
Pewter	1·70
Lead	1·37
	100·00

Barbedienne of Paris use :

Brass	93·00
Pewter	6·00
Zinc	1·00
	100·00

but we are, of course, more interested from the art aspect.

The book is divided into five sections : (1) Etruscan and Roman ; (2) Mediæval ; (3) Renaissance ; (4) 1600 to 1700 ; (5) Neo-Classic and Modern. It contains 225 plates of illustrations. If these facts be considered it will be noted that it covers from the early periods to the present time, but 225 plates cannot possibly do justice to this subject, and the weakness of the book lies in this fact. The author has endeavoured to cover much too much ground.

The book becomes simply a sketch, a brief summary of the subject, and does not bear close investigation as a reference book.

Bronze work is, of course, closely allied to sculpture, though numerous details can be adapted for architectural purposes, for interior decoration, for mouldings, etc., and because of this we find that numerous sculptors utilised bronze as a medium of expression, as Donatello, Masaccio, Pisano, etc.

The influence of France in Italy during the end of the seventeenth century and during the eighteenth century was strongly felt, and because of this Signor Pettorelli has thrust several specimens of Louis XV and Louis XVI work, though it would have been better if they had been eliminated, for it simply causes confusion.

The book covers a gap (there are few books on this subject) and it is recommended as one that should be at hand in an architect's reference library. It is to be noted that the publishers are publishing in the same series on Italian art one on woodwork and furniture, a volume on ironwork, and one on stucco work. We certainly look forward with interest to these volumes.

" Pedrini, A." L'Ambiente, il Mobilio e le Decorazioni del rinascimento in Italia. (Itala Ars : Editore, Torino.)

Signor Pedrini's book covers the furniture and decoration in Italy during the Renaissance. It is an admirable book and worthy of study. It seems to us, however, that the subject is being rather overdone, in as far as we recall to mind another volume on the same subject by F. Schottmueller and Signor Ferrari (that indefatigable and prolific writer) has also written a book covering this subject.

As a matter of fact very little work is done in England in Italian Renaissance furniture and decoration, and we are at a loss to account for this unless it be that the public has little interest in Art * (in any form) as a whole, or whether the expense is too great, though a casual survey of an American professional magazine will reveal an enormous amount of work in this style in the States. Any elementary student knows the solid fact that the style is beautiful (that is, according to Western æsthetics), that there is a wealth of detail that has never been surpassed.

Signor Pedrini's book illustrates several interiors, and has fallen into the mistake (which is common to all books on this subject) of showing *monumental* interiors, by which we mean interiors of palaces, the Vatican, etc. These large interiors, with their frescoes, statues, paintings are too grandiose to be applicable for to-day's use.

The book as a whole is good, the examples chosen are well selected. To those who are interested in the subject this book is as good as any (we even consider it better than the Schottmueller) though much of the material has appeared before.

* This lack of interest in Art may be gauged by the fact that for every *Fine Art* publisher in London there are ten in Paris.

Correspondence.

The "Modernist" Topsy-Turveydom in Art.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—You and your art critic are to be congratulated on the stand you are making against the " Modernity " movements in art, which are " the portent and epitome of this generation's moral and spiritual disorder." It is time that the whole of our otherwise excellent Press should purge itself of the intellectual ignominy brought on it by persons interested in making the worse appear the better art.

The foolishness underlying the whole movement against sanity in art makes one blush for one's countrymen for allowing themselves to be so fooled. The crusade I started against this degeneracy so long ago, and had to carry on almost single-handed, is now being taken up in America with keen intensity and with a wealth of invective we dare not indulge in. They are making heroic efforts to get at the true inwardness of the moral and spiritual disorder of the time. In my own analysis of the complex and unprecedented situation I got little beyond the weariness of the æsthetic faculties which demand change faster than the legitimate progress of art can meet it, this leading on to the revolutionary rage which found its most deadly expression in Bolshevism, and which in art led on to the analogue of Satanism and the Black Mass, on altars decked with " Flowers of Evil." Dr. Hyslop has shown the close analogy of the " Modern " art with that produced by the inmates of Bedlam. The Americans go further and connect it with still deeper depths of morbid and moral degradation. Charles Vezin, son of the great actor, Herman Vezin, speaks of " the crime wave, the slime wave and art." He says it is an expression of the same trend to degeneracy that has led to such orgies of crime, and the dirtying of the stage.

Now Mr. F. W. Ruckstull, an extremely able sculptor, was so horrified by the downward trend of " art " that he devoted the remainder of his life to combating it and started a magazine for that purpose, and last year he published a great book called " Great Works of Art and What Makes Them Great," containing a wealth of quotation and of illustration. He goes still further in his analysis of the moral degradation brought on art by the Newists. In the awful distortions, mutilations and the malformations of the human figure, he sees nothing less than symbolic Sardism. Now Sardism is the most horrible aspect morbid humanity can descend to—an insane union of lust and cruelty—a desire to injure, mutilate, or even murder—*à la* Nero—the object of lust. While he accuses none of the semi-insane " artists " of actual Sardism, he sees in the awful atrocities committed by them in the murder of beauty, and in the painting of the human figure, the same morbid frame of mind, and he scarcely goes too far in calling it " Symbolic Sardism in Art."

Now, if this crusade goes on as it has begun, soon the whole rotten " Modernity " movement will stink in the nostrils, and that section of our Press which has been infected would be wise to clear itself while there is yet time. These movements would all have been still-born had it not been for the all-powerful Press.—Yours faithfully,

E. WAKE COOK.

3a Gloucester Road, Palace Gate, S.W.

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Legal Notes.

Claim for Fees.

In the King's Bench Division on March 8 Mr. Justice Greer heard an action in which Mr. Basil Oliver, chartered architect and F.R.I.B.A., of High Street, Kensington, sued Mr. Sydney G. Brown and his wife, also of Kensington, to recover £190 14s. for fees and disbursements in connection with the preparation to the order of the defendants of a set of plans for a house at Shepperton in February 1925.

Mr. W. E. Watson, for plaintiff, said the claim was based upon the Institute schedule of fees, which, although not accepted by the Courts as binding, was nevertheless regarded as a reasonable guide. Most of the discussions in this matter were with Mrs. Brown, the female defendant. A time table was arranged because the defendants were going abroad and they were anxious that all matters should be decided before their departure so that the work of building this house, which was to be a summer residence, might be proceeded with in their absence.

The defence, said counsel, was, first, that the plans prepared were not to the defendants' instructions and approval and that the cost came out in excess of that laid down; and, secondly, that Mr. Oliver had unduly delayed their preparation and was proceeding to obtain tenders before they had been approved. Defendants counterclaimed for £340 by reason of such alleged delay. Plaintiff's case was that no limit whatever was ever mentioned for the cost of the work and that he had given to him a definite sketch showing the number of rooms and their disposition which he was to follow, so the cost was not really within his purview.

Mr. Oliver gave evidence as to numerous interviews he had with Mrs. Brown. He kept to the time table and to the best of his knowledge faithfully carried out her instructions. He suggested they should have a quantity surveyor, and Mrs. Brown agreeing, he sent the drawings to Mr. H. J. Venning, the quantity surveyor who usually did his work, who priced the work at £4,700 odd. Mrs. Brown had told witness there was no limit as to cost. Eventually Mrs. Brown wrote that as time was getting short they had decided to place the matter in other hands.

Mrs. Brown, in evidence, said that she told Mr. Oliver that they wanted a cottage. She made it clear that the building contract must be signed and the building begun by March 17, when she and her husband were going for a holiday abroad. Mr. Oliver accepted that as a condition of his employment and drew up a time table accordingly. She thought the building would cost about £2,500. She objected to having a quantity surveyor, but Mr. Oliver said they must have one. She was continually asking for plans and specifications, but could not get them, and she then cancelled them as the building could not be ready in time.

His Lordship, giving judgment after hearing other evidence, said he did not think Mr. Oliver did anything wrong in delaying until he got his client's final decision upon one or two matters. In those circumstances time was passing and it was necessary for him to keep to the time table, as in fact he did. No doubt it would have been better to prepare the specifications before getting out the quantities. However, time was getting short, and he (the Judge) thought Mr. Oliver was justified in saying he would give his instructions verbally to the quantity surveyor, and he could get out the quantities, and he (Mr. Oliver) could prepare the specifications by the time it was necessary to get the contract signed by the contractor. He did not think the mere fact that Mr. Oliver did not get out the specifications was sufficient reason for dismissing him. He was entitled to be paid upon a *quantum meruit* basis and he would be given judgment, which would be against the male defendant, for £142 6s. and costs. The counterclaim would be dismissed.

In a further action arising out of the same matters, in which Mr. H. J. Venning, of Welwyn, Herts, claimed £121 11s. from Mr. and Mrs. Brown for his services as quantity surveyor, his Lordship held that Mrs. Brown must be taken to have authorised Mr. Oliver to employ Mr. Venning, who would have judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Ideal Home Exhibition.

The present exhibition is the tenth organised by the *Daily Mail*. These exhibitions differ considerably from the Building Trade Shows which are held every other year. The former appeal directly to the public, and serve many useful purposes. They seek to create a popular interest in matters connected with building. Many people are made to realise that quality is a sound investment. Every effort which tends towards the improvement of the popular taste and interest must be welcomed, and the organisers of the present exhibition are to be congratulated upon the additional interest secured by the many new and original exhibits shown.

Stand 10A, Ground Floor, Main Hall, is occupied by Messrs. Changeable Sign Co., Ltd., 30 Victoria Street, S.W.1. The firm's title expresses the character of their activities. The designs exhibited are unique and original. The useful purpose of these signs is apparent to all. Announcements can be effectively arranged and changed at pleasure without any special qualification on the part of those who have charge of these duties.

The Rowley Gallery, 140-2 Church Street, Kensington, W.3, are showing some typical examples of furniture, mirrors and other decorations, on Stand 17. The firm also have an extensive clientele amongst architects for framing and delivering Royal Academy drawings and pictures.

On Stand 40, Ground Floor, Main Hall, six tastefully furnished bathrooms characterises the exhibit of Messrs. John R. Venning & Co., Ltd., 32 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., who have taken over the Sanitary Equipment Department of Messrs. Mellowes & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Thomas Wallis & Co., Ltd., Holborn Circus, E.C.1, occupy Stand 42, Ground Floor, Main Hall. One hundred years ago in March, 1826, the firm was first established and for a century have maintained a first class reputation. Their exhibit at the Olympia consists of seven model rooms based upon the requirements of the average city man's home.

Maurice Adams, Ltd., "Adams House," 6 Grenville Place, Portman Square, W.1, occupy Stand 64, Ground Floor, Main Hall. Mr. Adams is the author of a very useful book entitled "My Book of Furniture," 2s. 6d. net, which has been reviewed in this journal. Maurice Adams, A.R.I.B.A., is the son of Mr. Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, who for many years ably edited the "Building News." The exhibits displayed on the stand illustrate very forceable the fact that Mr. Adams has sought to incorporate all that is beautiful in many of the models of the past to the needs of the present time.

Messrs. The Salubra Co., 11 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1, are exhibiting on Stand 54, Ground Floor, Main Hall, Salubra wall papers. It is claimed that these papers are washable and will not fade. A fountain sprays water constantly on specimens of Salubra without in any way affecting their colour and texture values.

Messrs. The Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., 125 High Holborn, W.C.1, have designed their stand, No.58, to resemble a bungalow, through the eight leaded windows and in the four rooms and central hall visitors are able to realise in an effective way the decorative value of wallpapers.

Messrs. The Walpamur Co., Ltd., 35-36 Rathbone Place, occupy Stand 59 and have erected an exhibit which enables visitors to examine carefully the practical and decorative colour schemes obtainable by the firm's enamels, water paints, scumble stains, &c.

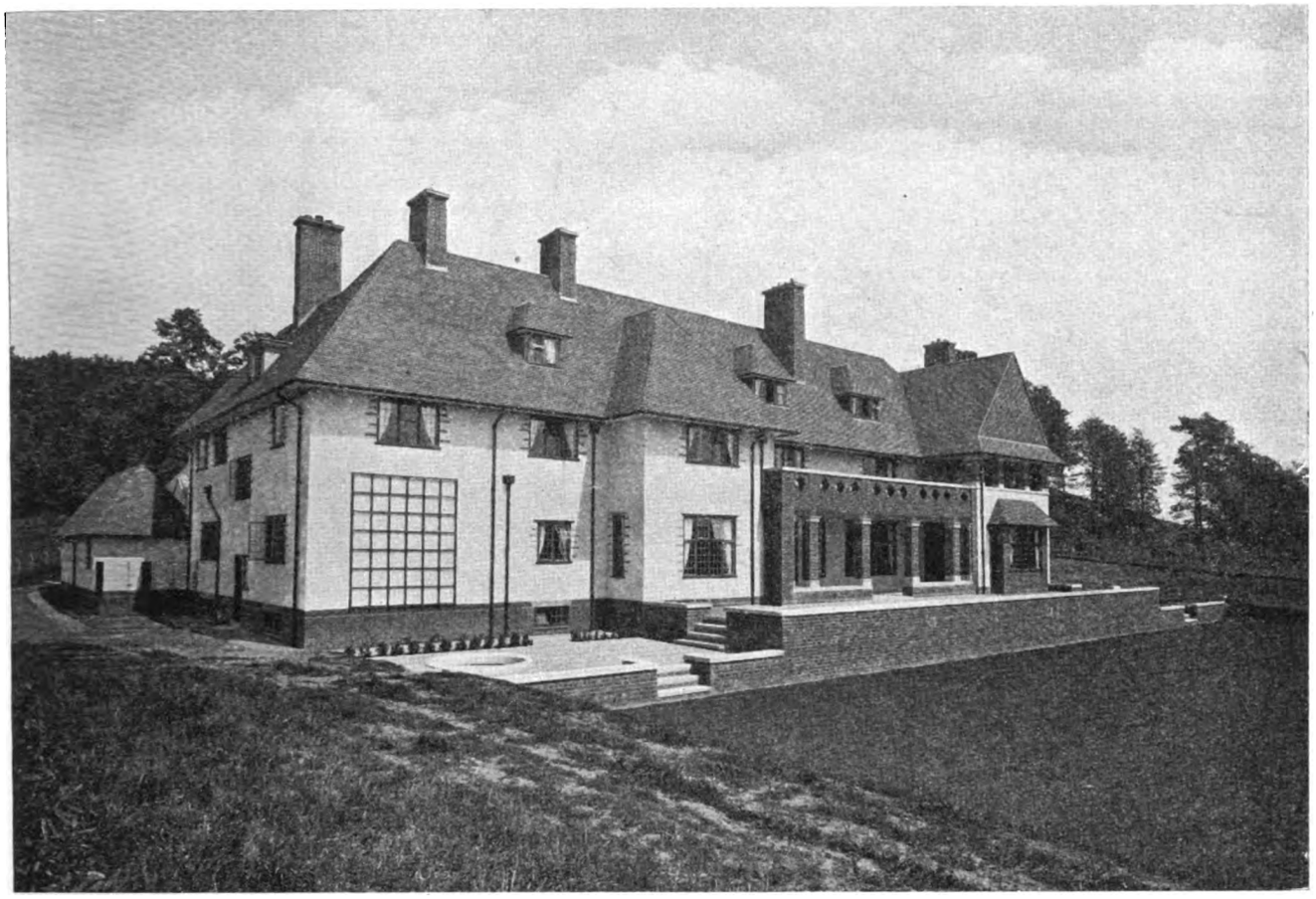
Messrs. Naylor Brothers (London), Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have carried out a decorative scheme with "Petrumite" Imitation Stone Paint on their Stand No. 60. "Fastain," a stain and varnish for floors, also occupies an important place amongst the firm's special exhibits.

On Stand 62, Messrs. Anaglypta Lincrusta-Walton Lignomur & Cameoid, Darwen, Lancs, have displayed some of their latest designs in an attractive manner. The reproductions of leather and silk brocades and tile work, all washable, form a special feature.

On Stand No. 63, Messrs. Paripan, Ltd., Sherwood House, Piccadilly Circus, W.1, have arranged an exhibit which is very attractive. It is somewhat difficult to add to our many previous reviews of this firm's excellent products. The same applies to the exhibit of Messrs. Shanks & Co., Ltd., 81 New Bond Street, W.1, Stand 65. Whilst the wide range of sanitary appliances produced by this firm could not be displayed the exhibits shown give a truthful indication of the quality of the goods manufactured by them.

Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintree, Essex, are showing on their Stand No. 66 a representative display of their casements and window fittings.

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THE illustrations on this page show how tastefully and artistically an exterior of permanently white concrete stucco may be employed on a country residence of attractive design. The house pictured in the two accompanying views is located at Wannerton, near Kidderminster. Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., of Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham, is the architect. Messrs. A. H. Guest, Ltd., of Stourbridge were the Contractors. The "Atlas White" Portland cement for the stucco rendering was supplied by Messrs. Goodman and Company, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham. Write to me at Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1, for a copy of "Atlas White Specifications for Stucco," giving details of how specifications should be issued to ensure an effect similar to that illustrated.



Frederic Toleman

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Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham, have their standard steel windows arranged in an effective manner on Stand 72.

Messrs. Waterex Co., Ltd., 104 High Holborn, W.C.1, have succeeded in arranging on their Stand No. 69, an exhibit which is bound to attract the attention of the public. Bricks and concrete walls are shown with a constant stream of water passing over their surface. Visitors are invited to inspect the effect of the application of Waterex Waterproofing when subjected to this severe test.

Messrs. United Water Softeners, Ltd., Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, have arranged an attractive feature on their Stand No. 73. The public is always interested, making personal examinations of scientific data. Microscopic slides illustrating deposits of lime and magnesia in the human system, in combination with uric and oxalic acids can be inspected, methods of testing water and specimens of damaged boiler plates, &c., are also shown. The Household Water Softeners ("Permutt" System) requires no chemicals, has no moving parts and only needs a periodic regeneration with a solution of ordinary household salt.

On Stand No. 74, Messrs. Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd., 16 Church Street, S.W.8, are showing examples of their permanent water paint.

A garden bungalow designed to illustrate the many uses of Solignum, both as a wood preservative and as an artistic decorative stain has been erected by Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., 205 Borough High Street, S.E.1. Particular attention is directed to dry rot and the data available. Everyone knows that unless wood is properly treated time and exposure will reduce all wooden buildings to ruin; Solignum renders buildings immune from deterioration. The Stand number is 75.

Messrs. The Vesta Paint Co., Ltd., 16A Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, have arranged an attractive Stand No. 76, for the special display of their paint.

Messrs. John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., Beacon Works, Wolverhampton, are specialists in every type of architectural metal work. Their Stand No 114, Ground Floor, Main Hall, displays many different casement window patterns, side hung open in or open out, vertical swing pivot casements, standard cottage casements, standardised factory sashes and steel partitions, steel domes, lanterns, bays, shop fronts, window breasts, metal covered doors, &c., &c.

HEATING AND LIGHTING SECTION.

Stand No. 79, Ground Floor, Main Hall, is occupied by Messrs. R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Works, Rotherham, England, who are showing their "Eco" combined boiler and gas cooker in several sizes, by which one fire provides hot water, cooking and radiation at a low working cost. Other interesting patents will be found on this stand.

Stand 82, Ground Floor, Main Hall, is occupied by Messrs. L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., 30-35 Drury Lane, Kingsway, W.C.2. Alderman Mrs. S. E. Hammer, Vice-Chairman of the Hackney Electricity Committee and Chairman of the Electrical Association for Women, assisted by her colleague Mrs. Pearmain, S.D.A., M.E.A.W., have consented to give special lectures and demonstrations in the model electric kitchen which has been built on this stand. The same is fitted with a complete line of "Universal" Electrical Labour-Saving Appliances. On the stand many modern lighting fittings are to be seen, ranging from the simple bathroom unit to the elaborate electroliers.

Messrs. Belling & Co., Bridge Works, Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex, have arranged an attractive display of electric fires, cookers, water heaters and other domestic electrical appliances on Stand No. 83. Frequent cooking demonstrations take place, which attract considerable public interest.

Messrs. The Coalbrookdale Co., Ltd., and associated firms have arranged an impressive display on their Stand No. 86. Here again it is difficult to add to our previous reviews of this firm's exhibits. They are well known for the high quality of all their productions and for the progressive spirit which dominates their business.

The well known "Devon" Fires are displayed by Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd., 87 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, on Stand 91. The makers claim that this fire embodies all the correct principles of construction, as the back, sides and bottom are composed of a specially prepared fireclay, which results in considerable fuel economy and an extensive diffusion of heat in the room in which it may be fixed. The stand is tastefully decorated with Wescontree pottery ware, many examples being particularly pleasing, both in shape and colour.

Messrs. Thomas Potterton, Ravenswood Road, Balham, S.W.12. On Stand 92, an entirely new type of stand, forming a complete enclosure wherein a full display of hot water appliances comprising the well-known "Victor" gas boilers with various forms of combined equipment to operate with solid fuel for dual purposes is shown. The "Victor-Combination" boiler for solid and gaseous fuel, which is now well established, is fitted in conjunction with a Sugg's "Chef" cooker, showing one of the most advantageous forms of equipment for the kitchen of an ordinary villa residence, flat, or cottage, the gas section of the plant being in action supplying hot water with automatic control for draw-off purposes. As an example of low-pressure hot water heating with circulating radiators a No. 19 "Victor" gas boiler is fitted in the form of a complete installation showing the efficiency and reliability of this arrangement for small heating requirements, in connection with which may be mentioned private offices, garages, conservatories, flats and small residences.

As an example of larger treatment for houses requiring a series of radiators a combined plant in the form of an Ideal "Britannia" boiler and "Victor" complete apparatus having calorifier is exhibited, this arrangement providing for hot water supply to be operated during the winter months by indirect means, with the alternative action of the direct heating gas boiler during the summer time when the larger coke boiler is unsuitable for the small requirement.

Messrs. Potterton have long ago established a well deserved reputation for efficiency and quality.

On Stand 93, Messrs. Clarkhills, Ltd., 13 Albemarle Street, W.1, have fitted a Clarkhill Automatic Water Heater. It is claimed for this exhibit that the heater will provide an unlimited hot water supply in a few seconds. The action of opening any tap automatically lights the Clarkhill. No hot water tank return or expansion pipe is needed with this system.

A full range of electrically-operated domestic appliances are exhibited on the Stand 94, belonging to Messrs. Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd. (formerly Western Electric Co., Ltd.), Connaught House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Washing and ironing machines, vacuum sweepers, toasters and coffee percolators are some of the many articles of interest to be inspected.

Cuirass Waterproofing Paints and Compounds are well displayed on Stand 95, by Messrs. Cuirass Products, Ltd., Abbey House, Tothill Street, S.W.1. A convincing test of the waterproofing qualities is provided by the demonstration of a roof covered with rust-holed corrugated iron, old felt and zinc treated with Cuirass Liquid Proofing and Putty Compound, and subjected to a continual downpour of water. A further demonstration shows Cuirass Putty Compound applied to slates and glass skylight under similar conditions.

On Stand 87, Ground Floor, Main Hall, The New Stimex Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Stimex House, Balham Hill, London, S.W.12, have arranged for cooking demonstrations to be given daily. Since last we had the pleasure of reviewing this firm's work they have added some new features to their already highly efficient gas appliances. The "Queen Barless" cooker is perhaps the most noteworthy. The hotplate of this cooker is minus the bars usually associated with moderate priced cookers. The hotplate consists of a flat polished surface with holes over the burners for the cooking utensils. The advantage of this new feature is self evident.

Messrs. Bell Range & Foundry Co., Kingswell Works, Northampton, are taking the opportunity of showing to the public on their Stand No. 88, a new Faience Gas Fire. One might well imagine that it would be somewhat difficult for this firm to introduce anything new to their already very comprehensive range of artistic colourings and designs, but the display at the Olympia contains many truly beautiful and original colourings.

The London Gas Exhibit, 84, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1. The Stand No. 89, has been designed to form six model rooms and a lounge where visitors may study at their ease the many uses of gas. A new type of mantle, giving a light similar to daylight, is attracting much attention.

Messrs. British Electrical Development Association (Inc.), 15 Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2, have erected an electric house on Stand 90. The structure is arranged in an original manner, instead of ordinary rooms an old-fashioned kitchen and a modern kitchen, an old-fashioned living room and a modern living room have been correctly designed. Thus visitors are able to see exactly what comforts new methods and ideas are able to give in contrast to the old ideas that prevailed not so very long ago.

An up-to-date bedroom and laundry are also attached to the house.

Messrs. Spencer's "Silverlite," 6 London Street, Paddington, W.2, are exhibiting a large variety of petrol gas generators,

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including generators driven by weight, water, and electric motors, on their Stand No. 96, Ground Floor, Main Hall. Some of the very latest improvements showing the use of Silverlite as applied to muffle furnaces, laboratory burners, bunsen and blow lamps are of special interest.

Messrs. Thorn & Hoddle, Ltd., 151 Victoria Street, S.W.1, have an interesting exhibit on Stand 97. Some unique fittings for acetylene lighting are shown, a special design having the appearance and effect of natural "candle" lighting will appeal to many who desire to represent period work in the most truthful manner.

Messrs. Associated Crafts, Ltd., Bridge Works, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W., are showing a period room executed in "Dekart," which resembles any hard woods.

Messrs. Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds, have in the arrangement of their Stand 99 fully maintained their past reputation in connection with their public exhibits. "Lefco" ware is well known to the architectural profession. Clients who are interested in pleasing garden ornaments should be informed of the well arranged display to be seen on Stand 99 at the Olympia.

To be able to state that over 70,000 "Interovens" are now in use is in itself convincing proof of the useful functions this patent serves. On Stand 105, Messrs. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., 156 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, have arranged a display of their well-known "Interoven" and "Super-Interoven" convertible cooking and heating stoves (Pascall's patent). Those who have not previously seen these patents should undoubtedly avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Messrs. Bratt Colbran & Co. and the "Heaped" Fire Co., Ltd., 10 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, are showing on Stand No. 112 a characteristic display of their fireplaces. Especially interesting are the interiors in rustless steel. Messrs. Bratt Colbran have a securely established reputation for high-grade workmanship. Their designs are characterised by a quiet dignity and their exhibit at the Olympia should not be overlooked.

Messrs. the Cozy Stove Co., Ltd., 42 Berners Street, W.1, occupy Stand No. 113, and have arranged a special display for three new models which were brought out last year. These stoves burn day and night, either as open fires or closed up slow combustion stoves on all kinds of fuel. Another important exhibit on the stand is a Cozy stove fitted with a welded steel plate boiler which gives 30 gallons of hot water per hour for domestic use.

Messrs. Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Gloucester House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, have a display on Stand 120. Demonstrators constantly show the interested spectators the many useful purposes which Rawlplugs serve and the simple method of their effective application. Architects who have visited Peterborough Cathedral in recent times have been able to personally inspect the efficient way in which Rawlplugs have been applied for securing cables to the masonry without in any way disfiguring the beauties of the building.

All who take housekeeping seriously must be interested in the small household cabinets which are being shown on Stand 121 by Messrs. Mechanical Refrigerator Co., Ltd., 62 Oxford Street, W.1. Frequently architects are faced with the problem of securing the best position for pantries, and there can be but little doubt that these small cabinets can very considerably lighten their difficulties.

Messrs. K. C. B. Foundry Co., Ltd., 120B Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, are showing on Stand 124 examples of their "Gladmayd" parlour grate and the "Greyt-Heet" boiler. The former is an artistic and improved type of cooking and heating stove, and the latter is a boiler designed to fix in the kitchen or maid's sitting room. The "Berkeley" porcelain enamelled bath, with a marble surround, and the "Marston" lavatory basin are also worthy of notice.

On Stand No. 126 two models of the well-known "Triplex" grates are constantly at work. Lady visitors are invited to witness the cooking demonstrations. In addition to supplying the necessary heat for cooking purposes, the working models are heating hot water cylinders. The models give a very good idea of the grate and the duties it executes in a house. Messrs. Triplex Foundry, Ltd., 12 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, are also showing a new double oven "Triple" grate, which will repay every moment devoted to its inspection.

HOUSING SECTION—THE VILLAGE.

Messrs. Portable and Permanent Building Works, Ltd., High Road, Laindon, Essex, have erected a bungalow which occupies a position in the new hall and is numbered as Stand 34. The furnishing of the bungalow has been carried out by Messrs. F. Lawrence, of Westbourne Grove. "Solignum" wood preservative has been used in connection with this building and was supplied by Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., who are exhibiting on Stand No. 75 in the Main Hall. The doors of the bungalow are by Messrs. the Woco Door Co., Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. The asbestos sheets and roofing are by Messrs. Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., 120 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The domestic boiler gas fires and garage heating has been supplied and fitted by Messrs. Wood Russell & Co., 34 Oxford Street, W.1., manufacturers of the "Sentry" boiler.

Messrs. Novocrete and Cement Products Co., Ltd., Novocrete House, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, have erected a pavilion from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. A. L. Abbott, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 22 Craven Street, Strand, W.C. Only standard productions of Novocrete have been used, namely, walls of Novocrete blocks, pointed and distempered, flooring of Novocrete tiles, polished and unpolished, and roof covered with Novocrete tiles. The house occupies the position allotted to Stand No. 35 in the New Hall.

Messrs. Y. J. Lovell & Sons, 6 Bathurst Street, Paddington, W., have erected a house and named the same the "Lovell" house. Messrs. Douglas J. Tanner and Arthur L. Horsburgh, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Great Western Buildings, Birmingham, were responsible for the design. The house is built with Fletton bricks by Messrs. the London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2. The doors have been supplied by Messrs. the Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and are of Metco Columbian pine. The boiler is by Messrs. the National Radiator Co., Ltd., 439 and 441 Oxford Street, W.1. Distemper by Messrs. Walpamur Co., Ltd., who are exhibiting a well arranged stand numbered 59 in the Main Hall on the ground floor. Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Braintree, Essex, and 248 High Holborn, supplied the steel casements. This firm are also exhibiting many examples of their different casement fittings on Stand 66 in the Main Hall.

Messrs. the British Portland Cement Association, Ltd., 20 Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, occupy Stand 5 on the ground floor of the New Hall. Their exhibit illustrates the wide variety of the modern uses of concrete. Specimens of coloured floorings, concrete bricks and tiles, windows, fireplaces, garden ornaments, &c., may be inspected. Some specimen sections of walling are to be seen showing the various systems of concrete building, the whole exhibit being of a highly interesting and instructive character.

Messrs. Sanders & Co. (G. Maile & Son, Ltd.), 365-367 Euston Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1, have arranged a very effective and attractive exhibit on Stand 18 in the New Hall. The sundials, birds' baths, vases and teakwood seats displayed on the stand attract considerable attention and should be carefully inspected by all who are seeking decorative and useful features for the garden.

LABOUR SAVING SECTION.

Messrs. Presto Lock Co. (Arthur P. Collins), Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—An ingenious lock is exhibited on Stand No. 37, Gallery New Hall. By pressing a button in the centre of the inside knob, the door is locked; by turning the handle from the inside the door unlocks itself. This type of lock removes the necessity for keyholes and inside keys, and for general convenience and safety in case of fire or emergency offers many advantages.

Change of Address.

Messrs. Medways' Safety Lift Co., Ltd., are now established in their new offices at 1-2 Silex Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1, where a maintenance and service department fitted with new and up-to-date plant has been organised for promptly and efficiently dealing with all manner of repairs, &c. The whole of the technical and commercial staff organisation is now centred at this new address. Their telephone numbers are Central 3671-2, Central 3673 (maintenance).

Messrs. The London Electric Firm, Brighton Road, S. Croydon, have recently supplied their well-known lowering gears and self-sustaining winches in considerable numbers to the authorities responsible for lighting the Marylebone district, and also a large number of gears for high tension with short circuiting device for the South American States.

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"The Builder's Reporter and Engineering Times,"
The Building Trade," 1913.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1926.

Owing to the increasing demand for back numbers we are compelled to give the following notice :—

All numbers for the past twelve months 9d. each, previous to that date 1s. each.

TENDERS, &c.

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

CONTRACTS OPEN.

ALTRINCHAM.—March 19.—For erection of 20 type B dwelling-houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. H. E. Brown, surveyor, Town Hall, Altrincham. Deposit £2 2s.

BEDFORD.—March 27.—For the erection and completion of 20 houses for the Borough of Bedford. Mr. H. Greenshields, Borough Surveyor's office, Newham House, Horne Lane, Bedford.

BOVINGDON, HERTS.—March 24.—For the erection and completion of a new County Council school to accommodate 200 scholars at Bovingdon, for the Hertfordshire County Council. On or after March 2. Lt.-Col. A. E. Prescott, county surveyor and architect, Hatfield, Herts. Deposit £1 1s.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS.—March 20.—For erection of sight houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Yorke, M.I.M. and C.E., surveyor, Town Hall, Brierley Hill. Deposit £2 2s.

CHOLSEY, BERKS.—March 17.—For erection of 14 houses Cholsey, Berks, for the Wallingford R.D.C. Messrs. J. G. T. West and Son, The Knowl, Abingdon, Berks.

CLITHEROE.—March 25.—For the erection of a new post office at Clitheroe, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

COCKERMOUTH.—March 30.—For the erection of 24 dwelling-houses of the parlour and non-parlour type together with the necessary drainage and fencing works, also separate tenders for construction of roads and sewers necessary in connection with the above scheme for the U.D.C. Mr. Hy. Graham, engineer and surveyor, U.D.C. offices, Cockermouth. Deposit £2 2s.

COLCHESTER.—March 23.—The Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, &c., invite tenders for erection of a telephone exchange at Colchester. The Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CRONDALL, HANTS.—April 1.—For the enlargement of Crondall Council School, including the erection of three new classrooms, cloakrooms and offices, &c., for the C.C. Mr. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester, on and after March 19. Deposit £1 1s.

DARFIELD, YORKS.—For the whole of the trades required in erection and completion of 86 houses on land situate in Barnsley Road, Darfield, and for the necessary roads and sewers, for the U.D.C. The 86 houses comprise 20 parlour type, 66 non-parlour type, which are divided into the following classes: 30 type C, 16 D, 20 E. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, 10 Regent Street, Barnsley.

EPPLETON COLLIERY, DURHAM.—March 31-April 27.—For erection of school to accommodate 1,100 scholars at Eppleton Colliery, for the Durham C.C. The buildings are to be of composite construction, consisting partly of framed superstructure and partly of brickwork. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EVESHAM.—March 27.—For erection of the following houses, for the R.D.C.: 14 at Hampton, eight at Bretforton, 10 at Norton, six at Harvington. Mr. R. J. Atkinson, surveyor to the Council, Union Offices, Evesham. Deposit £2 2s.

FEATHERSTONE.—April 6.—For the erection of the second section of 50 houses on the Streethouse Housing site, Featherstone, Yorkshire, for the Urban District Council. Mr. Samuel Chesney, A.R.I.B.A., Council offices, Featherstone, Yorkshire. Deposit £2 2s.

GLASGOW.—March 23.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, &c., invite tenders, addressed to the Secretary, H.M. Office of Works, &c., Storey's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, for the erection of a telephone exchange at Maryhill, Glasgow. H.M.O.W., 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow, or Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s.

GODSTONE.—April 6.—For the erection of 22 houses, 16 class A and 6 class B, at Maple Road site, Whiteleafe, and 12 houses, class A, at Tatsfield, for the R.D.C. Mr. Sydney F. Evershed, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Oxted. Deposit £3 3s.

ILFORD.—March 20.—For the erection of a Secondary School for girls, for the Education Committee. On and after March 8. Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford.

LEEDS.—March 23.—For the erection of 72 houses for the Corporation. Mr. W. T. Lancashire, city engineer, Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

LEICESTER.—March 26.—For erection of proposed elementary school, Marriott Road, Saffron Lane, Leicester. 612 places, for the E.C. Mr. F. P. Armitage, Director of Education, Town Hall, Leicester. Deposit £1 1s.

LEOMINSTER.—March 19.—For construction of 16 parlour houses on the Casswell Fields site, for the Corporation. Borough Surveyor's Office, Leominster.

LETCHWORTH.—April 7.—For the erection of 63 houses, for the Urban District Council. Mr. Cecil H. Hignett, offices of the Council, Broadway Chambers, Letchworth. Deposit £2 2s.

LETTERSTON.—For extension of Letterston Church. Mr. J. Coates Carter, Manor House, Prestbury, Gloucester.

LEYTON.—March 30.—For the erection of 75 houses for the Urban District Council. Mr. John H. Jacques, L.R.I.B.A., 61 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15. Deposit £2.

LIVERPOOL.—March 22.—For erection of the new Athenæum Building, Church Alley, and School Lane, Liverpool, for the Coporation. The Land Steward and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. Deposit £5 5s.

MANCHESTER.—March 18.—For the work and materials required in the construction and erection of general offices, messroom, stores, etc., on the site of the new gasworks at Partington, for the Gas Committee. Mr. W. Newbigging, consulting engineer, 5 Norfolk Street, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

MANCHESTER.—March 26.—For the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Ardwick, Manchester, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

PUCKLECHURCH.—March 31.—For erection of a police station at Pucklechurch, near Bristol, for the Standing Joint Committee of the Gloucestershire County Council. Mr. E. S. Sinnott, county surveyor. Shire Hall, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

STIRLING.—March 26.—For the following works in connection with the erection of 38 houses of the first development at Drip Road site, for the T.C., viz., (1) Excavator, concrete and brick works; (2) carpenter, joiner and ironmongery works; (3) glazier work; (4) slater work; (5) plumber work, gasfittings and drainage; (6) plaster work: (7) cement and roughcast works; (8) electrical work; (9) painter work; (10) ranges and grates; (11) iron railings and gates. Mr. A. H. Goudie, Burgh Surveyor, Stirling. Deposit £1.

THATCHAM, BERKS.—March 24.—For erection of 20 houses at Thatcham, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. G. Hampshire, Wash Common, Newbury. Deposit £2.

WANTAGE.—March 18.—For the erection of 22 houses in the parishes of Brightwalton, Blewbury, Compton, Hampstead Norris and Sparsholt, for the R.D.C. Parish of Sparsholt, Mr. J. W. Harris, engineer and surveyor to the Council of the Vale District, East Challow, near Wantage. Particulars of the rest from Mr. H. H. Parkhouse, engineer and surveyor to the Council for the Hill District, Charlton Road, Wantage.

WAKEFIELD.—March 24.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, &c., invite tenders for erection of a telephone exchange at Sandal, Wakefield. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—March 25.—For erection of 12 houses at Westgate-on-Sea, for the Isle of Thanet R.D.C. The Surveyor's Office, Station Road, Birchington. Deposit £2 2s.

WIGAN.—March 29.—For erection of 98 houses in brickwork on the Bottling Wood site, in lots of 20, 28, 20, 16 and 14, on plots A, B, C, D and E, respectively, for the Corporation. Mr. R. B. Donald, M.I.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan. Deposit £3 3s.

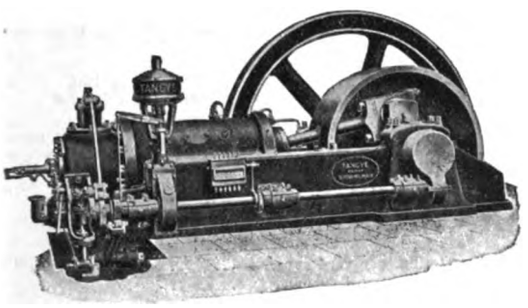
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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	½%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	½th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	35/0	50/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	634/-	813/-	1119/-
,, ,, cement mortar	660/-	839/-	1145/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9d.	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super. Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1½in.	1¾in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0
			To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs.	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/0		

JOINER.

Per square	¾in.	⅞in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1¼in.	2in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super. Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼ in. pulley styles, 2 in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	Very small 11/0	Small. 5/0	Normal 3/6	Large 3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1¼ in. 2 Panel	1¼ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	2 in. 6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1 in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2 in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1½in.	1¼in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5
	3 by 3	3½ by 3½ 4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6 1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1¼in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9 in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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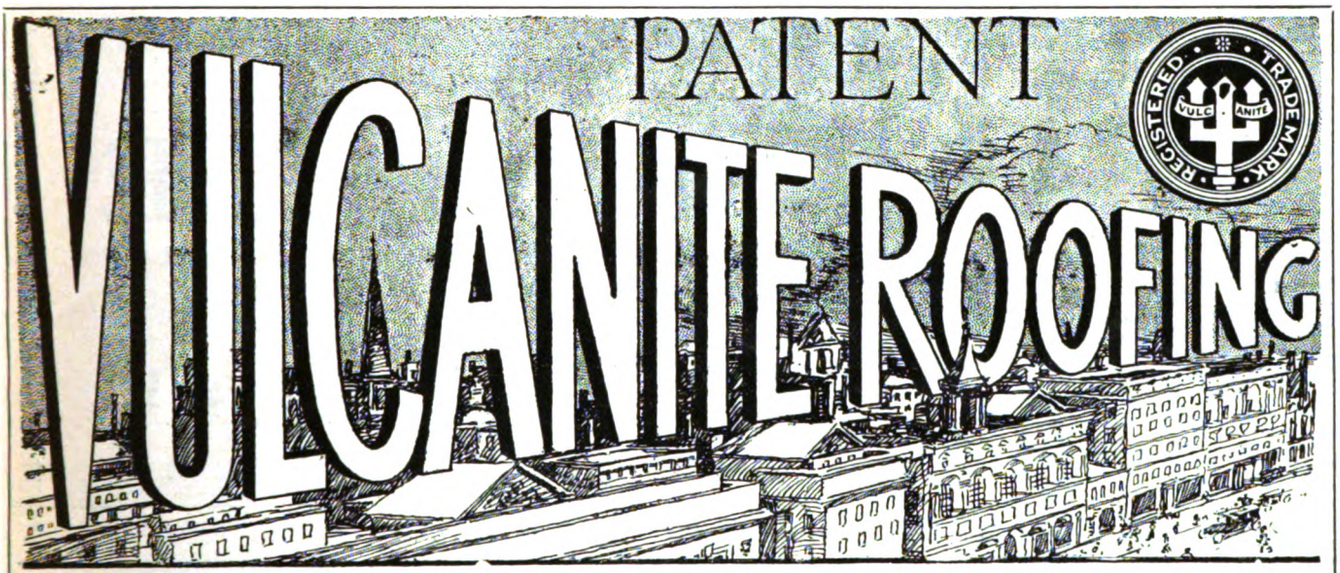
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/6	64/6	67/6

Per Foot Run			Each			
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools		Soldered Dots
4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6		2/–

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	3/–	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/1

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/–	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/–	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run		
	2in.	4in.	
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes			
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0	
Extra for bends	each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions	each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square: Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼ in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails		110/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails		41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..		60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/–
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers .. .. 7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt.: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/0
Chimney bars	36/–	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/–	21/6	21/0

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run: 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/9
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

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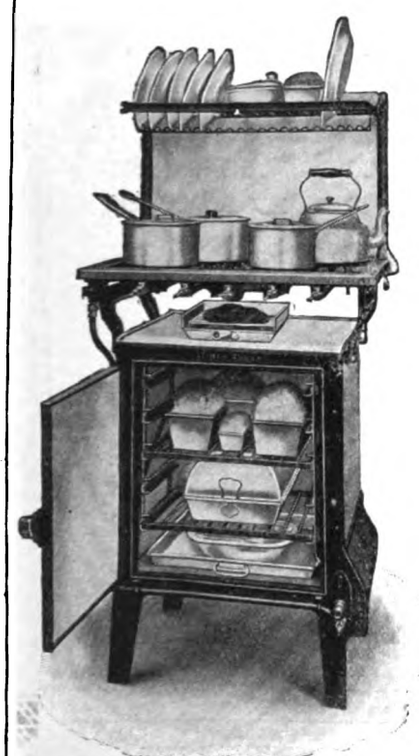
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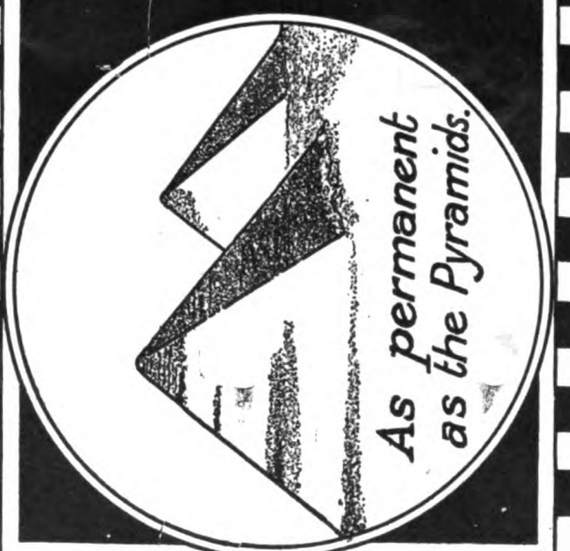
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¼in.	⅜in.	¼in.	⅜in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair .	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Stripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Lawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per 1in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ½rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super. 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass ⅛in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper	Stipple
Washable Distemper				
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following: If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each—	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do.,each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0¾
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—
On Moulded Work. 20 per cent. On Enriched Work. 150 per cent. In Party Colours. 2*d.* Stippled. 2*d.*

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ce lings	1/7	2/5



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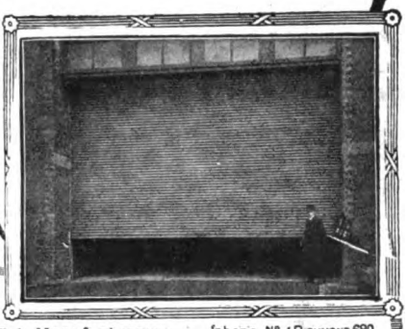
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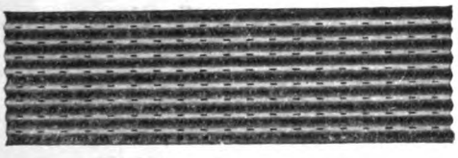
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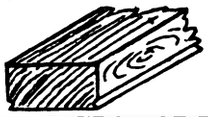
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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATES PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machinist Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/8½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ +12½%	1/0½ +12½%	11½ +12½%	Plumber previous to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½ +12½%	1/1½ +12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919–Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/8	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924 Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924 Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

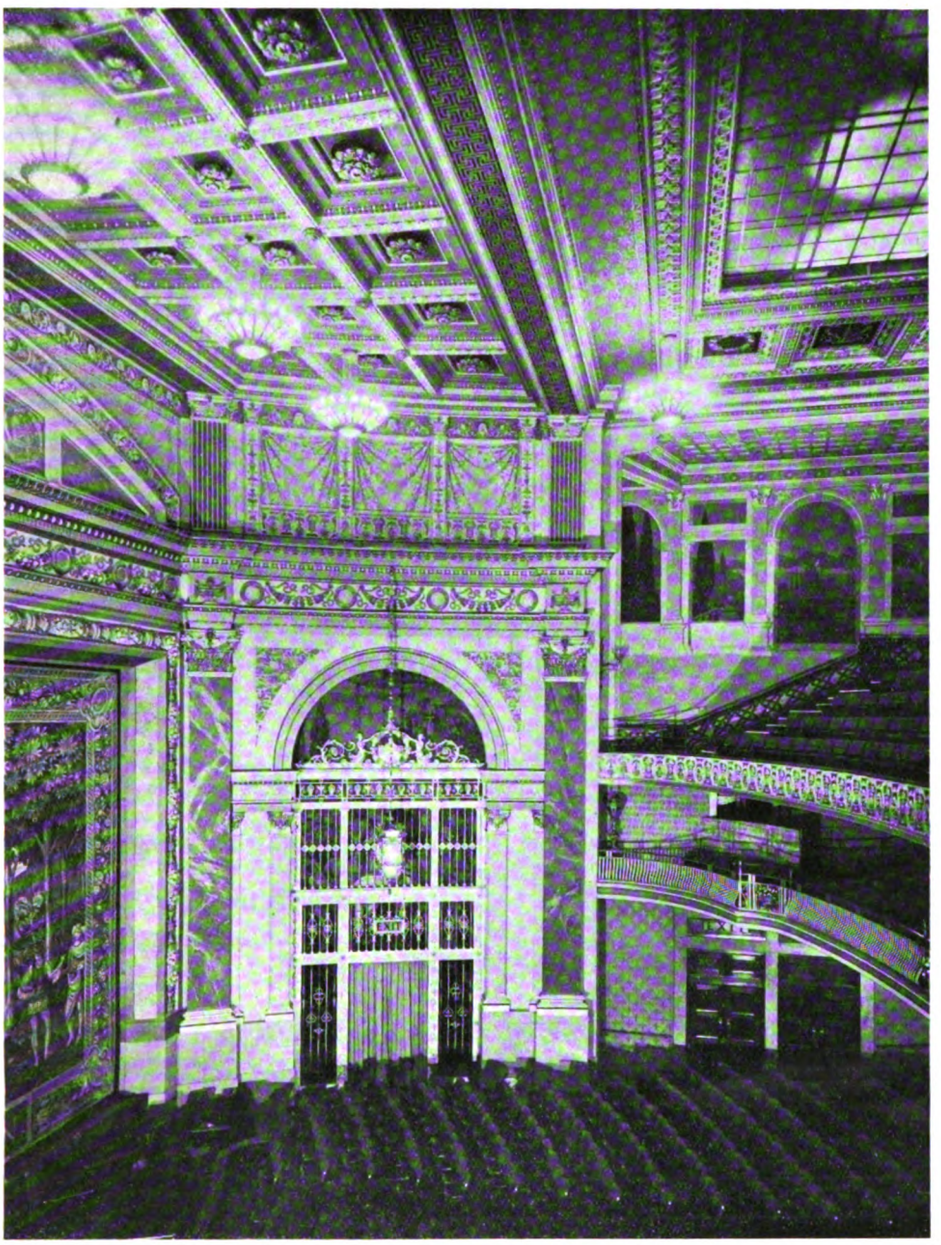
	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	2/11	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B	Ballast	Thames	2" 10/0	¾" 12/9 Per yard cube
	Ditto	Pit	10/0	12/9 delivered
	Ball valves ..	Brass	½" 5/6	¾" 7/9 1" 13/4 each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	cube d/d
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	F.O.R.
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	London
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	430/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	420/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	cube d/d
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	from rail
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	to job.
	Cement	Keenes, pink	110/0	Per ton
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	delivered
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	½" 4/0	¾" 6/0 1" 9/0 Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6	6/6 10/6 Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings .. Standard list	—20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	4" 6/0	6" 9/3 Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	1" 25/0	1¼" 31/0 Per square
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	25/0	31/0 delivered
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	—60%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—50%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—45%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/4	
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/4	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/1	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/5	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½" ..	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9½d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	36/0	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	29/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued.*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller / Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list ..	— 55%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	— 45%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 38½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9" × 3" ..	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7" × 2½" ..	2/6	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6" × 2" ..	2/6	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per Yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	48/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	49/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	57/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	50/9	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	59/0	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	17/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/-	Ditto
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	½" ¾" 1" ..16/6 19/0 24/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	
	Ditto	Cut clasp	19/6	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	
	Ditto	English	12/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	European	17/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	15/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled ..	3/8	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw ..	3/5	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	78/0	Per cwt. d/d
	Partitions ..	Breeze	2" 2/0	3" 2/10 Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse pink ..	60/0	Per ton
	Ditto	Sirapite	69/0	delivered
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	5" 2/3	6" 2/9 Per yard
	Ditto	Pipes, round	3" 2/4½	4" 3/3 d/d
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary ..	13/0	Per yard
	Ditto	Washed ..	14/0	cube d/d
	Sash	Lines, flax	No. 8 3/8	No. 10 4/6 Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per lkn.
	Slates	20" × 10", Welsh ..	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14" × 9", ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4" ..	5/0	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—40%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—32½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	12/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/0	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	cube d/d
	Terebine	.. ..	9/0	Per gallon
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2" 2/0	4" 3/8 Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing ..	120/-	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6" × 6", white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	2/3 to 3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
	Traps	Cast, lead, S	1½" 3/0	2" 4/3 Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P	2/4	3/5 Ditto
	Turpentine		5/8	Per gallon
U	Unions	Plumbers'	½" 1/2	¾" 1/6 1" 2/3 Each
V	Valves	Ball	½" 4/6	¾" 6/3 1" 12/0 Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/-	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	2" 5d.	4" 6d. Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper ..	1/0	1/4 Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated ..	4d.	Per foot super

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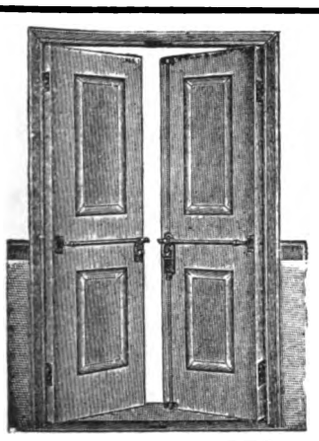
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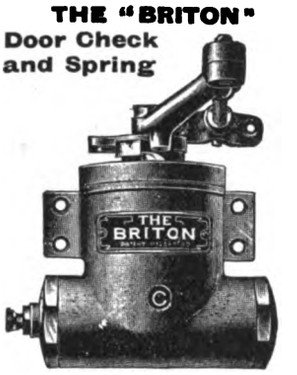
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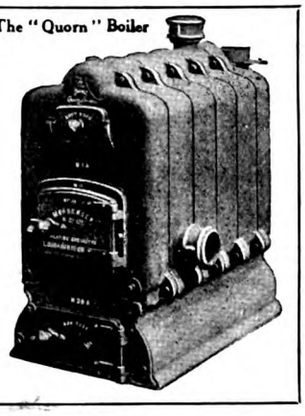


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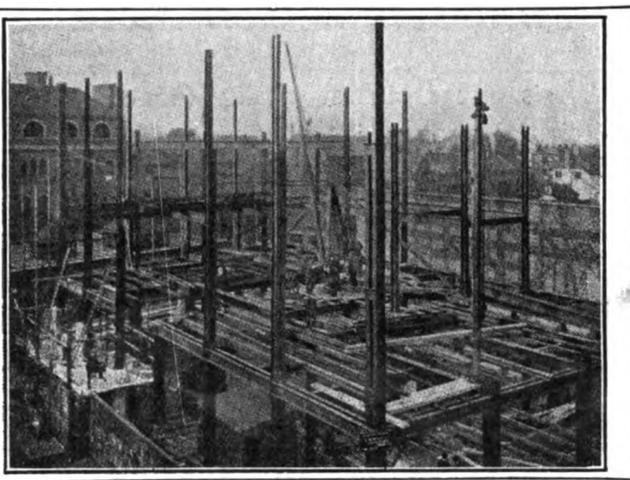
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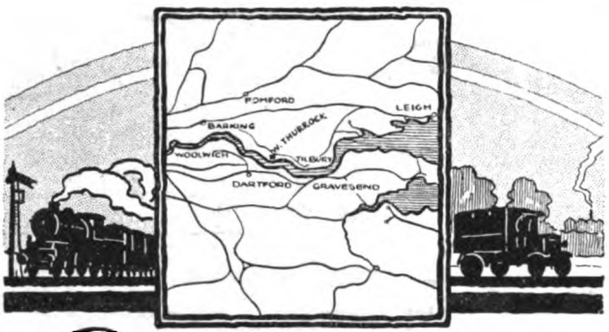
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NOS. 97-8-9 and 31-2-3 LAWRENCE LANE, E.C. one of the finest City Areas available for development. A most valuable site occupying an unrivalled position on the north side with long frontage of 62 ft. thereto. Return frontage to Lawrence Lane 100 ft. Site area, 5,235 sq. ft. The position, proportions and extent of the site combine to make it an ideal one for a city Block of the best class, such as a building designed to accommodate a Banking, Insurance or similar corporation. On the other hand shops and office suites are in keen demand, and a composite building of that type could not be erected in a better position. Plans of a suggested building prepared by the well-known Architects, Messrs. Robert Angell & Curtis, Keith House, 133-5 Regent Street, W., may be inspected. A City Corporation lease for 99 years at a ground rent of £4,850 per annum will be offered with possession in June next.

For Sale by Auction on March 24, 1926.

COMPACT FREEHOLD.
EALING ESTATE.
adjoining Broadway and capable of development 14-30 Uxbridge Road, comprising 9 residences. Total frontage 1,400 ft. including 2 returns to Craven Road and Longfield Avenue. Ripe for development to business uses, the main frontage being suitable for shops, and those to the side roads for blocks of Flats. At rear garage premises might be arranged. Details of suggested development scheme may be had from the Auctioneers. Early possession is obtainable.

CATFORD SHOP SITE.
40 RUSHEY GREEN, RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT. A CORNER FREEHOLD, in a fine position in this busy centre with 68 ft. frontage and return frontage of 128 ft. to Bradgate Road. Immediate possession. Plans of development scheme providing for conversion of the excellent existing Buildings into 4 shops and rear Garage property can be inspected at the Auctioneers' offices.

VICTORIA.
FREEHOLD—232-42 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, comprising 5 houses and a shop, covering a total area of about 4,775 sq. ft. POSSESSION OF 2,500 sq. ft., ripe for development as shop or business property. Remainder let on short tenancies.

Auctioneers, Messrs.
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,
27 MADDOX STREET, W.1.

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TO BE LET.

SMALL SHOP to Let, prominent position, large South Coast town. Moderate rent and premium. Excellent for Architects, etc.—BOX 97, Office of "The Architect."

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TENDERS.

G R

WAR DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT FOR REPAIRS AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS are required for the Term Contract from April 6, 1926, at the undermentioned Station in the North Aldershot Royal Engineer District of the Aldershot Command.

Station: Blackdown and Deepcut (including Woking and Pirbright).

Address of C.R.E.'s office:
Marlborough Lines,
North Aldershot.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the above-named Engineer Office, by letter addressed to the Commanding Royal Engineer, or in person, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Tenders will be based on the Schedule of Prices for Works and Repairs to Buildings of the War Department dated 1925, copies of which may be obtained at 12s. 6d. per copy, plus postage, 1s.

Tenders are to be forwarded to the Director of Army Contracts, Caxton House, (West) Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than March 24, 1926.

T. T. GROVE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer.
North Aldershot District.

R.E. Office,
North Aldershot.
February 27, 1926.

COCKERMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HOUSING SCHEME (SECTION A).

THE Council are prepared to receive TENDERS from qualified Constructors for

CONTRACT No. 1.

Erection of Twenty-four Dwelling Houses of the Parlour and non-Parlour type on Fitz Road, Cockermouth, together with the necessary drainage and fencing works.

CONTRACT No. 2.

Construction of Roads and Sewers necessary in connection with the development of the above Scheme.

Drawings may be seen and a copy of Form of Tender, General Conditions, Specifications and Schedule of Prices obtained, on and after the 10th day of March, 1926, on application to the undersigned, on deposit of £2 2s., which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona-fide* tender. In the case of the accepted tender such deposit will be returned only upon the execution of the necessary form of contract.

The contractor shall state in his application if he proposes to tender for Contract No. 1 or No. 2, or both.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Housing Contract No. 1" and "Roads and Sewers, No. 2," respectively, must be lodged with Mr. J. W. Drummond, Clerk to the Council, not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1926.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HY. GRAHAM,
Engineer and Surveyor,
U.D.C. Offices, Cockermouth.

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

HOUSING.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of 20 HOUSES in DENTS ROAD, off London Road, Bedford.

The houses are to be erected in pairs.

Drawings, Specifications, Conditions of Contract, Forms of Tender, etc., can be inspected at my office during the usual office hours on and after the 13th inst., and copies of same can be obtained on deposit of two guineas, returnable on receipt of *bona-fide* tender and return of all documents, etc., supplied, when a decision has been made by the Corporation on the tenders received.

Tenders will be binding pending the approval of the Ministry of Health to the Scheme.

Tenders, endorsed "Housing, Dents Road," addressed to the Chairman, Housing Committee, should be delivered at my office not later than 12 noon on Saturday, March 27, 1926.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. GREENSHIELDS,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office,
Newnham House, Horne Lane,
Bedford.
March 6, 1926.

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TENDERS.

PONTARDAWE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HOUSING, ETC., ACTS, 1923-24.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of THIRTY-TWO HOUSES at Tygwyn Site, Clydach.

Tenders are to be firm both as regards Labour and Materials, and parties tendering are to give the Names of two referees as to their financial stability and capability of carrying out the Works.

The successful tenderer will be required to comply with the regulations of the Apprenticeship Scheme, set out by the Ministry of Health in Circular 520A.

The Form of Contract may be seen, Plans and Specifications and Form of Tender may be obtained of Mr. E. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council, Council Offices, Pontardawe, upon deposit of Two Pounds (£2) in Treasury Notes, which will be refunded upon receipt of a *bona-fide* Tender, together with the Documents furnished for tendering purposes.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tygwyn Houses," are to be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon Wednesday, March 17, 1926.

The lowest or any other Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WYNDHAM LEWIS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices, Pontardawe.
March 4, 1924.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE above-named Council invite TENDERS for the erection of Twenty-two houses (Sixteen Class A and Six Class B) at Maple Road Site, Whyteleafe, and for the erection of Twelve Houses (Class A) at Westmore Green Site, Tatsfield.

Copies of the Plans, Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained, and Conditions of Contract inspected, upon payment of a deposit of Three Guineas at the Offices of the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Sydney F. Evershed, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Oxted.

The deposit will be returned provided the Tenderer shall have sent in, and not withdrawn, a *bona-fide* Tender.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Houses" on the forms provided should be delivered at the Council Offices, Oxted, on or before Tuesday, April 6, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices,
Oxted, Surrey.
March 9, 1926.

BUILDING LAND.

GREAT CULVERDEN ESTATE, Tunbridge Wells. The mansion and about 70 acres of attractive well-timbered parkland for sale in large or small blocks for building.—Apply J. C. POCOCK, Architect, Tuesley, Godalming, or Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Freehold site of 2½ acres for Institutional purposes within three miles of Oxford Circus. Vacant possession.—Particulars to the Purchaser's Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20 Hanover Square, W.1.

FACTORY SITES for SALE, Acton, on main road, with G.W.R. rail siding, drainage power, etc. Price £1,000 an acre.—Apply LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS, Factory Specialists, 46 Cresham Street, E.C.2.

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MR. BURNARD GEEN, M.Inst.C.E., of 122, Victoria Street, Westminster, Consulting Engineer, wishes it to be known that he is not, and never has been, in any way, either directly or indirectly, connected with the "Westminster Finance Co., Ltd.", and that the references in "The Daily Mail" on the 5th and 6th insts. to "Bernard Geen," as London Secretary of the above-mentioned Company, do not refer to him.

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BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the APPOINTment of an Architectural and Town Planning Assistant in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The salary will be at the rate of £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £12 10s. to £350 per annum. The increases will be subject to satisfactory service.

The duties will be to give assistance in the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme, Small Housing Scheme, or other work as may be required.

Applications in candidate's own handwriting, stating age, experience, qualifications, etc., and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Monday, March 29, 1926.

Canvassing will disqualify.

N. GREENSHIELDS, A.M.I.C.E.,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office,
Newnham House,
Horne Lane,
Bedford.
March 10, 1926.

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APPOINTMENTS.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required by the GOVERNMENT of SIERRA LEONE for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, for a temporary tour of nine months' service. Salary, £600 a year. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free passages and quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, aged 30-35, should have had a thorough training in an architect's office and should be thoroughly experienced and qualified Architectural Draughtsmen, able to prepare complete working drawings for large and important buildings from notes and sketches made by the architect. Preference will be given to candidates holding the A.R.I.B.A. Diploma.—Apply at once, by letter, stating age, qualifications and experience, to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting M.14355.

BOROUGH OF POOLE.

APPOINTMENT OF BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

THE COUNCIL invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of BOROUGH ENGINEER and SURVEYOR. Area of borough, 7,937 acres. Population (estimated) 46,000.

Candidates must be members or associate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or have obtained the testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, and must have had practical experience in the general duties of the surveyor of an urban authority.

Salary £650 per annum, rising to £900 per annum by annual increments of £50. Conditions of the Appointment and Form of Application may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, endorsed "Borough Engineer and Surveyor," together with copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than the 19th INSTANT.

Canvassing any member of the Council, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification.

CHARLES LISBY,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Poole,
March 2, 1926.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Agent-General for Western Australia for the following positions in the Public Works Department of the Western Australian Government: TWO FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN, experienced in Designing and modern Building Construction. Salary, £360 per annum.

Transport allowance: Single men, £75; married man, £150; married man with family, £200. Salary to commence from the date of taking up duty in Western Australia. Should the successful applicants voluntarily relinquish their respective positions before the expiration of two years from the date of appointment, they will be called upon to refund the amount of transport allowance.

Applicants must state age and whether married or single.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Draughtsmen," accompanied by testimonials or references, must reach the Agent-General for Western Australia, Savoy House, 115-116 Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than March 31, 1926.

COMPETITIONS.

ABERDEEN TOWN COUNCIL.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

THE Town Council of Aberdeen invite Architects to submit COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for the BUILDINGS proposed to be erected at the SEA BEACH, ABERDEEN.

The proposed Buildings are as follows, viz.:—

(*a*) DANCE HALL to accommodate 500 persons.
(*b*) RESTAURANT to accommodate 250 persons.
(*c*) VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PAVILION to seat 750 persons.
(*d*) SHOPS.

The Assessor appointed by the Town Council is the President of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

Designs must be lodged with the TOWN CLERK, Town House, Aberdeen, not later than June 14, 1926.

The conditions of the Competition may be had from the undersigned, to whom all enquiries in respect thereto should be addressed.

A. B. GARDNER,
Director of Housing and Superintendent of Town's Properties.

Town House, Aberdeen.
February 20, 1926.

Subscription to this Journal £1 7s. 6d. per annum, including postage.

SITUATIONS VACANT

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WANTED, in the Department of the County Architect, Two Temporary CLERKS OF WORKS, one for Rotherham and District and one for Wakefield. Candidates must not be more than 50 years of age and must have a practical knowledge of all the Building Trades and also of Reinforced Concrete Work.

The Salary will be £6 per week, and the probable duration of the appointments will be Two Years.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned not later than March 31, 1926.

PERCY O. PLATTS, A.R.I.B.A.,
County Architect.

County Hall, Wakefield.

CEMENT TRADE.—A large English Portland Cement Company, operating outside of the C.M.F., require representatives for Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham and Northampton areas, and southwards to the London border; also for Manchester and Sheffield districts. Only those who have established connections will be considered. Applications (which will be treated as strictly confidential), giving full particulars and salary required, to be addressed to Box 123, Office of "The Architect."

LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS. — Opportunity occurs for live individuals in close touch with building conditions and able to secure earliest information regarding building contracts in contemplation locally, to act as correspondents for manufacturers of proprietary material. Spare time occupation; no solicitation required; good remuneration. Replies will be treated in strict confidence. Write BCM/CLKT, London, W.C.1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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ARCHITECT'S AND SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT seeks position as representative in London. Well up in surveying, levelling, measuring up, estate development, road plans, etc.; working drawings, details, specifications, etc.—10 Witham Road, Elmers End Road, Anerley, S.E.20.

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TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The Proprietors of "The Architect" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association, Employment Bureau, 3/4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion and the name of this paper.

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Survey Work: An ex-shipmaster, R.N.R., B. of T. Certificate, disengaged, desires position of trust demanding initiative, extensive experience in survey work and superintending. Excellent credentials. Dis. 51.

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Ex-Captain: 4 years' responsible War Department service; 20 years' London practice as Architect and Surveyor, urgently needs appointment in any capacity, preferably where experience would count. Married, with family. 3586.

Secretarial Post, or as Estate Steward or similar: Ex-officer, Public School and Architectural Education (A.R.I.B.A.), age 46, desires post as above, outside London. Considerable experience as Secretary-Manager. Highest references. 4569.

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For remainder of Small Advertisements see pp. 35, 36 and 37.

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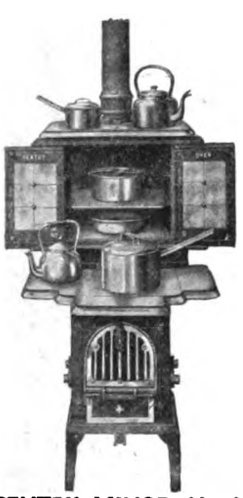
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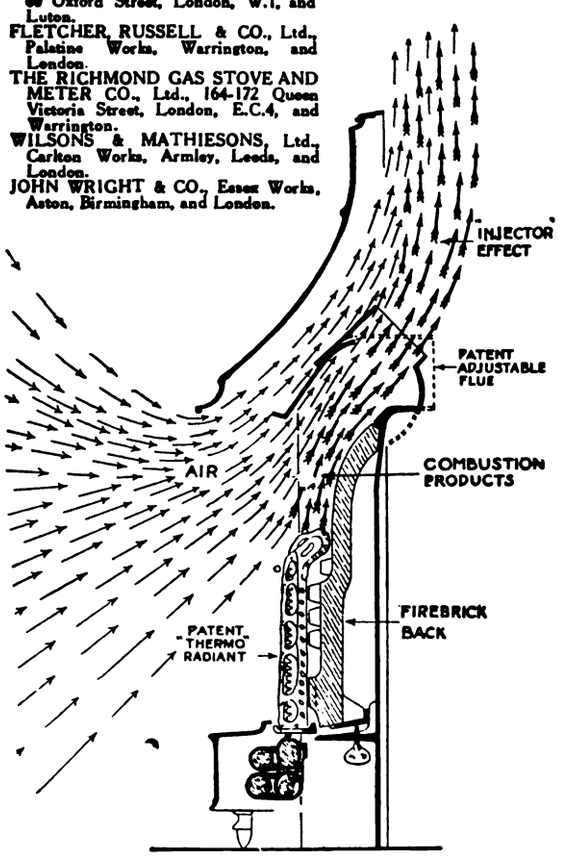
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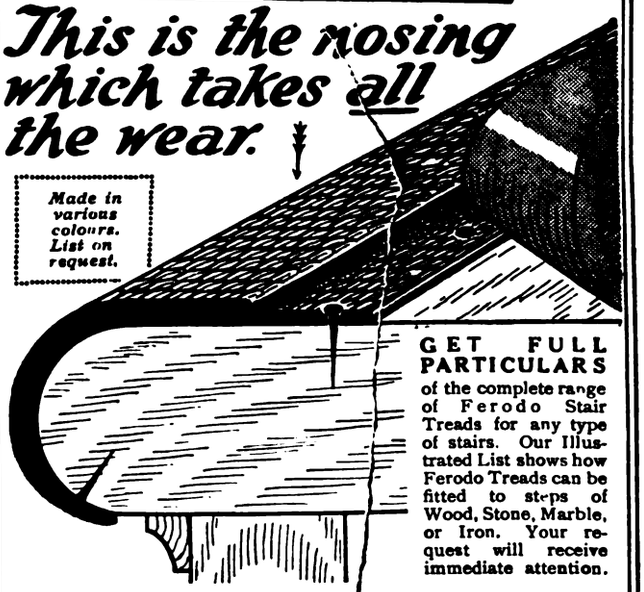
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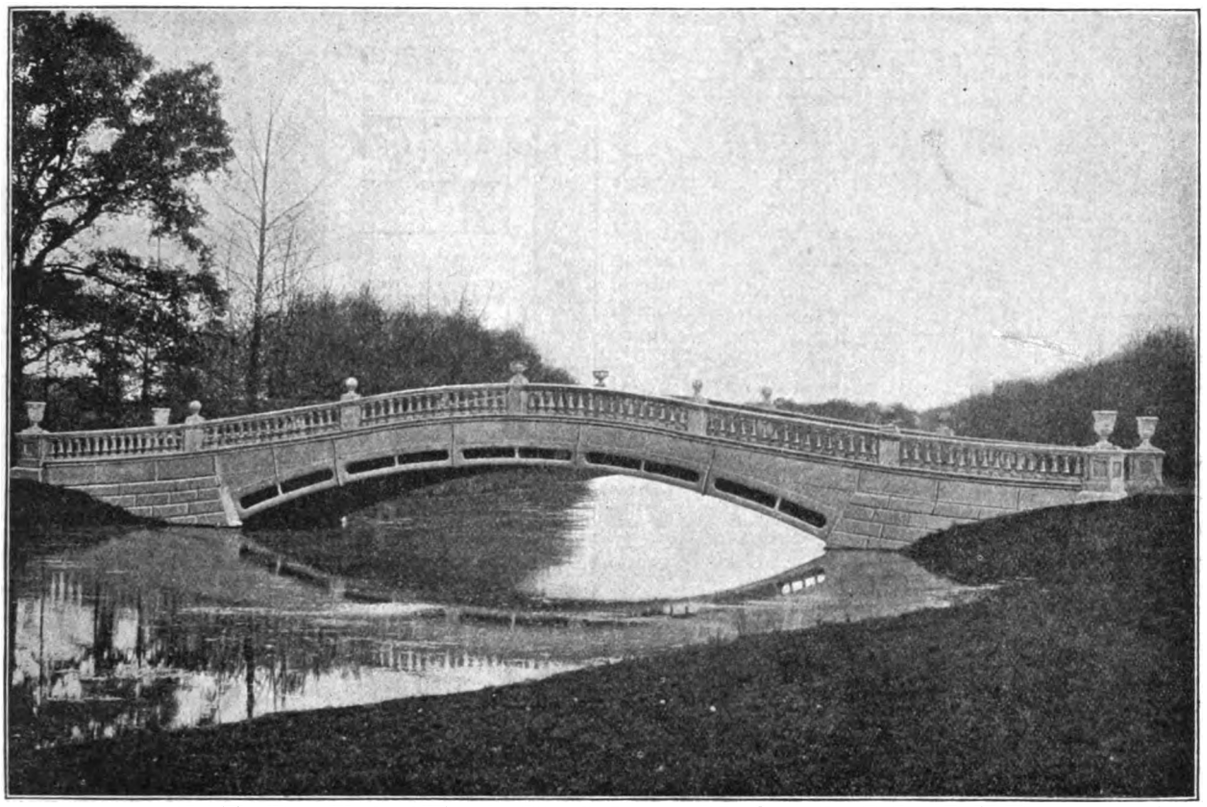
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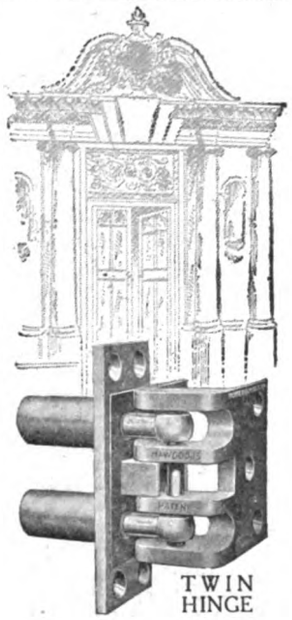
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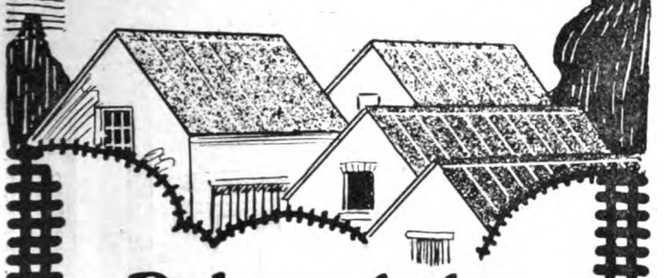
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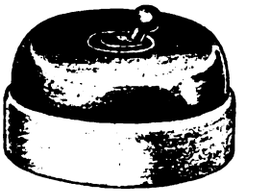


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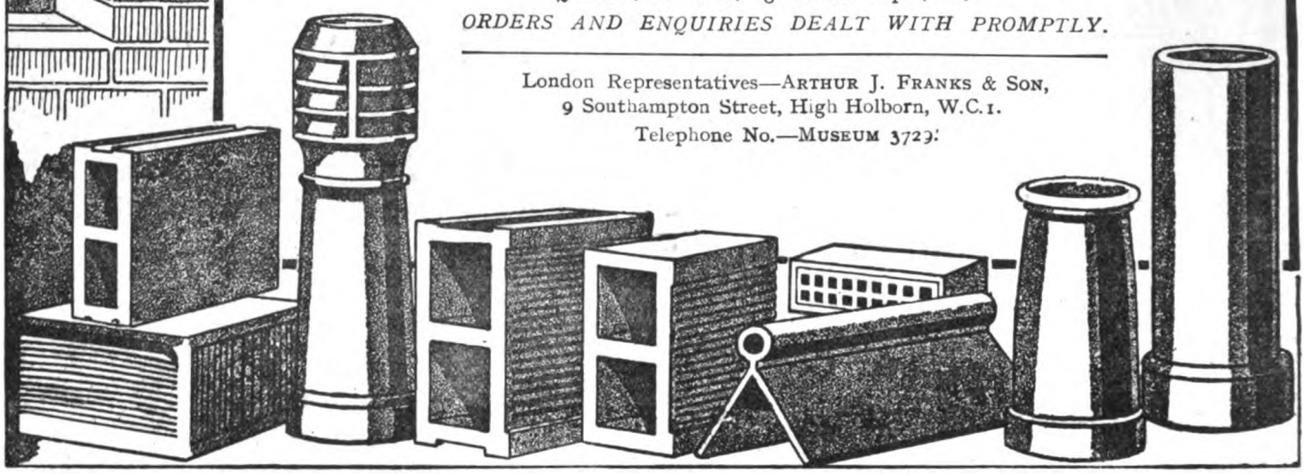
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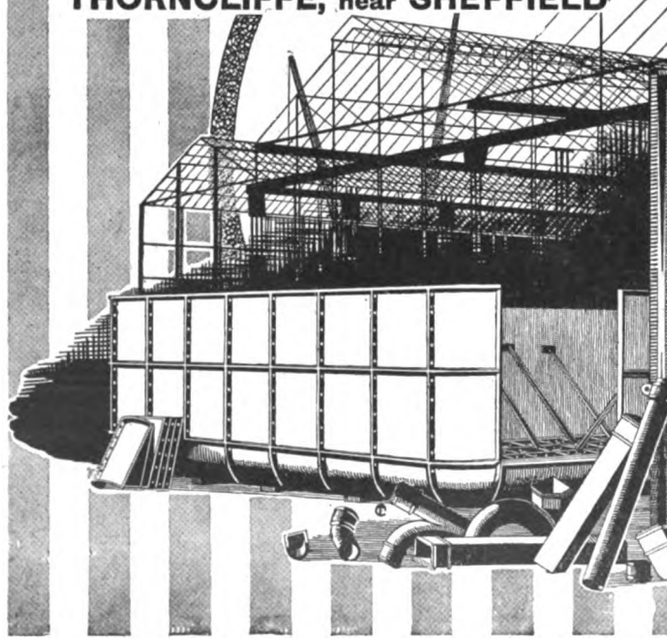
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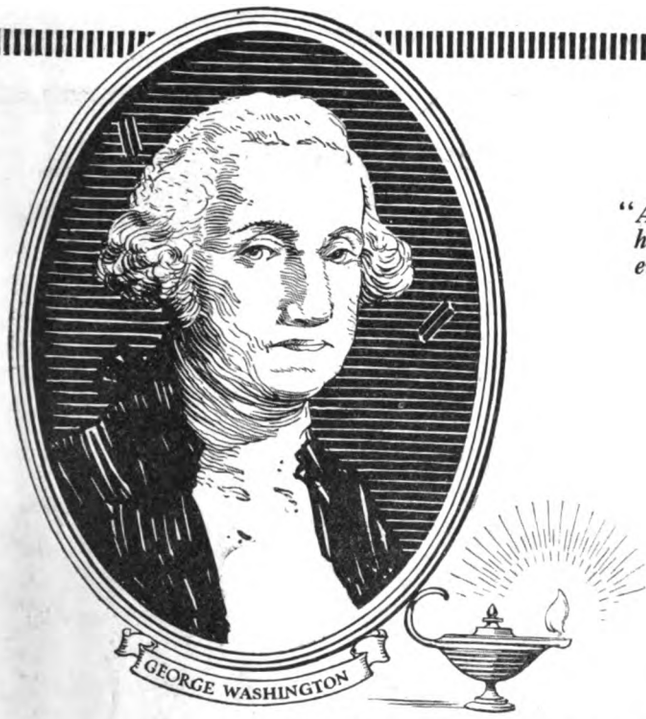


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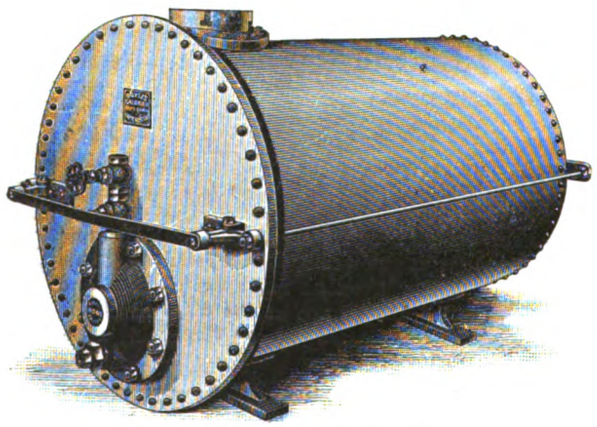
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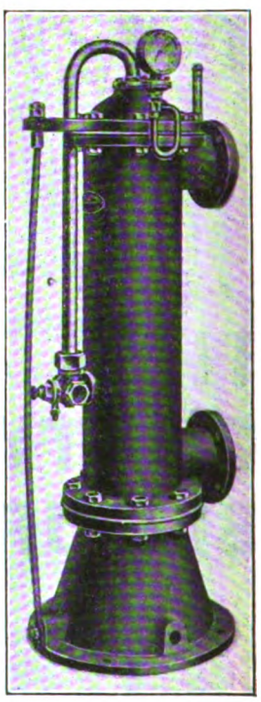


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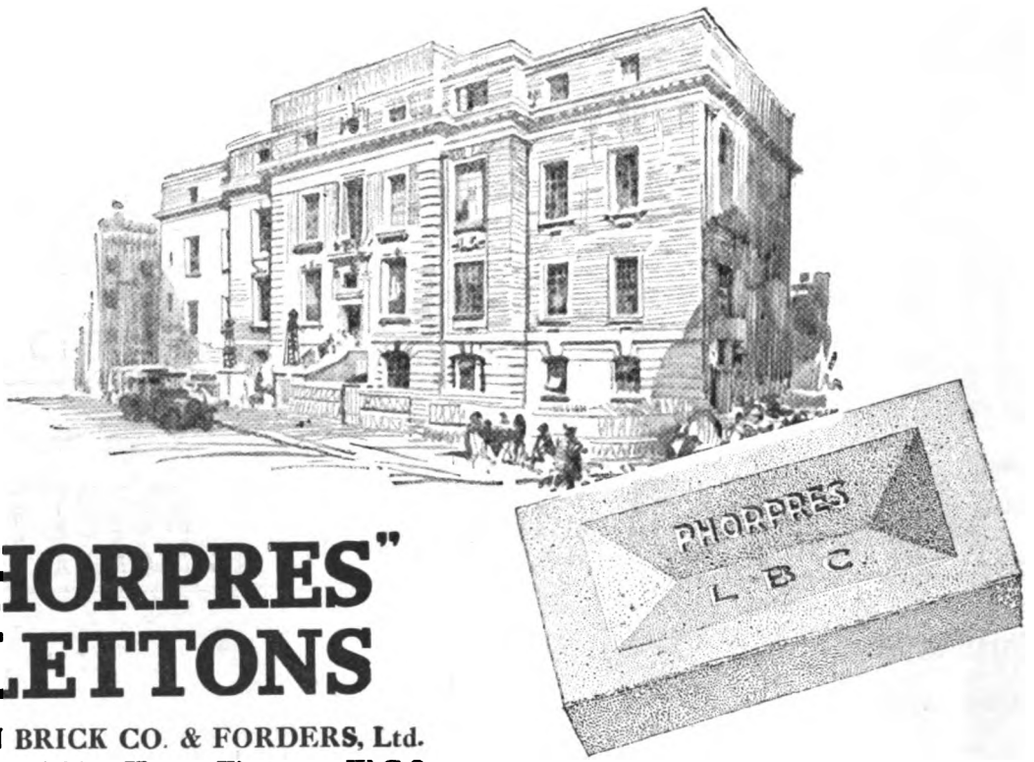
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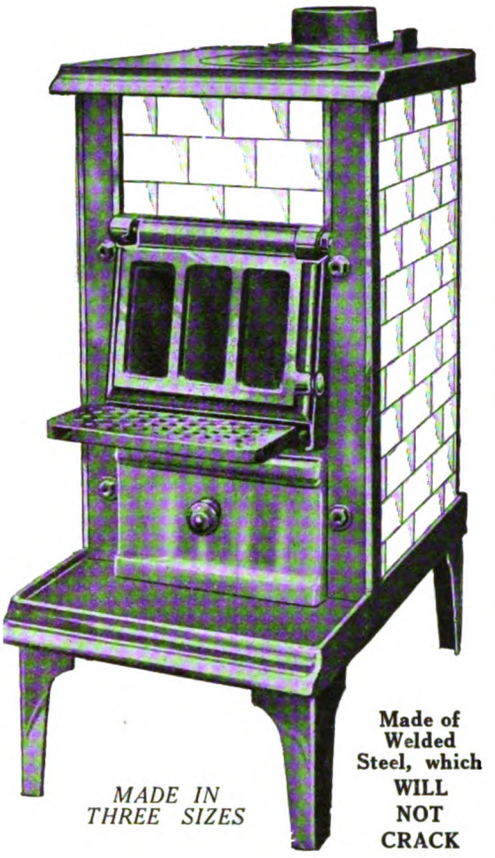
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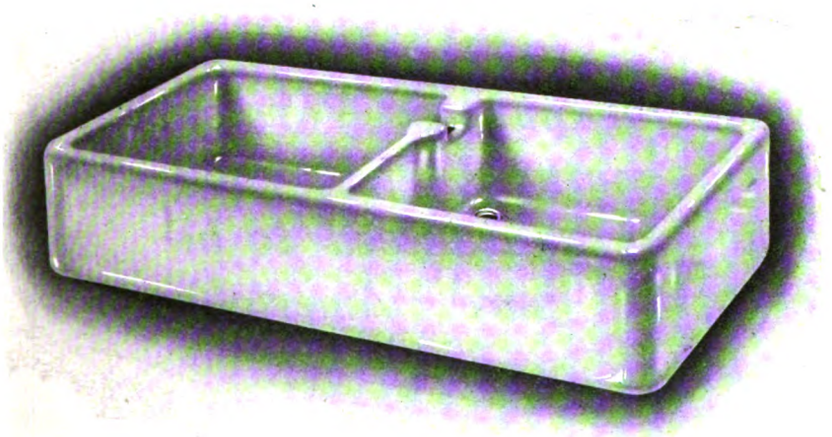
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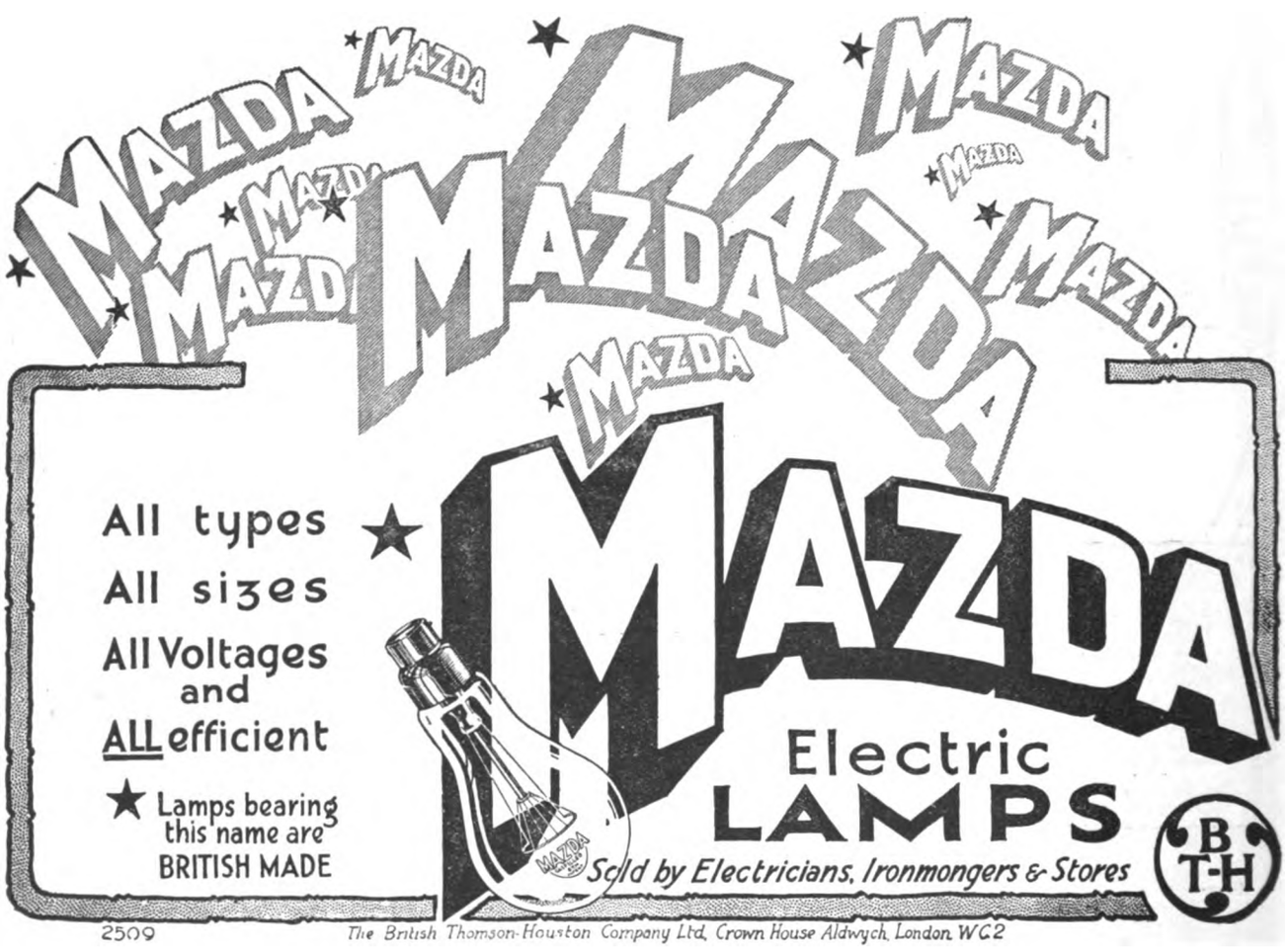
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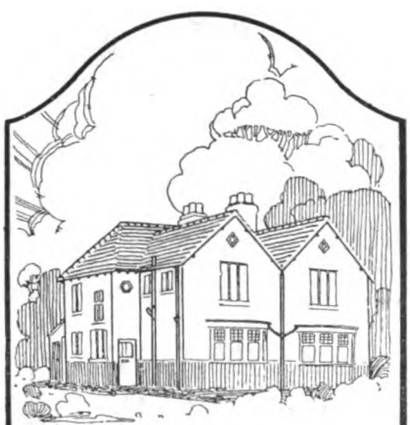
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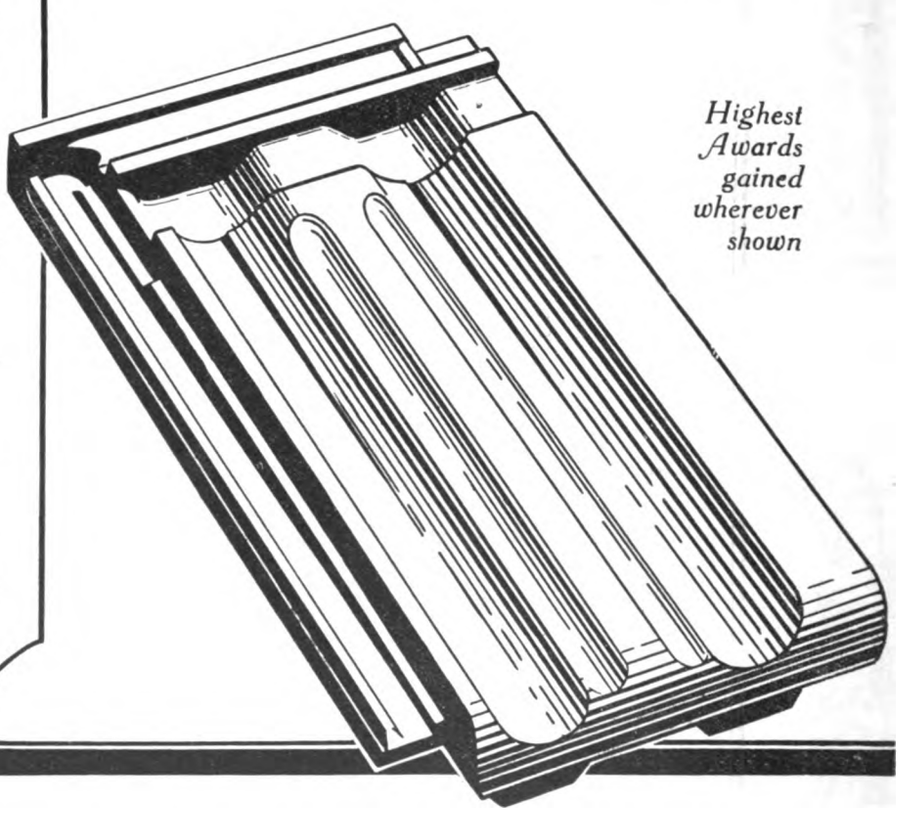
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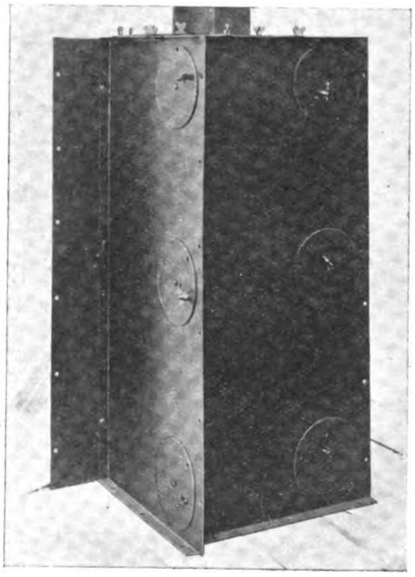
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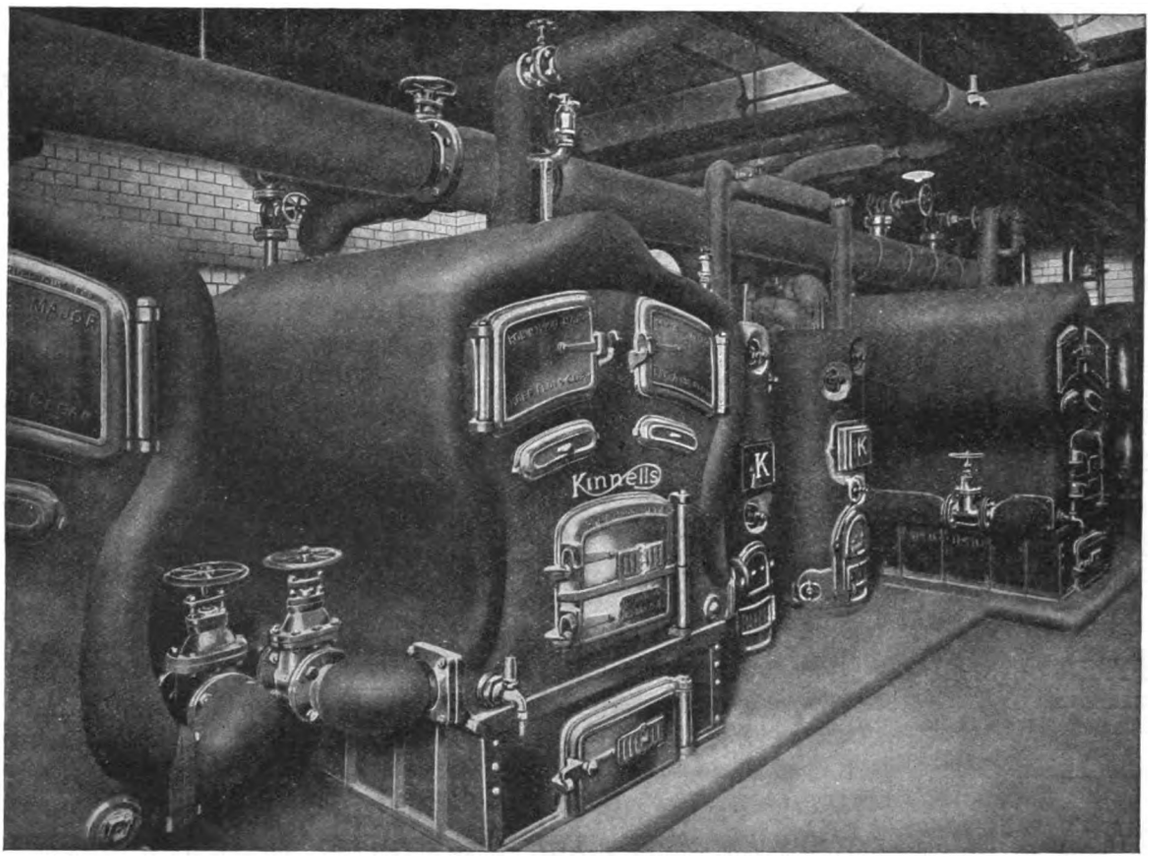
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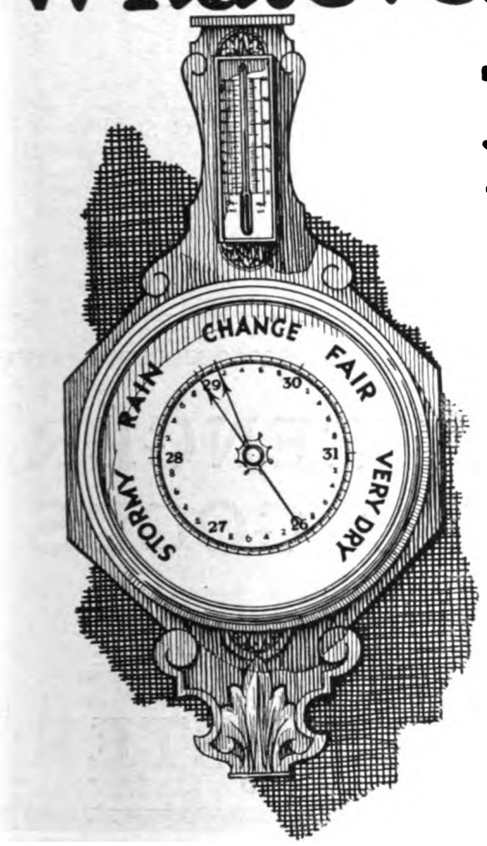
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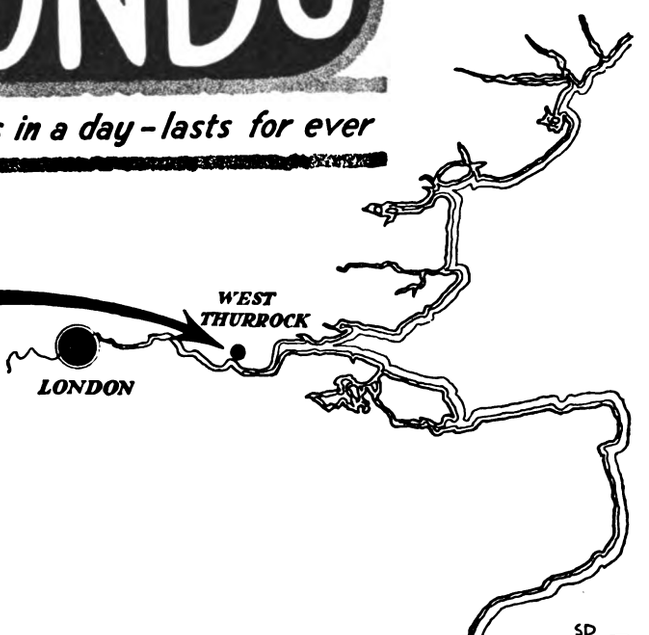
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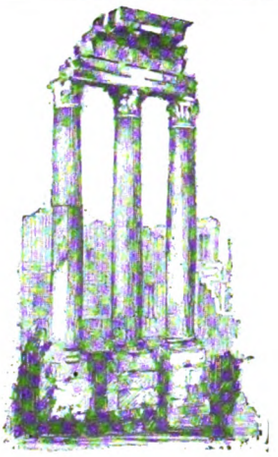
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Vol. CXV.—2987. The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS March 19th, 1926

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Our Illustrations.

THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

INCE HOUSE, LEAMINGTON. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Covent Garden Market

At a joint meeting between the Directors of the Beecham Estates, Ltd., the owners of Covent Garden Market and the Committee of the Covent Garden Tenants' Association it was officially announced that Parliamentary powers are to be sought to remove Covent Garden Market to the site now occupied by the Foundling Hospital.

There can, we think, be little doubt that the projected removal is a good thing for London, as it will enable a far better use to be made of the fine site now occupied by Covent Garden Market. The new market will also be in closer touch with most of the larger railway terminal stations and form a more central distributing centre for London north of the Thames.

The views which we have seen of the proposed new market are not inspiring, but they may probably be regarded only as giving some idea of the promoters' desire to erect a large and well-equipped building on the new site. There is no reason why a market should not form a pleasing addition to the architecture of any city, especially because, depending as it does on top light, there is nothing to militate against a fine architectural treatment of the containing walls. The intimate expression of a market should be internal and not external, and every care should be taken to ensure its main object—that of a place where commodities can be displayed to the best advantage, and in which the avenues of communication are simple, direct and easily found by all. We may express a hope that those who control the undertaking may give architects an opportunity of showing what they can do, for London hardly possesses a market worthy of the metropolis.

Both Smithfield and Leadenhall Markets are products of an unfortunate period in the history of architectural design, but architects have learnt much in the last half-century, and the public should realise that every practical convenience is capable of reasonable architectural expression. More than this, the well-trained architect of to-day is an adept in the proper utilisation of space, and is now fully alive to the possibilities afforded by the use of steel and ferro-concrete construction.

The good architect, as a matter of fact, is more careful and sparing in the use of what is called ornament than the engineer, who wants to beautify an utilitarian structure. One of the things the public should learn to recognise is that the services of the architectural profession can only be employed to the fullest advantage if it is clearly recognised that the greater and more practical the problem the greater need there will be in the future to take them into consultation. The well-trained architect of to-day is a very different man than his colleague was in the old days of the Gothic Revival. Then his aim was to bend and confine the needs of the day into the strait-jacket of mediæval similitude; now he is of all men the most eager and alert to make use of all the means afforded by modern invention and research. The study of Town Planning and its ideals also help the modern architect and broaden his views when he has to consider such problems as a market or a bridge, and while we are heartily in sympathy with the aims and wishes of the Beecham Trustees in the removal of Covent Garden Market to the Foundling site, we cannot put in too strong a plea that they will avail themselves of the best architectural advice in the carrying out of their programme, in which we hope they will overcome the opposition of vested interests.

London Traffic

The traffic question is still a very troublesome problem in London. The London Traffic Advisory Committee has been considering a number of schemes for relieving congested thoroughfares in the central area and providing alternative routes for east and west traffic. One, according to the "Sunday Times," is intended to make better provision for traffic getting to and from the docks. To cut this out of Oxford Street it is proposed to turn it on the west side from the Bayswater Road up Stanhope Street, Chester Place, Hyde Park Square (South side), Connaught Street, Cambridge Street, across Edgware Road, through Upper George Street, George Street, High Street (Marylebone), New Cavendish Street, Upper Marylebone Street and

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Howland Street to Tottenham Court Road. Here it would branch off either to the north along the Euston Road, Pentonville Road line or to the south along the Francis Street, Torrington Place, Tavistock Place, Regent Square, Sidmouth Street line to St. John's Street, thence to Hackney Marshes and Eastern Avenue. This line certainly takes advantage of existing streets to a considerable extent, but the split of traffic at Tottenham Court Road is a serious defect, that thoroughfare being already a very busy one. The new line would involve a number of street improvements, and it would be better if a new street was cut through from Upper Marylebone Street to Tottenham Court Road by the Whitefields Tabernacle, facing Francis Street, as making a better and more direct line. Another route is projected from Hyde Park Corner to Vauxhall Bridge, avoiding the Victoria Station area, proceeding by way of Grosvenor Crescent, Belgrave Square, Eccleston Street, Belgrave Road, Lucas Street, Bessborough Street and Bessborough Gardens. This question of alternative routes is an important one, but the London Traffic Advisory Committee is rather more concerned with the police regulation of traffic and to that extent is more concerned with immediate palliative measures than the broad question of providing for London's growing traffic requirements by a well-considered scheme of town-planning, which would provide the needed through traffic routes. The provision of new routes in the outer circle to prevent much traffic passing unnecessarily through the centre area is a matter that must not be lost sight of. And in the moving of goods from the docks to the western districts of London we think the use of the river and the Regent's Canal might be more largely enforced.

Notes and Comments

The Amenities of Oxford

It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the citizens of many of our provincial cities and towns are beginning to take an interest, and an intelligent interest, in the development of their surroundings. The unofficial civic committee which appears to have been formed in Oxford and is focussing local opinion on matters affecting the amenities of that city should do much good in a place whose many beauties demand, above all, disinterested and sympathetic treatment. It is to the credit, too, of the City Council that it is disposed to consider proposals from those whom the Home Secretary would probably dub "old women," but who are only anxious to conserve the beauties which they have inherited. This makes it possible that a satisfactory solution may be found of the St. Aldate's site question, on the clearance of which some £20,000 has been expended. The erection of shops would probably bring a quick return, but the evident desire not to unduly commercialise the southern approach to the city will, it is hoped, prevent their being built. Mr. Edward Warren has suggested a scheme whereby the cleared land might be transformed into a public garden, with a parking space for motor cars, which is said to be needed, occupying the back part of the site and screened by trees. In this way it is thought that a 5 per cent. return on the money spent might be obtained from parking fees, as the stand for cars in St. Giles is said to bring in £1,000 a year. This scheme is said to be gaining favour, and would probably meet the views of those members of the Council who are impressed with the necessity of finding some means of obtaining a reasonable financial return on money contributed from the rates.

Regent Street

Delissa Joseph in a letter to "The Times," defends new Regent Street and describes the result as being "a harmonious whole which has still left a certain amount of freedom in points of detail to each designer." While it is true that in Nash's design each block had a certain individuality of its own, the effect of the whole was far more harmonious than that of the new street, though we admit the same principle has been applied to it. The initial mistakes seem to us to be two in number. Firstly, the whole scale and height of the new buildings are too great; and, secondly, a simpler general treatment would have been preferable. The increased heights and greatly enhanced cost of the new buildings, which are rack-rented, will prove a heavy burden on industry, and we believe it would have been very much pleasanter had brick instead of stone been employed above the shop fronts and the latter treated in a less grandiose manner. We believe that it will be ultimately acknowledged that shops are best treated like the stalls in a market—simply and regularly. They are but the frames in which goods are shown, and the simpler the treatment the more value is given to contents of the shop itself. Nor can we see much justification for carrying up a shop window through several stories, which, as Mr. Trystan Edwards has well pointed out, destroys a sense of scale, while displays in the upper parts of the windows are only clearly seen from the tops of omnibuses.

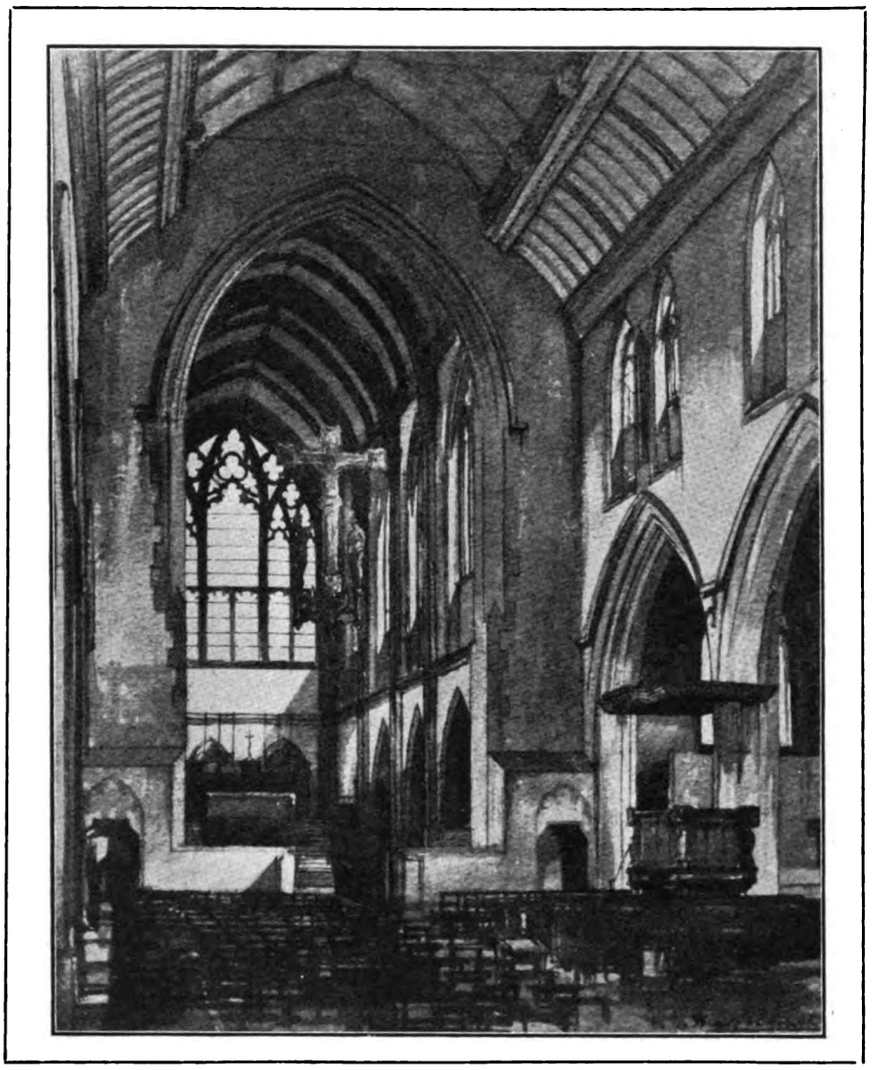
Shakespearean Theatres

The project to erect a new and improved theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, to replace that recently burnt out, has apparently raised some confusion and some regretful feelings about the other Shakespeare National Theatre which was to be erected in London, and for which the nucleus of a fund exists in the bequest of £70,000 by the late Sir Carl Meyer. Sir Israel Gollancz, in an interview has cleared up some of the misunderstandings about these two enterprises which have probably arisen because, from the interest accruing to the London Shakespeare Memorial Committee on the investment of the above fund, certain contributions were made to subsidise the productions of the New Shakespeare Company under Mr. Bridges Adams at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre of the older Stratford Memorial Committee. These contributions had to be discontinued as the London Committee were legally advised that the interest derived from their fund should be allowed to accrue. Apparently the London Memorial organisation have now some hope that a site for their building may be given to them, and as their scheme for a Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre in London has rather wider objects than the theatre at Stratford, they are not prepared to join forces and funds for the erection of the new house in Shakespeare's birthplace. From the legal aspect, the London fund could not be applied for the purpose.

Houses and Garages

It is stated that during last year 1,600 houses and 750 garages were erected in Croydon, so that almost every second house may have had a garage attached to it. The garage is becoming almost as fixed a requirement as a kitchen or drawing room, and house designers now have to include it in planning their accommodation. In many cases this is a convenience, as there is often a difficulty in providing space for bedrooms over an economically planned ground floor, and the additional space afforded by the garage is welcome. What is not welcome is when the garage has to be arranged in front as the scale of garage doors conflicts with that of the doors and windows. The same remark applies if the doors are enclosed in an arched opening. This is one of the designer's most difficult problems, and at present one which has not been successfully surmounted; but there is such obvious economy in incorporating house and garage that it is likely to be more and more frequently adopted in the future.

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ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK. By FRANCIS UNWIN.

"The Architect and Building News"

The union of two interests, like the junction of two rivers into one main stream, directs our attention more to the future than to the past. We think of what may be rather than what has been, but now that the "Architect" and the "Building News" as two independent entities are replaced by THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS it may be interesting to recall a few facts connected with each and with the services they have rendered to the cause of architecture and the structural sciences connected with architecture. "The Architect" first appeared in January 1869, so that it is now in its 57th year. It had been preceded by a publication entitled "The Architect and Building Operative," first published in 1849, the title of which was changed to "The Architect and Building Gazette" in 1850. The "Architect" was founded and owned by Mr. Gilbert Wood and after his death in 1911 was carried on by his son. It was the first architectural publication to give weekly lithographic plates, and the Architectural Illustration Society, founded in 1886 to illustrate work selected by eminent architects, utilised it for their purposes. In other ways it has been closely and intimately connected with the architectural profession and has been pre-eminently an architects' paper while giving space to general information on matters of building.

"The Building News" first appeared in 1854, so that its independent history covers a span of 72 years, during which period it has faithfully served the interests of the building world, devoting much attention to matters of structural science and to the manifold business matters connected with building, while never neglecting the higher interests of design. One of its most notable features was for many years the "Building News Designing Club." Founded when architectural education, save that to be learnt by rule of thumb in offices, hardly existed, and when the Architectural Association School held night classes only in which architects in practice taught and lectured, the "Building News Designing Club" gave the younger men both incentive to design and the experience only to be gained by competition and criticism, many of us can remember how eagerly the "Building News" was looked for by the younger generation.

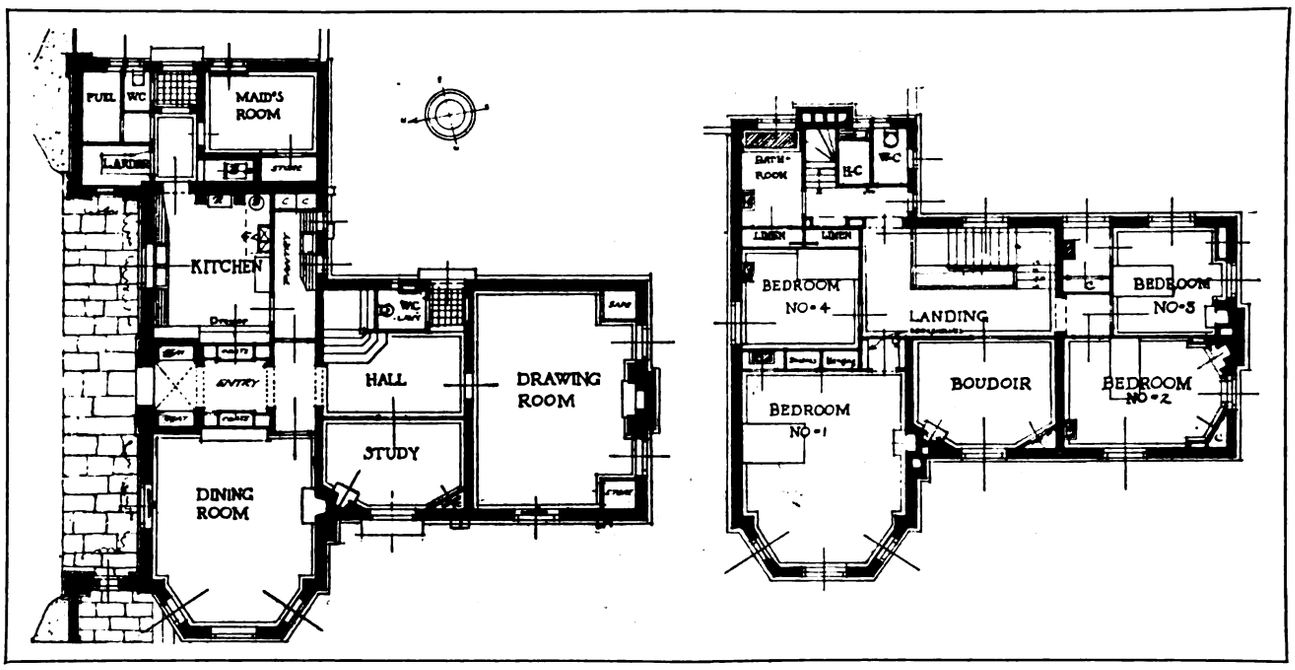
Now that the two journals have been united in one publication we hope that THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS together will be able to render greater service than either of them could independently, and that we may retain all the subscribers of each paper and make an appeal to those who have as yet supported neither of the two journals.

Building tends to become more complex through the employment of new methods of construction while the field covered by an architectural paper is very much greater than in the past because of the consideration of the many issues dealt with under the head of town and regional planning which demand space in the technical press.

We do not outline a programme now, preferring to attempt to produce what will be both useful and attractive to those engaged in different capacities in the great industry of building and its final and highest expression as one of the great arts, and it is our hope that we may yet again prove the truth of the adage *L'union fait la force.*

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INCE HOUSE, LEAMINGTON. P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in June, 1926, six Maintenance Scholarships for from one to three years, each of a maximum value of £100 tenable from October 1, 1926.

The Scholarships are intended to enable promising students of either sex, whose parents or guardians have not the necessary means, to attend an approved course at one of the schools of architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations. Students who are already taking such a course would not be eligible to apply for a Scholarship.

The values of the Scholarships up to the limit of £100 per annum will depend upon the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidates. Parents or guardians will be required to furnish full particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

Full particulars of the Scholarships, including the method of application and selection of candidates, etc., may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later than May 1, 1926.

Competition News

Proposed New Elementary School, Oldbury

Designs are invited by the Urban District Council of Oldbury for a proposed new elementary school on a site at Bristnall Hall Lane, Warley, in the district of Oldbury, Worcestershire. The Assessor is Mr. W. S. Skinner, F.R.I.B.A., of Bristol. Premiums of £200, £100, and £50 are offered.

Conditions of competition and plan of site can be obtained from Mr. Arthur Culwick, clerk, Council Offices, Oldbury, Worcs, on payment of a deposit of £2 2s., which will be returned only after the receipt of a bona-fide design, or if the conditions and site plan are returned within one month of the receipt of same. Designs must be delivered not later than May 21 next.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted: Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales; Australian War Memorial, Canberra (March 31, 1926); Topsham Public Hall (April 1, 1926); Third Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June, 1926).

Railway Rates

Railway rates are quoted as being one of the chief causes of the scarcity and high price of bricks in many districts, and as is usual an attempt is made to hold the railway companies responsible for the state of affairs. The railway companies are suffering in the first place for having been pioneers in the early days of railway developments. Railways here have always been treated as intruders, having to pay heavily for any land and facilities given them. They are handicapped by the small scale of the early bridges and tunnels made, necessitating the use of small tracks. They are heavily rated, and have now to face the competition of motor lorries using and destroying the roads, and last, but not least, they are handicapped by the scale of wages settled since the war. It is hardly to be wondered at that in the face of these facts freight rates should be high. The railways have, it is true, in the palmy days of their prosperity choked off the competition of water-borne traffic on the canals by buying up portions of the system with a view to making the remainder useless, but the Canal Commission, which was held some years ago, held up little hope of what might be done by the reconstruction of the canal system. Changes are often expensive, if not impossible; but the only great economy open to the railway companies would seem to involve the adoption of the American system, under which no officials are employed at the smaller stations and booking is carried out on the trains themselves. But this, again, would mean that all our rolling stock would have to be either scrapped or converted.

House at Leamington, Warwick

This house was planned to view as much as possible of a made garden to the south; and placed in the N.E. corner of the site, in order to screen the drive by a row of existing oaks. It contains three living rooms and eight bedrooms, the L-shaped plan adopted giving all main rooms a good aspect. We illustrated some of the architects' sketches for interiors of this house in our issue of January 29. It is built of grey bricks with red dressings, surrounds to doorways, etc., being carried out in atlas white. All rooms are supplied with hot and cold services and plentifully fitted with cupboards. The contractors were Messrs. Henry Martin, Ltd., of Northampton.

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THE BIGALLO, FLORENCE. By the late ALEC HORSNELL.

Post-War Glimpses of Architectural Vitality

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

In respect of human beings there is nothing which makes a more universal and delightful appeal to old age than its exact opposite—youth. Youth, which embraces freshness, vitality, joie de vivre, and very often, too, impudence, but which is *persona grata* to every generation because it suggests renewal, fresh hopes, fresh possibilities.

In respect of art, alas! youth is not so popular, and it is only the most enlightened old age which does not soon begin to deplore the tendencies of the present. And it is only fair to say that youth does not spare its elders a fair share of criticism. No doubt this little struggle is quite normal and healthy, and the earnestness with which each party shakes its head over the other's shortcomings is really a measure of the sincerity of conviction (or the strength of bigotry). It's all according.

But in England we are apt to overdo our zeal in the guarding of the fine old English tradition. No sooner is there the faintest sign of a breakaway from the tradition (and this tradition is merely the generally accepted dress of the moment, either Italian, or Regency, or Gothic, or Greek, or "Scholarly") than there is an earnest appeal from the old guard to rally round and stop this search for novelty. "My own view of architecture is that the deliberate search after originality is futile," said Sir Reginald Blomfield in a recent article in the "Quarterly Review." What after all is a deliberate search for originality? Is it merely the desire for sensationalism? Or may it not be considered as the spirit of inquiry and invention, the spirit which discovers new materials and creates new forms? Is it not that same spirit which will help to revive craftsmanship? Is it not an original thought in a mechanical age like ours, more valuable, even if it is imperfect, than the same old repetition? What is the meaning, on the façades of great departmental stores, of friezes or sacrificial ox-skulls and garlands? Why are emblems of immortality carved over the doors of motor show-rooms? And what defence can there be, in these or any other days, for building huge fake Orders supported on steel points? Does anyone suppose that a cultivated Greek or Roman or Renaissance citizen would not roar with laughter at seeing the way we "moderns" are using our gifts of artistic heritage and mechanical invention?

It is here that this article, begun with quite other intentions, begins to degenerate into a tirade. Let us forget for a moment the missionary spirit, and see what has happened elsewhere. The struggle that is going on in Europe may console us for our own difficulties.

Let us glance first at post-war Germany. One's impressions of German architecture are very mixed. In no country has there been a larger volume of experiment, or painstaking research. There appear to be strong divisions of opinion as to the intrinsic value of much of the most recent work, and as to the direction which future development will take.

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The architectural adviser to one of the biggest German architectural publishing firms, a firm which pays particularly great attention to ultra-modern work, believes that there are growing up the seeds of a classic reaction, not the return to the full-blooded Graeco-Roman-Renaissance classic, but rather towards the type of the delicate classical adaptations favoured by the Swedes and Danes, in which the traditional detail becomes less structure than decorative accessory.

There is no doubt of the existence of a school of design directly opposed to the "brutality" school. It was very interesting to see in Munich last summer an exhibition of the Arts and Crafts. How superior it was, one says it with regret, to our own shows at Burlington House. While so saying, one is not trying to belittle the gallant efforts of a struggling band in this country, but it is quite obvious that in Germany greater support has been forthcoming.

Pre-war Munich design is a fairly familiar story, but nothing could go further than this exhibition towards removing the reproaches which were commonly levelled at German art. The type and character of the work revealed to an astonishing degree influences similar to those affecting Swedish and Austrian applied arts and crafts. Quite obviously there was no copyism, but a strong bent towards the same ideals. There is established, therefore, evidence of a direction somewhat different from that of men like Mendelsohn, Taut, Gropius, though there is plenty of common meeting-ground. At any rate, the "Hindenburg touch" seems to have fallen into disfavour, and modern logic is flavoured either with a dash of eighteenth century or with some new entirely and often piquant sauce.

There is far more architectural courage displayed in Germany than probably any other country except Holland. All types of expressionist design have been attempted. Madgeburg has been made a sacrifice to communal colour theories, and some of Taut's unexecuted schemes make Mendelsohn appear by contrast as a die-hard. The all-glass skyscraper, a model for which was shown in a recent number of the "Baukunst," will no doubt never be built. But even if it were no more than an advertisement for a glazing firm, it would still be evidence of imagination.

The result of these experiments is to improve vastly the knowledge available of the proper way to solve up-to-date problems regarded from all the major aspects of economics, materials and scientific equipment. Of course, the æsthetic result of this blend may be crude and lacking in "inevitability," but it is never devoid of interest and imagination.

The architectural exponents of eccentricity in various forms resulting in such phases as the so-called "dynamic style" have gradually worked themselves back into sanity; but they have not lived in vain, for their most wild-cat schemes have always had a sufficient kernel of reasonableness to enable them to be accepted as a stimulus. Some of the recent German work is very good indeed. Curiously enough, as it improves it loses its definitely Germanic label; one is not quite certain, on looking at such a building as the Bellin-Haus in Hamburg, whether it is a German or a Dutch product.

As a matter of fact, this observation is true of the modern architecture of other countries besides Germany. The movement is not local, or traditional, or even national. It is, on the contrary, international and cosmopolitan, and, in a measure as the conditions affecting it are similar in various countries, so we find a family likeness in the result.

At first this internationalism will seem a repellent idea, but there need be no fear of the disappearance of racial characteristics. The Renaissance was almost an international movement, since it spread the same fashion all over the earth; but it did not take very long for the national imprint on architecture to be restored. Just as long, in fact, as races have no real internationalism, so will architecture follow suit.

There will be, however, in the future, greater encouragement towards an international flavour in architecture than was possible in the past. Quite apart from improved facilities for travel, intercommunication, printing, exchange of knowledge, etc., there have grown up in every big nation certain sections of humanity whose characteristics are cosmopolitan. The leaders of commerce and finance—and even, alas, the politicians—are rapidly becoming international sects. It is these men who dictate the needs which the architect in collaboration with others of his kind sets out to satisfy, and these needs are only slightly varying with local conditions. In the main they are very much of a type, and hence also is the architectural expression. This may be a fact to be deplored, but at any rate it must be recognised, and may mitigate the naïve indignation of the spectator who suddenly thinks he has discovered that foreign styles are being imported into England. Even if that were the case, it would simply be true to tradition. Foreign styles have been imported into this country ever since the beginnings of her history; and when we have kept them long enough in suspicion we finally begin to look upon them with pride as our very own. We are perhaps a shade sanctimonious when we refer to "our tradition."

The materials of building will probably remain one of those factors which make for local differences. Some countries have clay, and stone, and iron, and others haven't. The presence or otherwise of the raw material will affect design, if not in respect of traditional feeling, at least because of the economic factor.

The great development in post-war Austria of reinforced concrete construction as opposed to steel frame is due to the difficulty and cost of procuring r.s.j.'s. The writer was told in Vienna that very often the steel-frame building would be much more desirable if it were not for this one cost item; and incidentally the Viennese engineers envied their English colleagues the luxurious factor of safety in which we indulge ourselves in London.

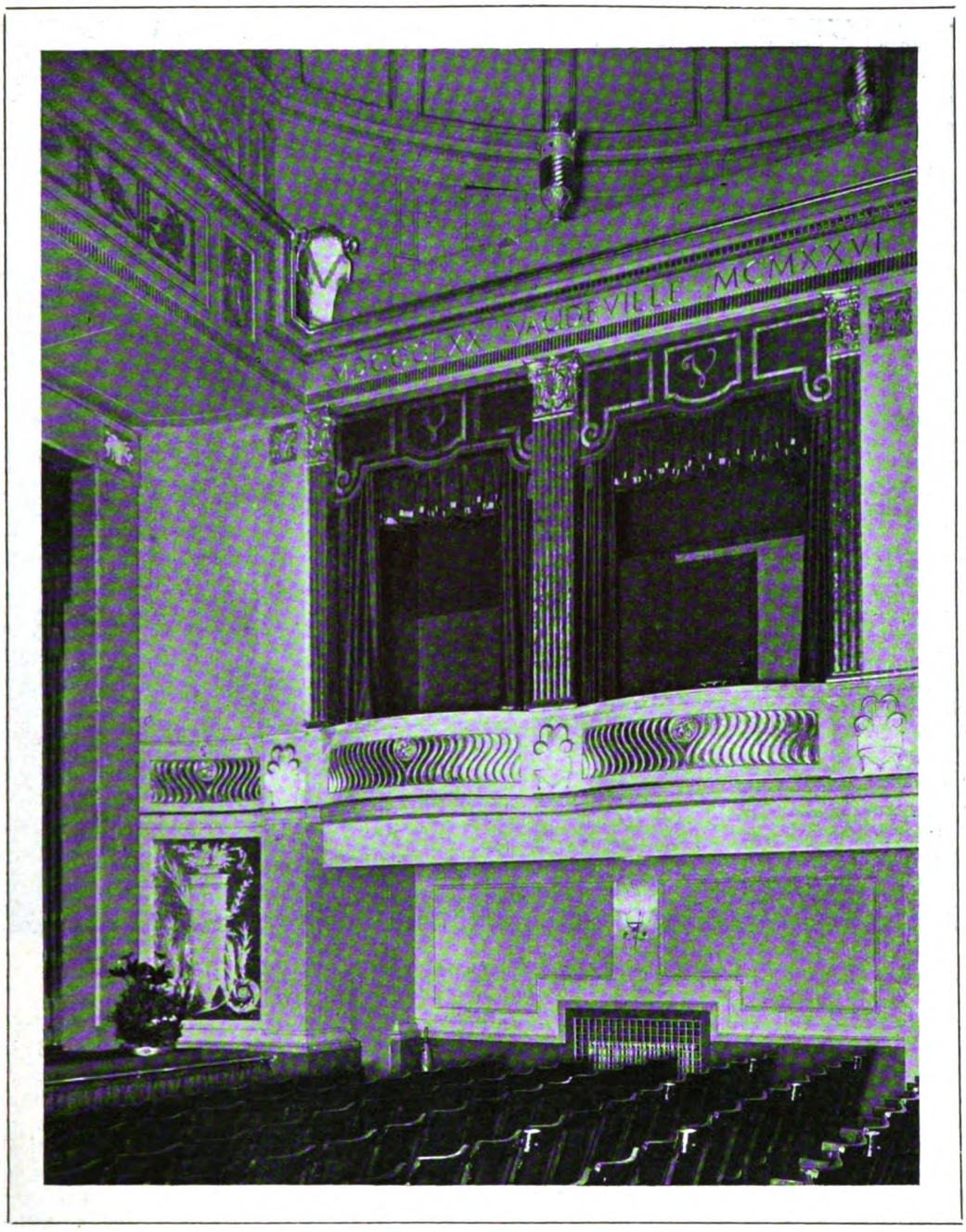
The lack of good building stone has affected the whole aspect of Vienna as a palatial city, and the stucco of the Baroque Palaces is never quite certain whether it is plaster or imitation stone. Modern Vienna has been, and will be, affected by this limitation. Its architecture, whatever may be its other affinities with Paris, for instance, will never be truly Parisian, for good building stone abounds in France. Instead, we will probably get a more logical treatment of plaster, the use of colouring pigments such as that (a German patent preparation) employed in the red ground story of the new Fuchsenfeldenhof apartments, and developments of the slab surface treatment used by Otto Wagner in his Post Office Savings Bank. This treatment, consisting of large thin marble slabs secured by bronze rivets to the concrete walls, would be admirably adapted to some modern slab materials, if such can be perfected for external use.

The Viennese are making great architectural progress. They are less self-conscious as architects than we in England, and have been obliged by necessity to deal with essentials first and let "Architecture" come in naturally as the principle of assembling the essentials into a harmony. The result is very practical building and real freshness in design. The pompous note has almost disappeared, since no one can afford to pay for it, and in its place has come "amenity." The applause elicited from a lay audience by a lantern slide showing the interior courtyard of one of the new Vienna housing blocks, shows that the architect's real strength is in providing, in a nice note, the homely simple things which appeal to us fundamentally. The countries which are doing the best pioneer work in architecture are those which are not too self-conscious, too tradition-proud. The French are very apt to harp on "la belle tradition française"; but it is rather a tradition of doing things elegantly than a reference to a definite tendency. And our friends have the happy knack of appropriating any other national traditions which may tickle the Gallic fancy, and bringing them out as French. Where would the Paris Exhibition have been but for Vienna and Munich?

The flame of architectural vitality which is kindling so brightly in Denmark, for instance, will require careful stoking lest it be extinguished by a rather cold and rigid formalism which threatens to become a manner. The too rapid appearance of a formula is a little disquieting, and the Danes may, if they are not careful, fall into the ever-

(*Continued on page* 232.)

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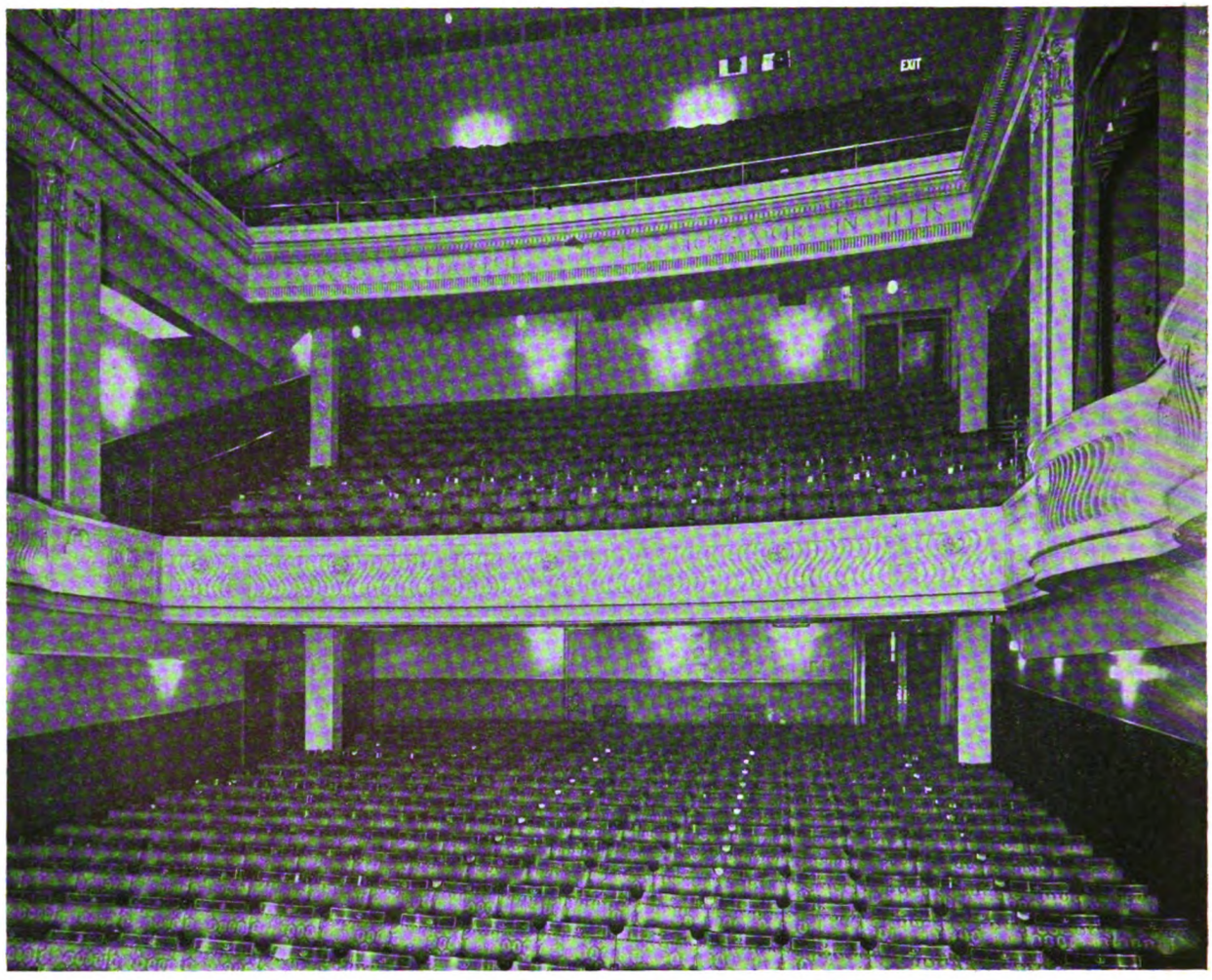


The Reconstruction of the Vaudeville Theatre, London

Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., has recently had the task of re-constructing the interior of the Vaudeville Theatre. It was not an ideal kind of job for an architect to undertake, because he was debarred from making a design for the principal façade facing the Strand. This latter, unfortunately, has been left in its original state. The theatre was gutted because, not being a fire-proof construction, the London County Council required it to be rebuilt in accordance with their own regulations for securing the safety of the public. These latter are now properly complied with in the present structure. Advantage has also been taken of the necessity to re-build by increasing the number of seats in the auditorium and of improving the general accommodation of the theatre in a number of ways. Although the actual area covered by the building was unchanged, Mr. Atkinson has contrived, by very skilful planning, not only to increase the number of seats, but to make each sitting space more comfortable and more spacious. An excellent view of the stage can be obtained from all parts of the theatre; moreover, the dressing-room accommodation is greatly improved, and all the subsidiary apartments used by the public, such as tea-rooms and cloak-rooms, are admirably arranged.

Now let us consider the design of the theatre itself. Before doing this in detail it may be well to examine the general problems presented in the design of a theatre auditorium. The architectural elements are few, and this one might at first imagine would make the problem easier, but such is not the case, for the elements are so disposed that the task of combining them into an æsthetic unity is an exceedingly difficult one. The ordinary theatre auditorium consists of a main floor (or parterre) comprising the stalls and the pit (in this case the pit portion has been merged in the stalls), dress circle or balcony covering a section (generally about half of the parterre), and above this another gallery variously described as the upper circle or sometimes merely the gallery. Exactly opposite the galleries and in front of the parterre is the proscenium, or large aperture, through which we obtain a view of the stage. Between the proscenium and the dress circle and occasionally on parterres and upper circle level, are also several small compartments called boxes, from which can be obtained an oblique view of the stage at close range. Now what is the problem? It surely is to unite these elements in such a manner that, as far as possible, each is conscious of the other. For instance, the proscenium

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THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE: THE AUDITORIUM.

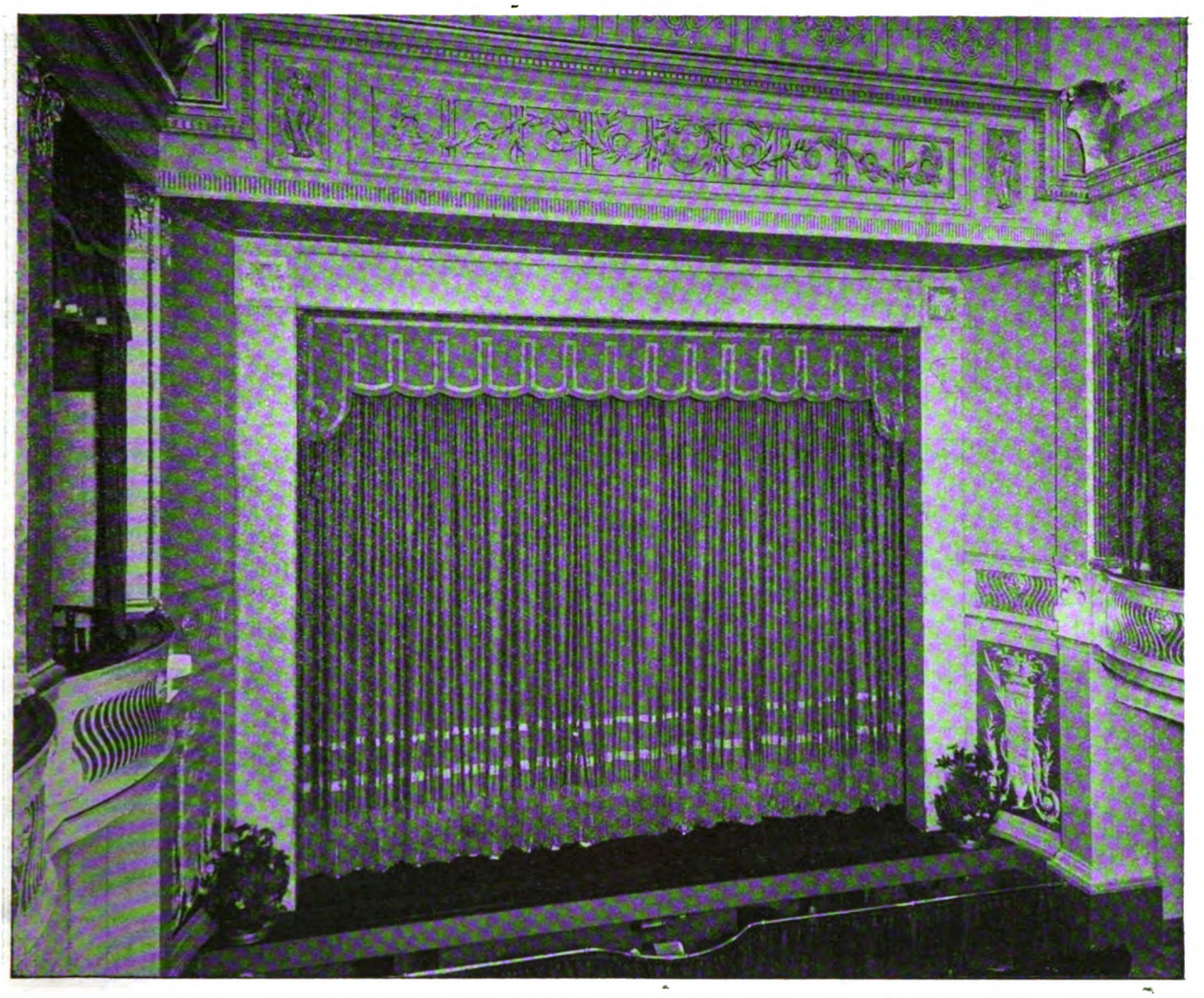
opening ought, if possible, to take cognisance of the boxes on either side of it, the ceiling of the auditorium should take cognisance of the main well of the theatre, that is to say, that part of it which is immediately over the parterre should be different in treatment from the part surmounting the upper circle or gallery, for by this means the design acquires an additional vitality, for the ceiling itself seems then to communicate with the parterre and convey its knowledge of the plan of the building and the extent to which the galleries project over the floor of the parterre. Now let us consider the galleries themselves. Here we meet with a constructional problem which, instead of becoming simpler, has become more difficult in recent years, owing to the fact that in the modern theatre it is rightly considered very important that the space occupied by seats, whether on parterre or upper level, should have the smallest number possible of upright posts or pillars such as would obstruct the view of the stage from any part of the theatre. In the old days it was quite a common thing to see a gallery supported by quite a number of pillars highly attractive from the artistic point of view, and forming just the right æsthetic junction between the upper circle and the parterre and gallery respectively. To-day all these elegant supports are swept away, and where it is at all possible to do so we suspend our galleries on giant girders which reach from side to side of the theatre and dispense with the necessity of any intermediate vertical support. How under such conditions is it possible to establish the proper æsthetic relationship between the galleries and the floor? Such are the main problems encountered in the design of a modern theatre auditorium.

Let us consider these problems separately relating to each case the general to the particular by reference to Mr. Atkinson's design. We may take the disposition of the galleries first. It has not here been found possible to dispense altogether with vertical supports, because room could not be found for the depth of girder which would have been necessary to accomplish this result. It is noteworthy that in some of the larger theatres, such as the Pavilion, Shepherd's Bush, and the new Plaza Theatre, the depth of girder required was so great that in the former case a whole storey of rooms was included in its vertical dimension, while in the latter this was also the case, the only difference being that a shallow Royal circle was cantilevered from this main girder, thus cleverly concealing the clumsiness of the main constructional member. In the Vaudeville the dimensions of the theatre were far too small to admit of such a device, and Mr. Atkinson's arrangement of an unobtrusive vertical post, as shown in the accompanying illustration, provided a straightforward solution of the problem presented to him.

One of the main differences between Mr. Atkinson's design and the one which it superseded is, that the latter at dress circle level assumed on plan the old-fashioned horse-shoe shape, while the present design is distinguished by a rectangularity of shape. From the æsthetic point of view the horse-shoe shape appears to have the advantage, for it is the means whereby the dress circle is brought into intimate formal relationship both with the boxes and the proscenium opening, but there is no doubt that by Mr. Atkinson's rectangular solution the seating accommodation has been considerably improved, and this latter consideration would naturally carry great weight with the proprietors of the theatre.

Mr. Atkinson has provided a large circular ceiling immediately over the well of the theatre, thus giving æsthetic emphasis to the main portion of the parterre. Let us next consider the proscenium opening. This necessarily has a very large scale, and it seems to be a rational treatment that the jambs of the opening should proceed in one unbroken line from top to bottom. This, however, ignores the line of the upper circle level and the nether extremity of the

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THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE: THE PROSCENIUM.

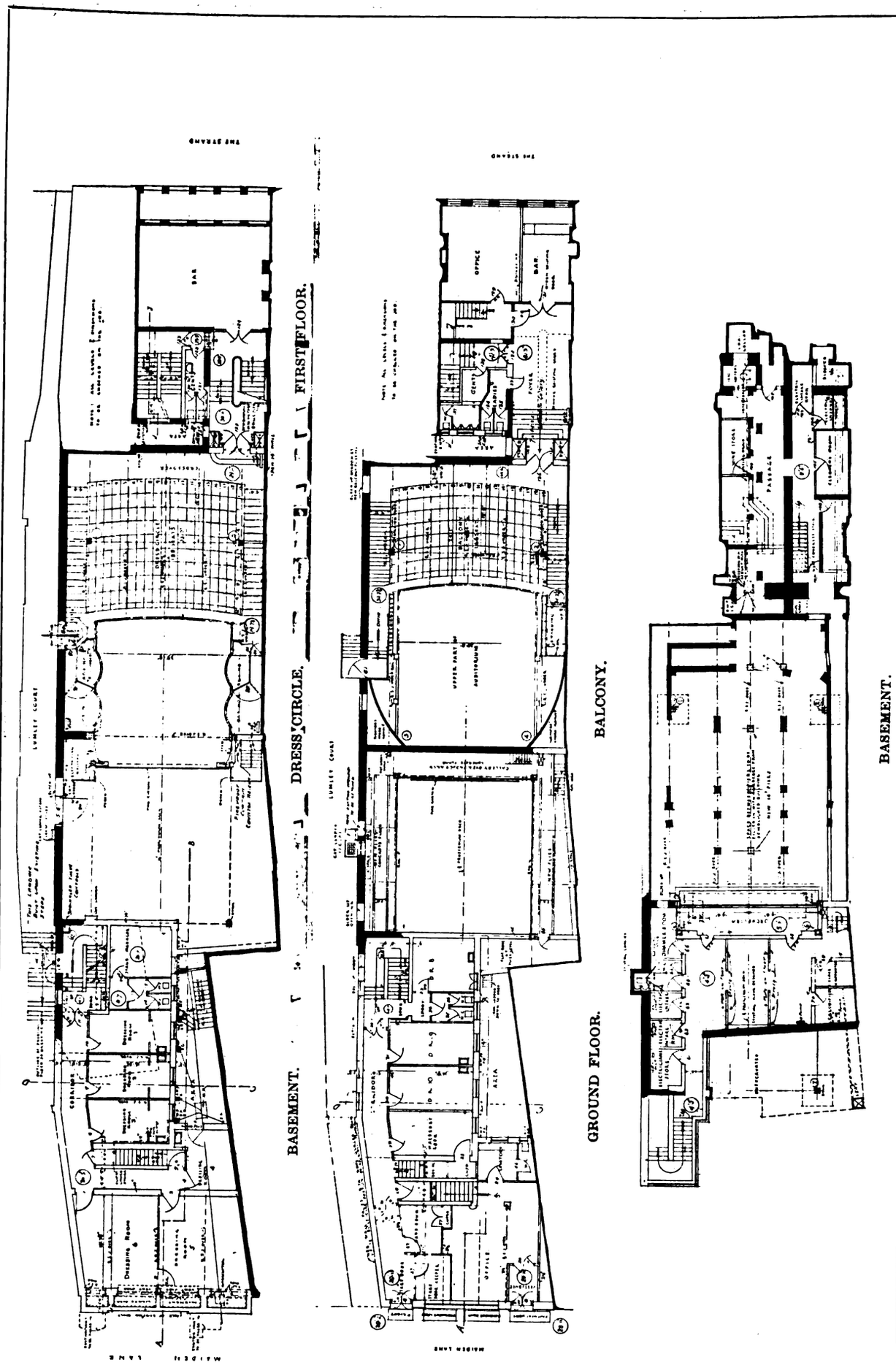
boxes determined by this, so it appears desirable that a transitional member should be inter-closed between the jambs of the proscenium and the lateral boundary of the box adjacent to it. This transition presents a rather difficult problem. In this instance Mr. Atkinson has provided a decorative panel surmounted by a wall ornament corresponding to that which is carried round the parapet of the boxes and the dress circle.

So much for the main problems of composition. It remains to be said that the detail and colour scheme of the interior are altogether delightful. The deep cream of the walls is relieved by just sufficient gilded ornament. It is extremely pleasant to see a theatre design which shows a departure from the old, bad traditions of over-decoration. One feels in this auditorium that one has entered an extremely attractive little theatre which possesses an atmosphere of intimacy and charm. The style of ornament is derived from the Georgian. The photographs here produced show in what elegant manner Mr. Robert Atkinson has exploited classic motifs, and he is to be congratulated upon a design which shows so much refinement and restraint.

Control of Architectural Design

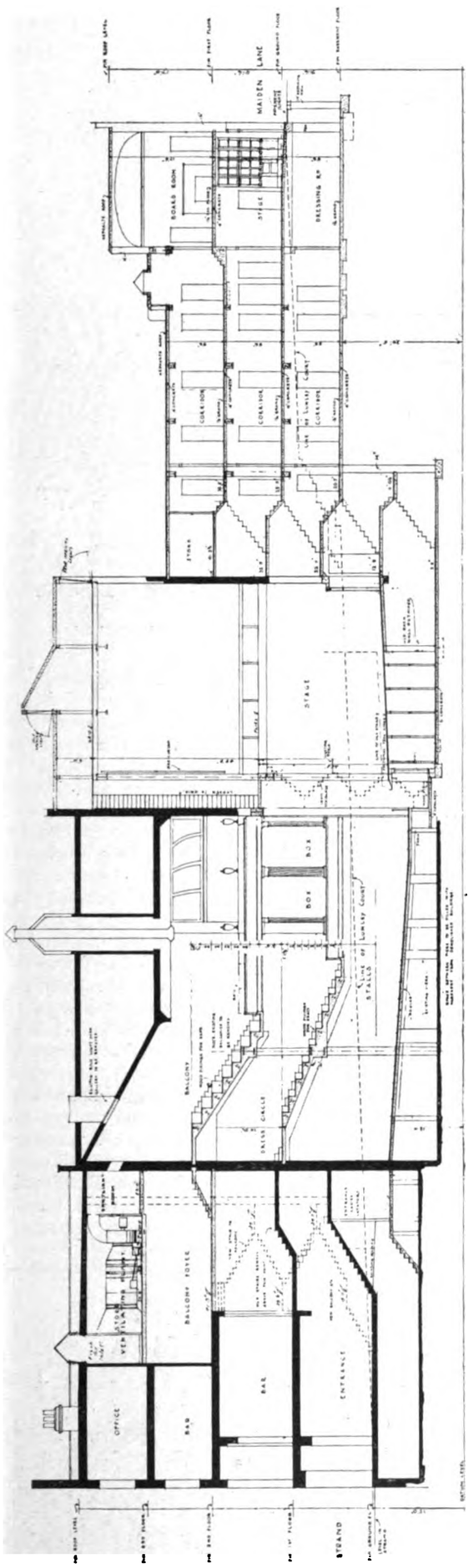
The number of people who favour a measure of control of architectural design is increasing daily. It has been found that existing by-laws are insufficient, and there seems to be growing up a desire to veto some of the æsthetic atrocities which are inflicted upon public notice. The problems of æsthetic control was admirably dealt with at the Town Planning Institute last week by Mr. William Haywood, F.R.I.B.A. He speaks with peculiar authority upon such a topic, for as secretary of perhaps the most successful of the provincial Civic Societies—namely, that at Birmingham—he has a unique experience of the methods whereby it is alone possible to persuade architects and builders to submit to advice from a public body on the question of civic design. By establishing beyond all question the disinterestedness of the personnel of the Birmingham Civic Society, Mr. Haywood and his collaborators have succeeded in performing signal services to their native city. In order to attain its objects the Birmingham Civic Society devised a scheme for the creation of an Advisory Art Committee with a strong municipal membership. Ex-officio members of the Committee include the Lord Mayor, a representative of the Birmingham Public Works Committee, a representative of the Education Committee, the City Surveyor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Principal of the School of Art, the Director of the School of Architecture, the President of the Birmingham Architectural Association, the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary of the Civic Society. The findings of the Committee upon all matters submitted to it are in the nature of recommendations only, and such advice as it gives refers principally to land or buildings actually belonging to the municipality. The Committee, however, has already acquired so much prestige that it is frequently consulted by private owners of property, who are encouraged to apply to it not only because they have a certain faith in its decisions, but because they know that the Committee holds all matters submitted to it in the strictest confidence. All new designs for public buildings or minor works to be erected upon land belonging to the City, all proposals for planning new parks, memorials of any kind to be erected in any public street, as may be selected for admission to the Advisory Art Committee by the City Departments concerned, are reported upon by the Advisory Art Committee.

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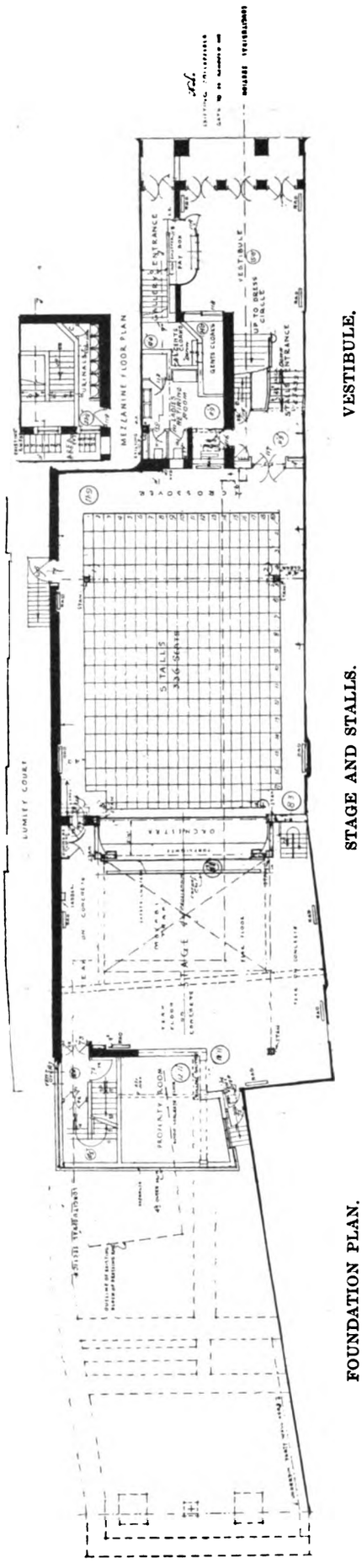


RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



VESTIBULE,

STAGE AND STALLS.

FOUNDATION PLAN.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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Farmhouses—III.

By Charles G. Harper



WOOLBRIDGE HOUSE.

There stands amid surroundings partly beautiful and romantic, and in part commonplace, down in Dorset, the ancient stone-built manor-house of Wool, now a farmhouse. In the view given above of it the scene is lovely, for you look across the sedgy river Frome to the house, with the ancient Gothic bridge on the right. But, facing the other way, you have in view all the clangorous activities of Wool railway station. It is not a large station, but the traffic of it is considerable and deafening; for it does a big trade in dairy produce and handles milk churns. More noise can be made by a railway porter with an empty tin milk-churn than with almost anything else on earth.

Woolbridge House is the name of this old place. It figures, very thinly disguised, as "Wellbridge House," in Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Not here to enter upon the long descent of it, through the centuries, it belongs to the family of Erle-Drays, of Charborough Park, whose kinship with the Turbervilles is duly and ornately set forth in a window of stained-glass armorial shields in the church of Bere Regis. The Turberville name is extinct, but no doubt many Dorset folk partake of that ancestry. Ill-omened indeed for such is the sight of "Turberville Coach" which, drawn by headless horses and driven by a similarly incomplete coachman, is said at times to be encountered on the wild Dorset heaths. None others save those who have the Turberville blood may see that sight; and well it would be for those who do if they did not encounter that ghostly equipage, for to those who meet it the meeting is a sign of death within the year!

Such, at any rate, is the story; and indeed Woolbridge House is an eerie-looking, as well as a picturesque place. In those time before Thomas Hardy made it famous, the stranger might count upon being courteously admitted to see the interior, but strangers are nowadays so many and so insistent that the privilege can be no longer assured. The chief interest is rather a repellent one—is found in the two portraits of Turberville women on the walls of the staircase, they are "Life-size portraits on panels built into the masonry."

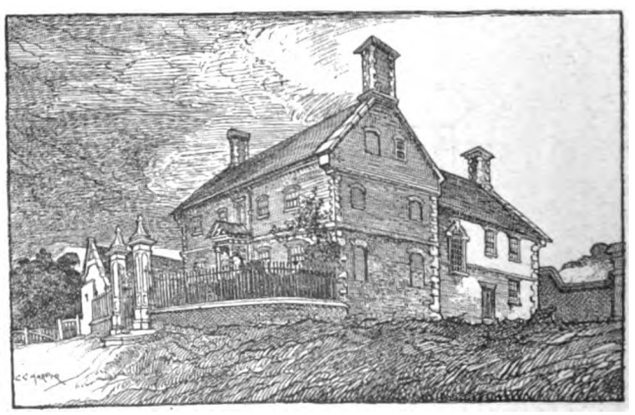
I will pass on now to the other end of Dorset, where, not far from Lyme Regis, is Bettiscombe. Here, lonely stands the old mansion of that name, now a farm, but built, it would appear, in the time of Queen Anne by one Azariah Pinney, one of two brothers, as a country residence. Some twenty years earlier they had been concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's fatal rebellion in the West. John Pinney was executed and Azariah was sold as a slave into the plantations of the West Indies. He eventually returned from the island of Nevis, and died in London in 1719. The grim feature of Bettiscombe is its "Screaming Skull," probably that of a negro servant brought home by Pinney; one who died from consumption.

Among those manor-houses that long since have become farms, but yet keep something of their old dignity, is that of Combe Sydenham, away down in Somerset, near Cleeve and Watchet. The back view of the house, showing to advantage as it does the tower, its principal feature, is weirdly impressive. The buildings are seen as a grey, neglected mass, rising from a hollow site below the level of the road. As the first part of the name clearly suggests, Combe Sydenham is situated in a valley. George Sydenham, who built the house in 1580, seems to have been something of a Latin scholar, for above the entrance may still be read the inscription:

Porta . patebo . a . tuis . semper
generosa . Georgi . ingratis
animus . Janua . causa . patens.

This, indicating that the door always shall be open to the gentle, but closed to the ungrateful, spirit, seems to hint that Sydenham was a warm-hearted and hospitable person who had had experience of both kinds. It is a great roomy, cavernous house, with a stone-flagged hall, in which is kept a curious relic. It is commonly said to be a cannon-ball, but it is really a meteorite, of a goodly size and weight, about a foot in diameter and 100 lb. avoirdupois.

Along the old Exeter road between Blandford and Dorchester, amid the avenues that attest a former dignity, stands the farmhouse once the manor house of Milborne



BETTISCOMBE MANOR.

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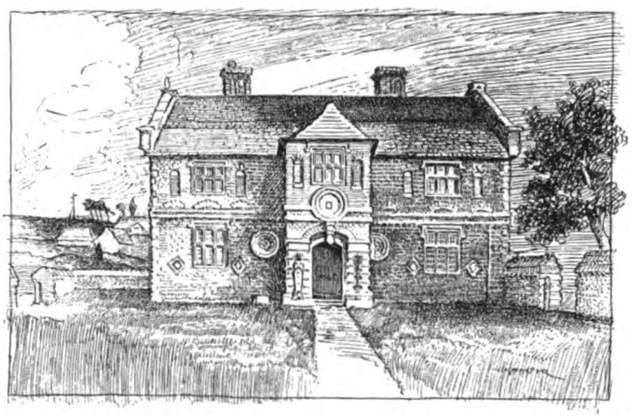
MILBOURNE ST. ANDREW MANOR HOUSE.

St. Andrew, a residence of the Mansel-Pleydells, who, when they built Whatcombe House, close by, in 1758, left the older home. The red brick piers of the entrance gates remain partly ruined and standing with an air of futility on the grass, without a trace of the carriage drive that once ran between them. They are still surmounted with sculptured displays of military trophies, surrounding a cartouche bearing the lichened arms of the Pleydells, including an inescutcheon of pretence showing that before they allied themselves with a Mansell they had married money with a Morton. It is a fine house, of about 1680, full of character, with unusually high-pitched roof; somewhat foreign-looking, for that reason. In the garden, with its sundial are pretty old-world box-edged flower-beds and shady arbours. Foundations of old buildings are traceable in the meadows. It is a homelike spot, the very opposite, for example, of the grim-looking old farmhouse of Laughton Place, in Sussex, in the dead-levels of that desolate region called "The Dicker," near Hailsham. Laughton Place stands lonesome, on merely an occupation road. Anciently it was a seat of the Pelham family, and yet bears here and there the Pelham device, a buckle, a badge by tradition a varded Sir John Pelham, who helped make the French King John prisoner at the battle of Poitiers. Remains of a moat, a heavy brick tower and a clumsy brick, corbie-stepped gabled building rise from among much modernised other parts, amid a great concourse of barns and sheds. The marshes of Glyade stretch away sadly and illimitably. The place looks romantic, in the minor key, but there seems no story to be told of it.



PLUMPTON PLACE

There is, however, an interesting story to be told of Plumpton Place, near Lewes, one of the most romantically-situated of old manor houses in Sussex. It is a property belonging to the Earl of Chichester, descendant of the old Pelhams of Loughton, and bearer of that name. Plumpton

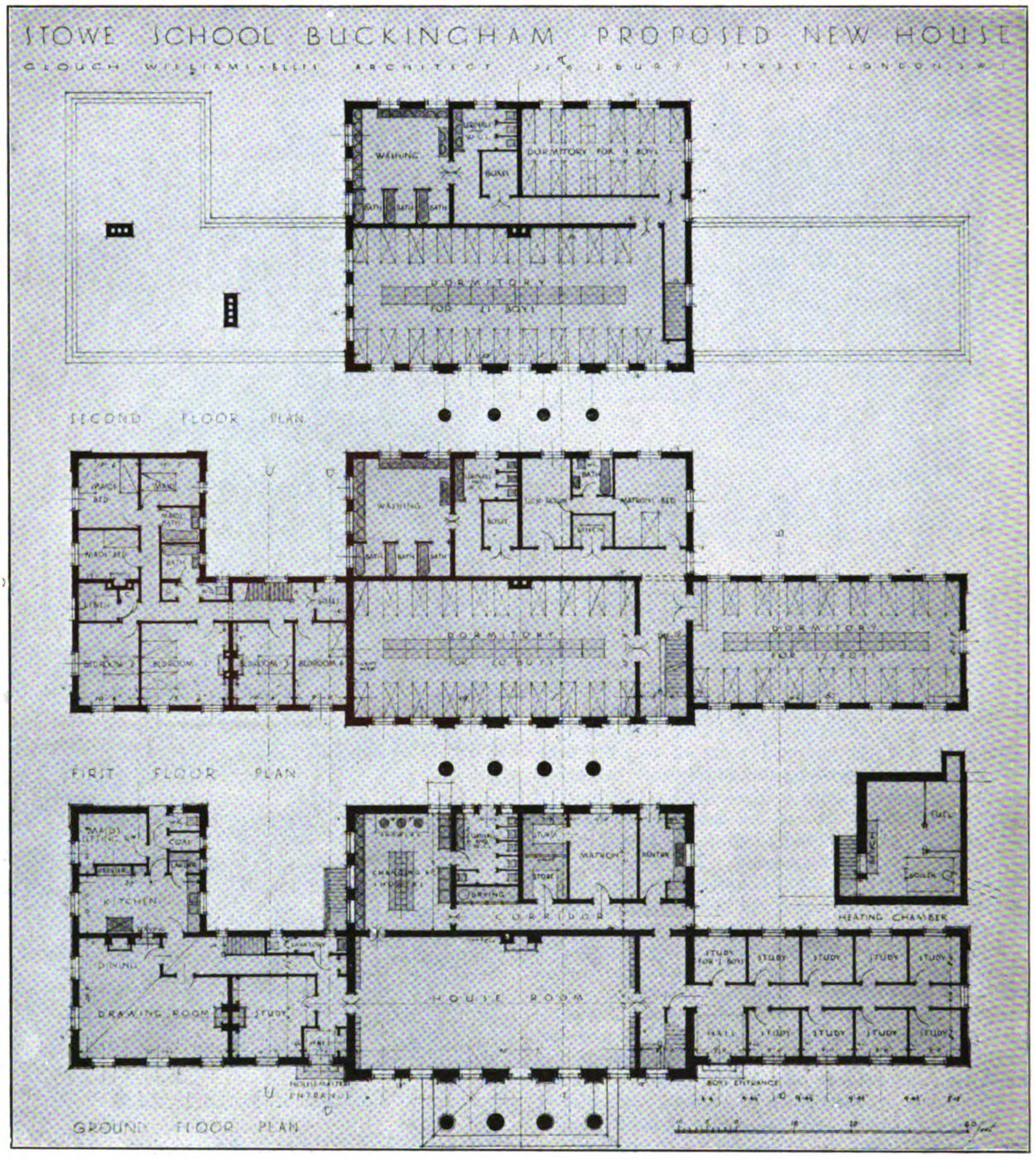


WOOLBRIDGE HOUSE, NORTH FRONT

Place anciently was the seat of Leonard Mascall, one of a family of much importance in Sussex, some three and four hundred years ago. It became a farm, and is now occupied by agricultural labourers. Not yet has the old house captured the affections of some wealthy person, keen to remodel it, and to reside in picturesque state in moated circumstances. For a broad and clear moat surrounds the house; the head waters of a little stream issuing from the downs.

I like to think that when Leonard Mascall resided at Plumpton Place, it must have been a delightful home, just as he must have been an endearing and delightful person. For he was not merely a country gentleman, one of that race who gave their name to East Mascalls, near Lindfield (an ancient house until recent years in roofless ruin, but now restored), but he was a man of affairs; Clerk of the Kitchen to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. And he was a true husbandman; one who took the most intense interest in agriculture and in fishing. He flourished in the sixteenth century. Not merely did he interest himself in all sorts of rural pursuits, but he wrote and published books about them. He is said to have introduced both carp and pippins into this country; and he was a great man on the rearing of pigs. His work, "The First Book of Cattel," was published in 1596, after his death, in 1589. Six other editions were called for; the last in 1680.

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STOWE SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Post-War Glimpses of Architectural Vitality

(*Continued from page* 224).

tempting pastime of chasing the Neo-Greek will-of-the-wisp. The simple hardness of our age does not particularly require as aids to expression such detail as is found in the Greek vocabulary, and the danger of pseudo-archaism is scented in some of the "purer" modern Danish work as in that of the younger Swedish school.

In many other European centres is good modern work going up—in Helsingfors, in Prague, in Zurich, in Buda Pesth, not to mention old friends like Holland. There are buildings in each town which would rank with anything we have in London along modern lines. The fact that there are so many examples of merit in modern design shows the strength and logic of the modern movement. It cannot be stopped, but it can be guided. In this it reveals itself as the spirit of youth.

In England we need have no fear of our architectural development suffering permanently from retarded growth. But we must confess that for every real flower that blooms in our post-war architectural garden we can count a score of plausible-looking weeds.

Coming Events

March

20th.—R.I.B.A.: Visit to the Devonshire House Buildings. (1) Piccadilly Building; (2) Messrs. Cook & Son's New Premises.

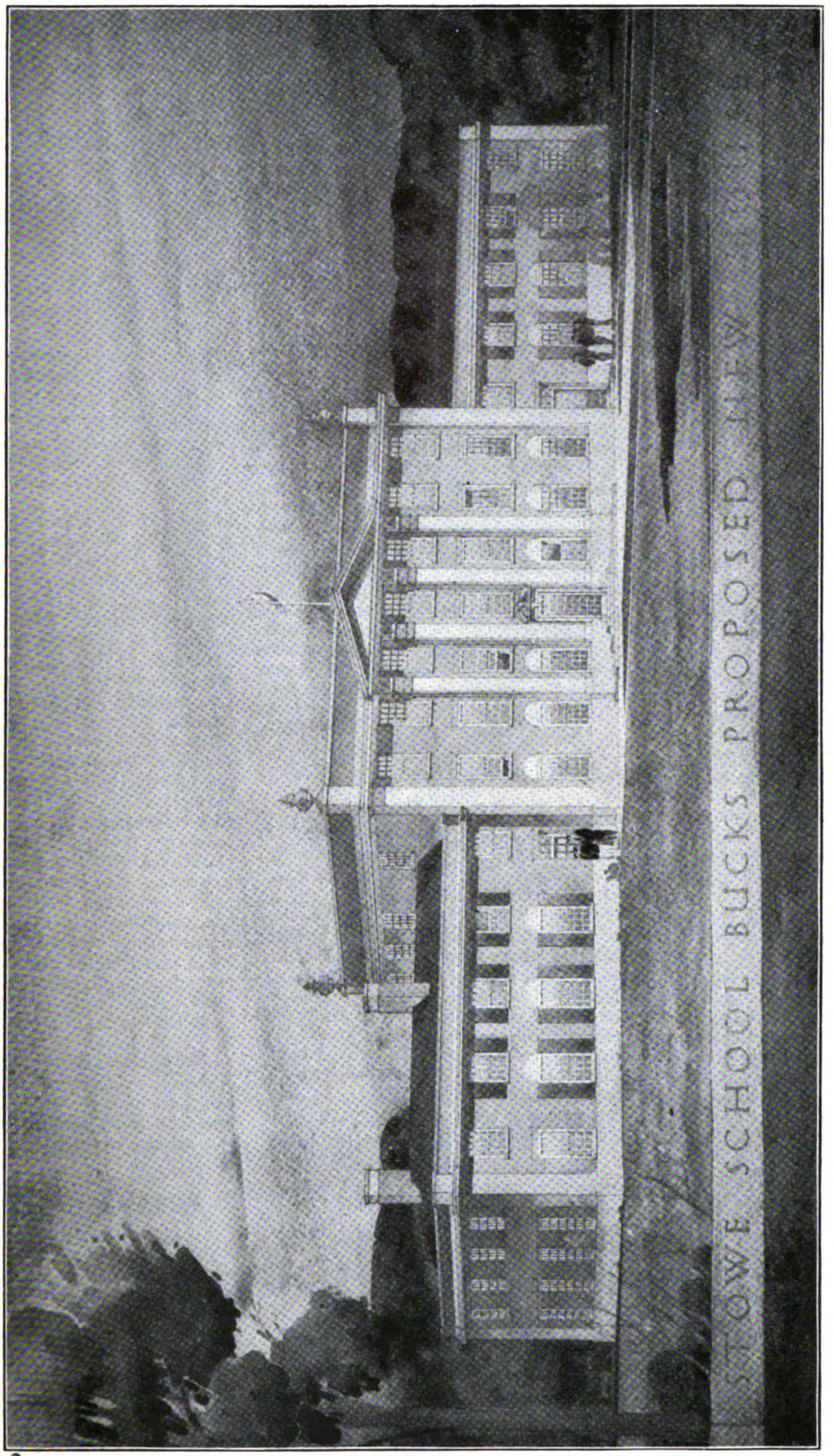
20th.—Building Surveyors' Association: "Notes on the Orders and Styles of Architecture," by Mr. F. D. Creswell, at the Central Technical Schools, Byrom Street, Liverpool.

22nd.—Architectural Association: "The Architect from the Client's Point of View," by Capt. R. L. Reiss, Director of Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

24th.—Royal Society of Arts: "The Preservation of Folk Architecture in this Country," by Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E.

24th.—Liverpool Architectural Society: "Parish Churches in England, 1350-1545, with Special Reference to their Regional Development," by Charles W. Budden, M.A., M.D.

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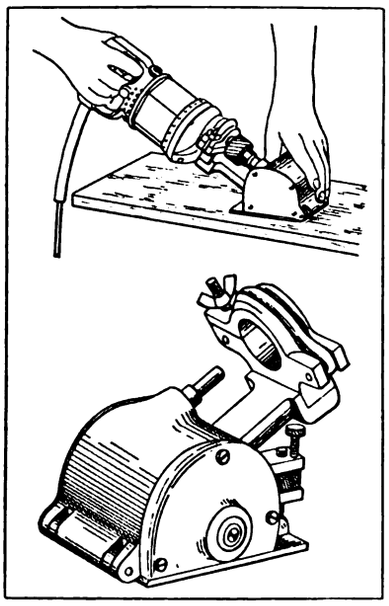


STOWE SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



Portable Electric Planer
(Black & Decker, Ltd.)

A Portable Electric Planer

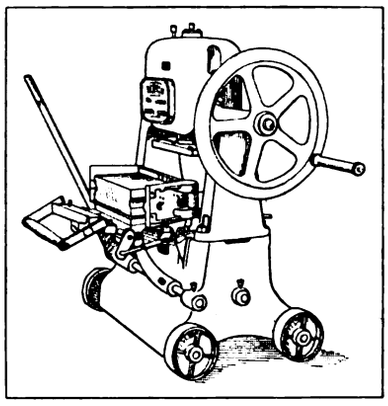
New portable electric tools are always to be welcomed, for even though the tool in question may have been designed for some specific purposes, its advent tends to urge a more general utilisation of the electrical power which is now almost universally within reach. Electric drills, hammers and screwdrivers, each have their own circle of users, but the Rotary Planer recently introduced by Messrs. Black & Decker, Ltd., of Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.1, seems to have an interesting future in front of it. This tool was designed to provide a practical means of reclaiming old shipping cases by removing the original shipping marks, but there is little doubt that its utility will not stop there, for it is a sturdy well-built tool which could be made to render good service wherever building timbers are in use. The multiple-blade knife is driven through hardened steel gearing by means of a "Black & Decker" Heavy Duty ¼-inch Electric Drill, running at 3,000 r.p.m. It will be noted from our illustrations that the driving spindle of the planer is gripped in the drill chuck and that a simple camping device is provided to steady the combination. The depth of the cut is regulated by an adjustable plate. In common with the other electric tools manufactured by Messrs. Black & Decker, Ltd., who are well known in the United States, this tool is provided with a "pistol-grip and trigger switch." As it is essentially an electric drill with a planer attachment, it may be converted for drilling purposes by uncoupling the planer and substituting the necessary "bits."

A Paint with a Dual Purpose

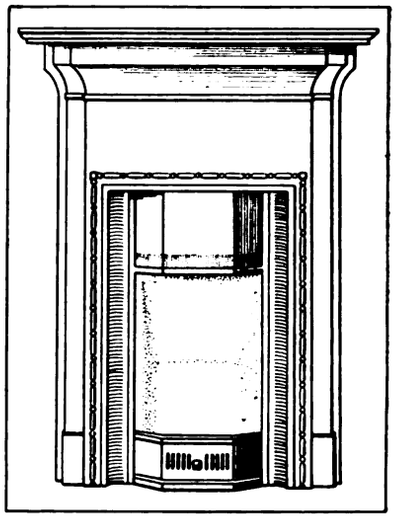
At the present day, when the chemist plays so important a role in modern industry, it is not surprising that his researches are primarily responsible for the introduction of many new products which are turned to a useful purpose in the building trades. In this connection paints and varnishes have been well in evidence, but the coming of a product which is as remarkable as "Bitalumin" is not an everyday occurrence. "Bitalumin," which is manufactured by Messrs. The Hewitt Construction Syndicate, Ltd., of 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, is a metallic aluminium paint possessing the anti-corrosive properties of a bituminous composition. In other words, it is a paint with a dual purpose, and is essentially a mixture of aluminium paint and bituminous paint. In use, it exhibits the unusual phenomenon known as "leafing"—that is, as soon as it is applied the aluminium component rises to the surface of the bituminous body and gives a bright metallic coating overlying one which has the anti-corrosive property of an ordinary bituminous paint. Two distinct coats are thus obtained in one application, and whilst the bottom one is preservative in character, the top one meets all the requirements of a metallic paint from the point of view of appearance and light-reflective properties. As such "Bitalumin" is suitable for all uses to which aluminium paint is normally applied, and in particular for structural iron and steelwork, and tanks and water pipes which are subject to sweating. Its introduction marks a distinct advance in the general utility of bituminous products, for in this role it yields a clean surface which has none of the "semi-stickiness" of an ordinary bitumenous paint, and by reason of its overlying metallic film it can be painted over without any subsequent troubles from "grinning."

An Improved Concrete Block Machine

The popularity gained by their No. 2 Concrete Block Pressure Machine has induced Messrs. Winget, Ltd., of Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, to put out an improved 1926 model. In this machine, which has been designed for use on building schemes where power is not available or where the work does not call for the installation of the more powerful presses, an increased pressure of 10 tons can be obtained. This has been made possible by the adoption of an improved type of worm-driven head. In the original machine the ramplate pressure was only 3½ tons. The operating hand-wheel is now placed on the right-hand side of the machine instead of at the back, and an automatic mould box is provided, all three doors of which are unlocked and opened by one movement through a link motion. These improvements have not only eased the energy required for manipulation, but have also increased the output of the machine up to 150 blocks per hour. The standard blocks are 18 inches by 9 inches by 4½ inches, but the machine can also be adapted for partition slabs of the same superficial area as these blocks and of any thickness up to 4½ inches. The operation of this "Winget" pressure machine is simplicity in itself. When the moulding box has been filled with concrete and roughly screeded off, it is brought into position beneath the ramplate by a single movement of the lever. Pressure is then applied by means of the hand-wheel. The wheel is rotated until the ramplate regains its original position, when, by the reverse movement of the lever, the moulding box is withdrawn to the filling position and opened for the removal of the block. A new pallet is then placed in the moulding box and the operation is repeated. It should be noted that the pressure mechanism eliminates all possibility of guesswork in applying the same pressure, and that the guide shafts attached to the ramplate ensure an even vertical pressure and obviate the production of a tapered block or slab.



Pressure Machine for Concrete Block: 1926 Model (Winget, Ltd.)



The "Beadon" Mantel Register
(The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd.)

An Improvement in Mantel Registers

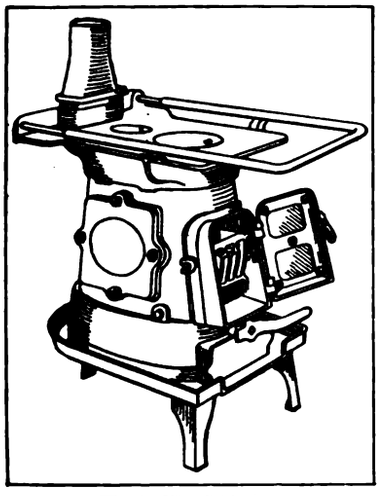
It has long been recognised that the expansion of the iron is directly responsible for the breaking away of the plaster work on each side of a cast iron mantel register. In individual cases this may not be a serious defect, but to many of the local housing authorities it is now threatening to become a matter of some consequence in regard to the expense entailed by constant repairs. To obviate this trouble Messrs. The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., of Falkirk, have just introduced the "Beadon" Mantel Register, which, as shown in our illustration, is provided with a patent bead for covering an expansion clearance between

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the edge of the plaster and the body of the iron-work. To some extent this bead actually enhances the general appearance of the register, but it also permits the walls to be distempered or papered right up to the side of the mantel-piece. In setting this mantel the plaster is cut away an additional ½ inch at each side, over that necessary to take the size of mantel specified —that is, for a 30 inch mantel the plaster should be removed to a width of 31 inches. The covering bead then laps the joint and any expansion or contraction which takes place does not affect the plaster. Mantels provided with this bead can also be fitted up when the wall has been "last-coated," for any pointing up at the sides of the mantel becomes unnecessary. The mantel register illustrated is 30 inches wide by 48 inches high, and will take a 14-inch fire. The manufacturers wish to point out that it is supplied to the trade through builders' merchants and ironmongers only.

A New Boiler with a Distinctive Feature

The presence of a continuous supply of hot water adds considerably to the comfort of the household, and since the kitchen range is now so often replaced by a gas or electric cooker, in the interests of domestic economy



The "Pilot" Boiler
(James Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd.)

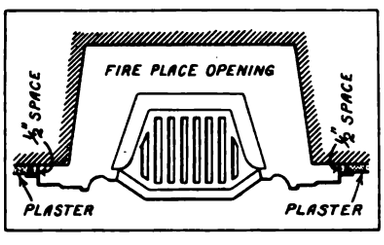
the installation of an independent hot water boiler becomes a necessity. The types of domestic boilers in use are therefore legion, but in spite of this it is not always well to pass by a newcomer without considering its individual merits. The "Pilot" Boiler, a new product of Messrs. James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., of 27 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4, is provided with a patent nickel-plated rail to prevent pots and pans from being accidentally pushed off the hot-plate. When extended in front of the open fire this device forms a convenient airing rail, which would be greatly appreciated in most households. The boiler itself will provide 35 gallons of hot water per hour at a temperature of 150° Fahr., and is therefore suitable for working in conjunction with a 50-gallon cylinder. The fire-box is of ample dimensions to enable the boiler to work throughout the night without attention, and thus obviates re-lighting a fresh fire every morning. The average fuel consumption works out at about 1¼ cwt. of coke per week, but like most other domestic boilers, combustible household refuse may be utilised to reduce the actual quantity of coke or anthracite consumed. The "Pilot" Boiler is constructed of cast iron and has a hot-plate measuring 14 inches wide by 20 inches deep. The fire-door is fitted with mica panels so that the fire is always visible, and a rocking grate is provided to enable the fire to be cleared with the minimum of trouble. Ample facilities are also provided for cleaning out lime deposits, the interior of the boiler being easily reached by removing the cleaning doors on either side. It is also pleasing to note that every part of the boiler is standardised, so that accidental breakage can be immediately replaced from stock. Some manufacturers of domestic boilers have been sadly neglectful in this respect, and the trouble and inconvenience which results under such circumstances can only be gauged from the actual experience of the householder.



The "Falconette" Electric Cooker
(The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.)

A New Electric Cooker

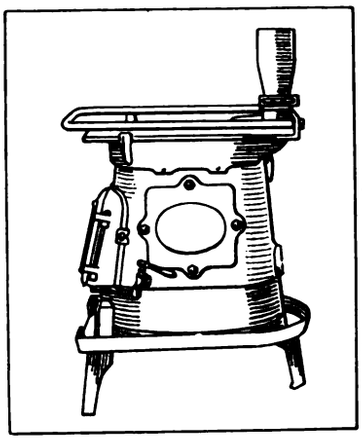
Now that so many local electricity undertakings are developing the "All-Electric" house, cooking by electricity should receive a certain impetus. Messrs. The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., of 24 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, are therefore abreast of the times with the introduction of a new Electric Cooker suitable for flats and housing schemes where the catering is limited to three or four persons. The "Falconette" Electric Cooker, which we illustrate, is constructed of cast iron and mild steel, and comprises an oven surmounted by a hob carrying one of the "Hotpoint" boiling plates. The oven, 9½ inches wide by 12 inches deep by 10 inches high, is double-cased and lagged and is fitted with a porcelain-panelled fall-down door which forms a convenient shelf when open. The heating elements, fitted at the bottom, are protected by a guard and are arranged for "three-heat" regulation. The boiling plate on the hob will also act as a griller, the grill pan and grid being inserted at the top of the oven where a pair of runners are provided. The available grill space is 10 inches wide by 8½ inches deep. Anyone who has seen this "Falconette" Cooker in operation will be fully convinced of the cleanliness and efficiency of electricity in this domestic capacity.



The "Beadon" Mantel Register: Sectional Plan
(The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd.)

A New Panelling Board

Oak panelling is undoubtedly one of the most delightful forms of internal decoration, but under present-day conditions its cost is to a certain extent prohibitive. It is no great wonder, then, that many substitutes for oak panelling have been marketed from time to time. The latest newcomer in this line—"Kardoak" Panelling Board—has been introduced by Messrs. Jesse Ball, of Cheapside Timber Yards, Birmingham. This board is one of the most natural reproductions of figured oak which we have seen, for it is noticeably free from the continuous repetition of the grain which is so often found in this class of material. "Kardoak" is supplied stained and polished ready for use. It does not shrink and is unaffected by dampness,

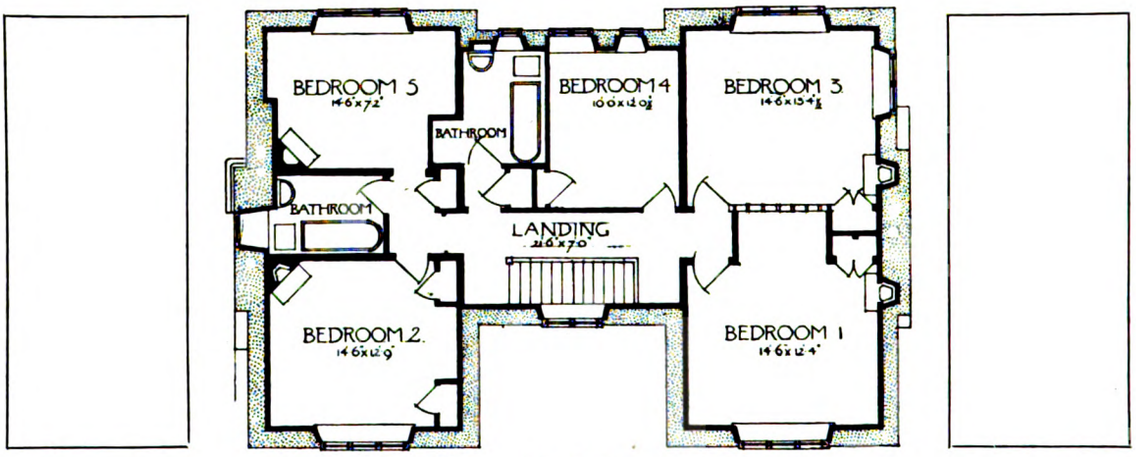


The "Pilot" Boiler
(James Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd.)

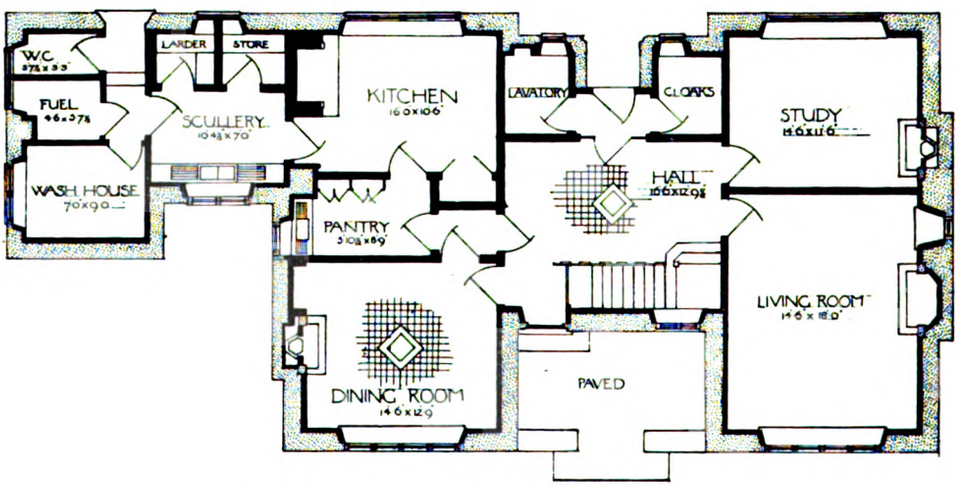
inasmuch as it is backed with a bituminous paper. At present it is being supplied in three thicknesses, varying from $\frac{3}{32}$ to ¼ inch, the sheets being 31½ inches by 21½ inches. Several standard shades are made and can always be matched and ordered by a reference number. Where desired it can be supplied double-sided, but realising that it may be necessary to match existing panelling the manufacturers are also marketing the material in an unstained condition. "Kardoak" may be fixed to brick walls, with or without plaster, by pinning the sheets direct to wall grounds, the joints being covered by laying on wooden stiles forming the panels. With damp walls this method is advantageous as the grounds form an air space between the wall and the board, which adds considerably to the life of the material. It is unnecessary to have grooved framework, as this panelling board does not twist nor shrink. In the case of match-boarded walls and partitions the sheets may be tacked direct to these. Ordinarily no paste or glue is necessary, but where large panels are desired and thin or medium sheets are being used a touch of glue at the back is to be recommended.

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT WOLVERTON. SIR JOHN BURNET AND PARTNERS, Architects.

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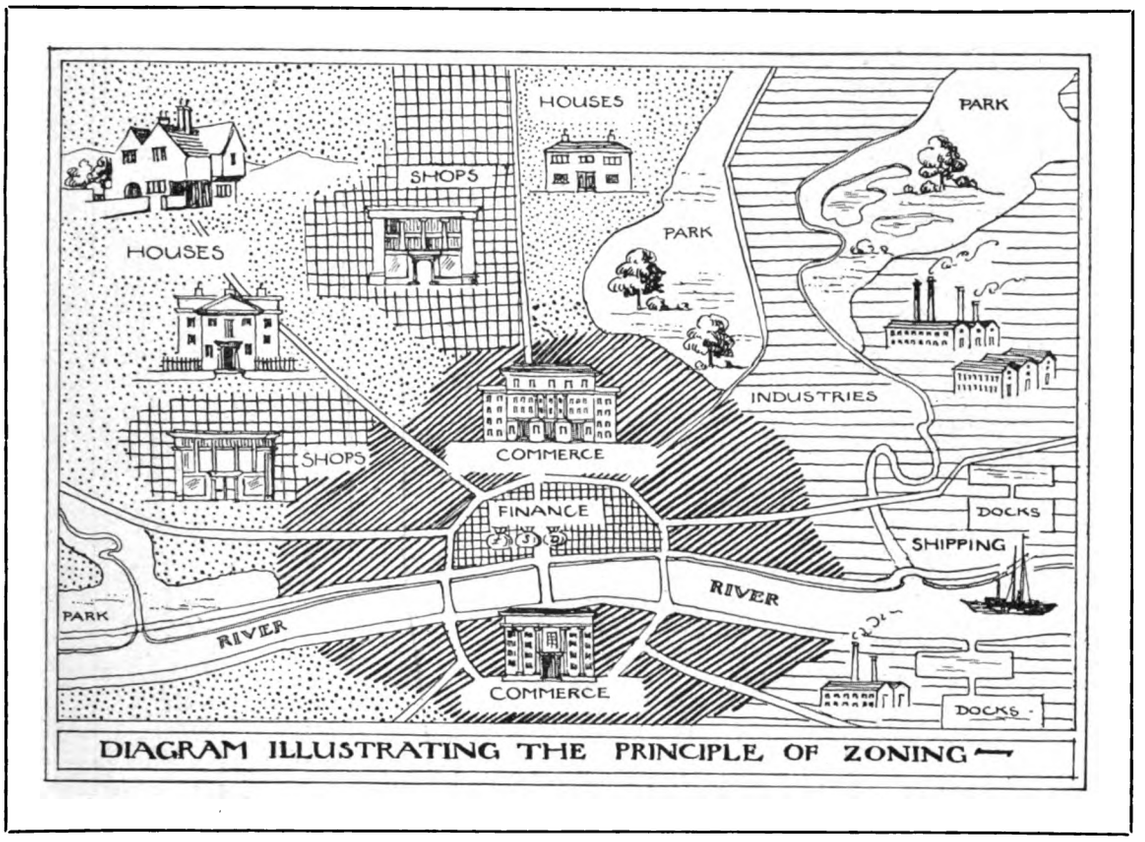


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLE OF ZONING

The Reconstruction of London.*

By Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

Zoning for Industries.

What can be done to put our industries in the right place? At present we have gas works scattered all over London, innumerable electric power stations and refuse destructors, factories of all kinds in all sorts of suitable and unsuitable positions. Even the choicest residential areas are being steadily invaded by commercial buildings and the most important of our West-end squares are being taken over, one by one and house by house, for business purposes.

Is it possible to call a halt to this continual change of use which is going on under our eyes daily?

Canute could not stop the rolling waves, and it may well be doubted whether we shall ever be able to so stereotype and define the residential areas as to forbid the natural changes that must come in course of time.

Much can, however, be done to regulate the placing of the more important industries and to prevent the wholesale spoiling of our residential districts by the present haphazard scattering of industrial buildings.

It will be noted from the diagram that in every London borough there are a very large number of buildings in public ownership, such as schools, hospitals, public offices and the like, and it will be seen what possibilities there are in all such districts for something in the nature of a civic centre, by the gradual grouping together of all such buildings.

In the United States, practically all cities of any importance have adopted "zoning" regulations, primarily for the protection of residential areas, and the definite exclusion of industrial buildings from such areas has been found of such direct advantage that the idea is everywhere supported by the pressure of public opinion. On financial grounds alone it has been found well worth while to protect good residential districts from the rapid fall in value which is inevitable if there is no restriction on the use to which buildings may be put.

In a word, the control exercised is to all intents and purposes the same as that at present enforced on all well-managed estates, not so much for the protection of the ground landlord as for the welfare of the tenants themselves.

It is well known that the London County Council have at present under consideration the possibility of Zoning Regulations for London, and it is quite clear that so far as London is concerned it is essential that any such regulations must be part of a general plan for the replanning and reconstruction of London.

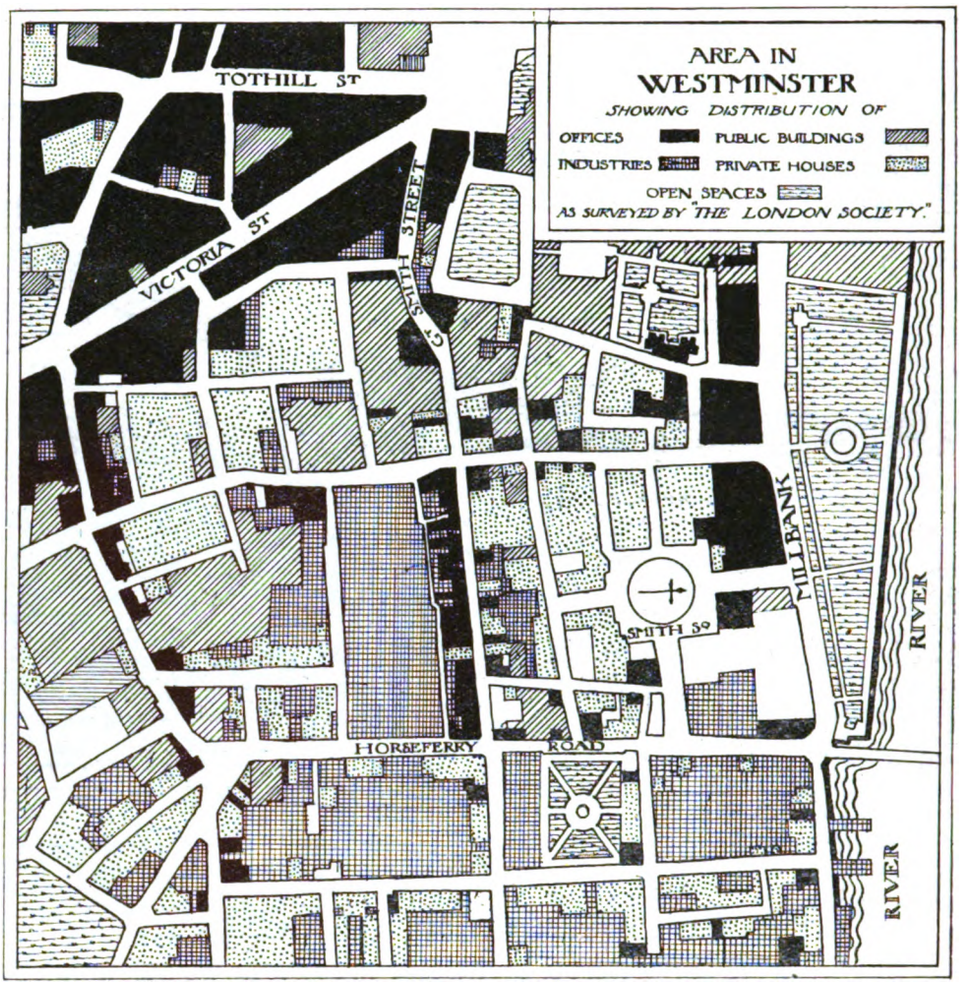
Powers to provide for the replanning of built areas are already promised by Government for the near future, so that it behoves us to consider what form such powers might reasonably take.

Obviously the right placing of industries is a matter of the first importance. Gas works and electricity works and other large users of coal must of necessity be placed in close touch with the railways and the river or canal. Many of these undertakings are already being combined, and there is a prospect in the near future of one great central power station on the Essex bank of the Thames. The time is rapidly approaching when a similar amalgamation of the gas undertakings will render it possible to remove the various local gas works, such as those at Wandsworth and Vauxhall, to a new industrial site on the Thames side well below London, thus freeing their present sites for better uses and at the same time removing from the Thames and the various railways a vast amount of unnecessary traffic by water and by rail, aggregating millions of tons annually.

The cartage by road and rail to innumerable factories, first of the coal and the raw material from the docks to the works and subsequently the distribution of the manufactured article to all parts, causes continued and unnecessary congestion of our streets. It would pay over and

* A small section of one of the London boroughs, showing the indiscriminate placing of factory buildings, is illustrated, from the interesting survey recently made by the London Society.

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over again to establish all new factories and gradually to transfer the old factories to new industrial townships below London, where the works would be in direct touch with the port and foreign trade.

The Nerve Centres of London.

In Roman London, the life of the City, no doubt, focussed round the market place or forum, remains of which have recently come to light in Gracechurch Street, near the present Leadenhall Market. The main street of the ancient city, then as now, was, and is, Cheapside.

With the Guild life of the Middle Ages, the civic centre of London became the Guild Hall, although the Lombards were still to be found in Lombard Street and the merchants on Cornhill.

Later, on the erection of the Mansion House, Royal Exchange and Bank of England, the centre of the civic and commercial life of the City became definitely located at the spot where the roads originally forked to pass each side of the Roman forum.

The religious life of the City, however, centred on St. Paul's and its adjoining monastery of the Black Friars. Whitehall and Westminster have for many long centuries symbolised the Government centre of London.

The University of London is of comparatively modern growth. Its constituent parts, University College, King's College, the Colleges of South Kensington and the Polytechnics are all widely separated, and it is desirable that the Senate and the principal buildings of the University should be located in a position where eventually the other buildings can be grouped around. It is known that the Government are anxious to secure the removal of King's College from their premises at Somerset House, and the Government offer of a new site in Bloomsbury is not altogether a disinterested one. The site offered in Bloomsbury is, however, of very limited area, and only a comparatively small portion of the activities of the University could by any possibility be collected there. The need for a comprehensive plan for the development of London is nowhere better marked than in its University, consisting of scattered groups of buildings and institutions in all parts of London.

The opportunities offered by the south side of the river have not yet been explored by the University authorities, although nowhere else in London are such large and valuable building sites unobstructed with streets to be found.

The Ancient Commercial Centre.

In the case of practically all communities, the area of the original settlement becomes in time the centre of business and business life. The narrow streets of the old-walled city of London, and especially the more ancient parts near the Bank and the Royal Exchange, have thus become by long tradition the business hub of the community.

In New York the area of the original settlement near Battery Point and bounded by "Wall Street" still remains the heart of the city, and the same is true of all cities.

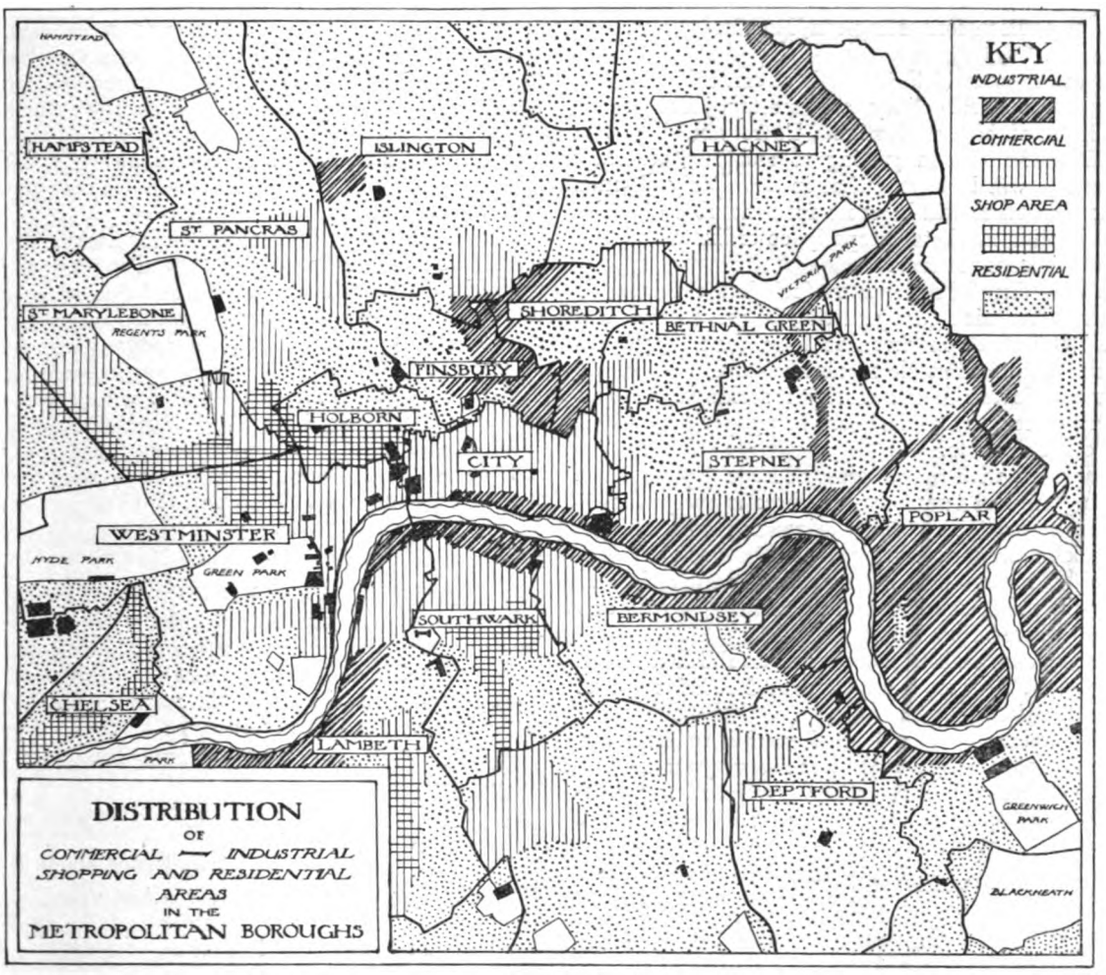
Even in the smaller cities, the meeting point of the principal roads is certain to attract traffic and consequently bring in population, thus almost automatically causing the growth of a shopping or business centre.

The Growth of Industries.

With the coming of the industrial age, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it was natural that the industrial areas should spring up as close as possible to the city, hence we find the business area fringed round, and to a certain extent hedged in, by industries of every kind, especially along the edge of the river and its tributary streams.

The heavy industries have naturally located themselves adjoining a waterway. Particular industries have chosen particular localities. In Bermondsey, for instance, the leather works, tanneries and skin dressers established themselves, by an early species of zoning, along the edge of the river immediately below London, where any pollution would not affect the water supply of the city and where

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power for the mills could be obtained from the impounded tidal waters of the Thames.

All round the immediate neighbourhood of the commercial area of the City the same industrial growth is to be observed, the industries as they expand gradually absorbing the decayed fringes of the one-time residential area adjoining them.

The effect of this constantly changing character of our principal districts is already to be seen in many directions. The one-time high-class residential districts of Hanover Square and Soho Square have long been invaded by business premises, and with the steady outward growth of both commerce and industry it will not be many years before the whole of the present fringes of the residential areas will be absorbed by commerce or industry.

This natural process cannot be ignored, and the most that zoning regulations can hope to attain is to prevent the haphazard spoiling of whole districts by the sudden introduction of buildings of discordant character.

The accompanying diagram on this page will explain the principal points to be considered in the preparation of zoning restrictions for London.

These points may be summarised as follows :—

Commercial areas.

Industrial areas.

Residential areas—with their necessary shopping areas.

The difficulty is in providing sufficient room for the gradual expansion of each and all of these varying areas. But expansion there must be, not for one class but for every class of building, and in any plan that is drawn up for restrictive zoning it is important, if disaster is to be avoided, that this point should be fully met.

Industries of an obnoxious character must be placed where they will do the least harm. Heavy industries must be near rail and water. The lighter industries in close touch with electric power. Meanwhile both the commercial and residential areas are already overcrowded, and only by the gradual sacrifice of the cheaper outer ring of residential property has it been found possible to meet the needs of industry.

This process is both wasteful and tedious, and unfortunately has the result that all round the fringe of the existing industrial areas there is an area of old residential property fast going to rack and ruin. The orderly development of London can only be brought about by a proper system of zoning, forming part of a general plan for the reconstruction of London.

The Markets of London.

In ancient times, the erection of markets and fairs formed a part of the King's prerogative, and no market or fair could exist except by direct grant from the Crown. Thus Henry III covenanted by Charter with the City of London not to grant permission to anyone else to set up a market within a radius of seven miles from the City, and this privilege was again confirmed by a charter granted in the first year of the reign of Edward III, dated March 6, 1326. While the City Corporation has from time to time waived its rights in order to permit of the establishment of markets in London by private enterprise where a demand apparently existed, its franchises as the market authority for London have been frequently recognised and confirmed in recent years by Acts of Parliament and decisions of the High Courts of Justice.

The principal markets of London are as follows :—

Corporation Markets.

Smithfield Market	Meat
Islington Market	Cattle (Home)
Deptford (Foreign) Cattle Market	(Recently sold to Government)
Billingsgate Market	Fish
Leadenhall Market	Poultry
Spitalfields Market	Fruit and Vegetables

Other Markets.

Covent Garden Market ..	Vegetables, Flowers and Fruit
Borough Market	Potatoes and Vegetables

Local markets also exist in several outlying suburbs,

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such as those at Brentford, Kingston, Romford, St. Albans and Woolwich.

Markets are in general the growth of centuries and are not easily established. They are mostly just off the principal lines of communication. There are, however, many traffic difficulties in getting to and from existing markets, and it will be agreed that in a properly planned Greater London there will be room for a number of easily accessible district markets, properly co-ordinated as adjuncts to the central markets.

Even in the sphere of markets we find that considerable changes are in the air: many of the old private markets have gone; Shadwell market has long given way to a public park; Deptford cattle market has fallen out of use since the war; Covent Garden market is seeking to transfer itself to a new area; great sums are being spent on Spitalfields and other markets.

It is clear that, with the progress of large departmental stores during the last twenty years, there is everywhere a tendency to group the smaller businesses into one large concern, which in most cases can provide the best of services and the best of materials at a convenient centre, and there is need for the public markets to be similarly grouped and co-ordinated wherever possible.

The Corporation markets are all well established and it does not appear that there is any demand for their removal or serious alteration.

Covent Garden market and Borough market are, however, on a more precarious tenure and there is a very strong case for amalgamating these markets in a new position, preferably on the south side of the river, as suggested in the chapter on the "Surrey Side."

Wholesale Shops.

The wholesale shops and warehouses mostly remain in the City, near the original trading centre, although frequently businesses have migrated, owing to the need for continual expansion. The almost automatic grouping and segregation of trades, especially those in the same line of business, is interesting.

In the middle ages the streets leading off Cheapside each had its separate trade, as may still be recalled by the street names, such as Wood Street, Bread Street, Milk Street, Friday Street, Ironmonger Lane and Old Jewry. To-day the wholesale drapers cling to the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, hard by where the ancient coaches used to arrive. and the ironware merchants, from the heavier nature of their goods, have long made Thames Street, in the neighbourhood of the river, as their headquarters.

Growth of Shopping Centres.

The popularity of particular localities as shopping centres depends primarily upon the ease of accessibility and the quality and price of the goods to be obtained. Cheapside, the ancient highway in the centre of the City, is still important, but with the westward movement of population has long lost its pride of place as the chief shopping street of London.

The business premises gradually crept out along Holborn and Oxford Street, Fleet Street and the Strand, but not until the centres of population shifted westward, following on the laying out of the squares, did Oxford Street and Piccadilly become important shopping centres.

Bond Street, the original street uniting these thoroughfares, and leading to the palace of St. James long before the formation of Regent Street, still maintains its high class shops and its courtly reputation.

The sudden growth of the shopping centres of Kensington and Westbourne Grove is due largely to the business enterprise of the last half-century, following on the underground railway, and demonstrates that where sufficient population is available and easy means of transit are provided, business districts will almost certainly arise at the principal focal points.

The growth of a shopping district is, however, not entirely fortuitous, and depends primarily upon the available means of transport. When everyone lived in the City, Cheapside was sufficient for all needs. And the Royal Exchange was an attractive shop centre. The streets through which the coaches came, gradually filled up with shops as the population continued to spread outwards till the Haymarket became shops. When London had grown out to Piccadilly, Bond Street, as the principal approach to the Court of St. James, although narrow and restricted in width, became the resort for courtiers in their Sedan chairs.

The formation of Regent Street a hundred years ago on the line of what was then "Swallow Street," did not seriously disturb the trade of Bond Street, already well established, with a huge and wealthy neighbourhood all round. The opening of the wider street brought a fresh stream of traffic, and the century which has passed shows that in the case of Regent Street a wide street does not suffer as a shopping street merely because it is wide.

The opening of every fresh avenue of traffic, whether by road or by rail, has created fresh centres of attraction, and even the fixing of fare-stages on the omnibuses may cause an aggregation of passers-by at particular points which will eventually be good for trade at that spot.

What is Zoning?

Zoning may be described as (1) the restriction to particular districts of particular industries with a view to the improvement of the whole community; (2) the limitation of heights of buildings, and (3) the restriction as to the proportionate amount of any one plot that may be used for building purposes. In America these three main headings are known as—

(1) User zoning.
(2) Height zoning.
(3) Area or density zoning (space about buildings).

User zoning we have already touched upon, and this is the principal form of zoning which is fully applicable to London. In the case of limitation of height of building and requirements as to open space around buildings, the present Building Acts already have useful provisions which are not covered by American building law.

The importance of height restriction in such a community as London cannot be minimised. It is vital that the height of buildings shall have some relation to street width and not be dictated by the whim of the proprietor. At present the limit of height in London is 80 feet to the eaves, with the addition of not more than two further storeys in the roof, making a total height of approximately 100 feet.

This is amply sufficient for all ordinary needs, and it is remarkable that the number of buildings which have taken full advantage of their legal powers is comparatively small, except in such new streets as Kingsway or the new Regent Street. It should be noted that in our latitude the shadow thrown by any building on the shortest day is between 3 and 4 times the height of the building.

Density zoning we are already familiar with in our suburban developments, by its restriction of the number of houses to be allowed to the acre, generally not exceeding twelve. No compensation is payable under the Town Planning Act in respect of this restriction, hence its very great popularity with local authorities. The proportion of site allowed to be built over is also a matter of some importance, but as this is already largely covered by the provisions of the London Building Acts, this need not be touched upon further.

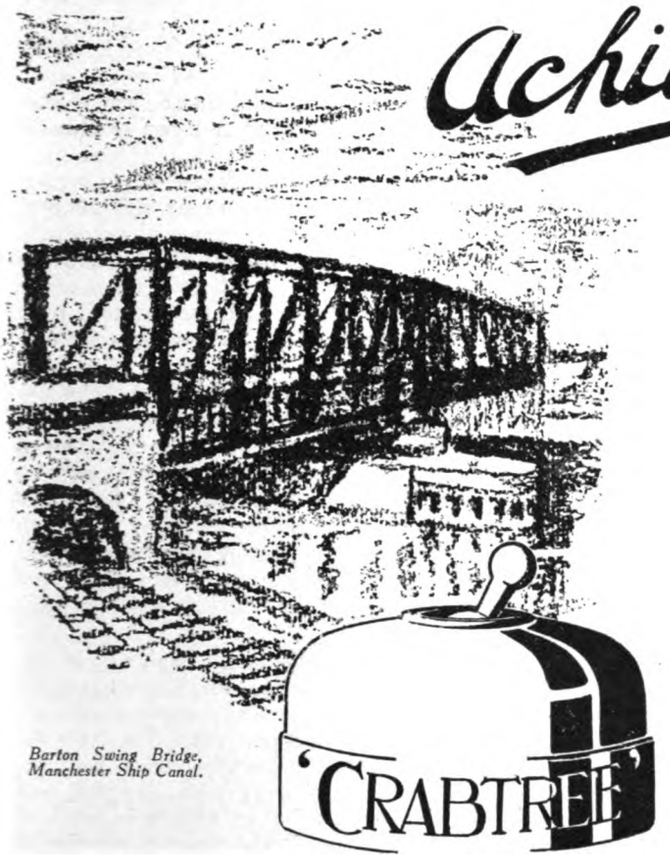
Zoning is useful in the protection it affords not only to the public, but to property owners. It is, however, purely *restrictive* and must be combined with the *constructive* requirements of a definite plan of re-construction or development.

Zoning is not, therefore, a thing by itself; but must be carried out as part of a general constructive plan for the future development of London.

Gravesend.—The Education Committee are to prepare plans for the immediate erection of an elementary school for 300 children at King's Road.

Woking.—Mr. W. Barry is to build 27 houses in Bury Lane, Horsell, and Sir Herbert Lidiard, 7 Great James Street, London, is preparing a scheme for the erection of houses in Walton Road.

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Barton Swing Bridge, Manchester Ship Canal.

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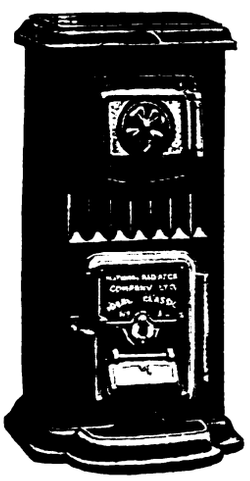
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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

THE position on the Stock Exchange remains dull, and is likely to continue flat until the ridiculous position at Geneva is cleared up.

Last week we called attention to the position of the companies owning large shops in Regent Street, and we now have Jay's report, which shows that this big concern has made less than £10,000 profit and can pay no ordinary dividend. Premises and goodwill stand in the books at £322,042, and already £182,332 has been spent on rebuilding and more will naturally be needed before the block is complete. There is a bank loan of £130,000, and it is certain that the capital will have to be increased sooner or later. The directors point out that there is an advance of 300 per cent. in rates, and this advance of course applies equally to all the Regent Street premises. If the value in earning power had been increased 300 per cent. no one would grumble, but it has not, and we again repeat what we said last week, that the future of this great street looks obscure from a financial point of view.

A few weeks ago we chronicled the issue of £500,000 Dorman Long debentures, the money being needed to replace loans to replace money gone into Kent Coal. Now Pearson and Dorman Long offer £2,000,000 5 per cent. guaranteed debenture stock under the Trade Facilities Act. This money is also needed to develop Kent Coal, and it would be interesting to find out exactly how many millions have been sunk in the endeavour to turn this garden of England into a Black Country. Naturally the debentures are thoroughly sound, for they have the guarantee of the British Government, and it is the taxpayer who will have to pay if Kent Coal is not a success.

British Insulated Cables must have struck some very fat contracts, for the profit for the year is up £303,548, at £670,299, an astounding result which justifies the board in paying 33⅓ scrip dividend in addition to 15 per cent. cash dividend, and after writing £75,000 to depreciation there is £224,918 to go forward, which is enough to have paid another 15 per cent. The financial position is quite good, for, after deducting from the reserve £333,333 (which is retransferred), the total reserves amount to £650,000. It is true that there is now a bank loan, but as debtors have increased over half a million this is not to be wondered at, and one-third of the total assets after deducting liabilities remain free and the ratio of earnings to total assets is the huge figure of 12·1 per cent. We have always advised these shares, and we repeat that no one should sell them.

The Bath and Portland Stone Firms have had a splendid half-year, and taking the whole year the profit is £56,532, an increase of £13,000 on 1924, but the directors are satisfied with paying 12½ and giving a bonus of 7s. 6d. This leaves £45,458 to go forward. They have purchased the freeholds of some quarries previously leased, and have also purchased other freeholds, thus strengthening the holdings in Portland and giving them a very much longer life. The demand is heavy and increasing, and the whole place is working at high pressure and both turnover and profits are a record. The great trouble with this excellent concern is that the only market in the shares is Bristol, and very few people sell, or can buy. The financial position shows that almost 50 per cent. of the assets are free, whilst the earnings give the high ratio of 12·8 per cent. to total assets. Those who have been lucky enough to obtain shares on our recommendation should hang on, for the prosperity of the concern is assured for at least some years to come.

Cammell Laird balance sheet is now out and shows a loss on the year of £36,381, against a profit in the previous year of £70,894, and £50,000 has been taken from reserve. Of course no dividend can be paid on the ordinary, but the final instalment on the preference is also in arrears. Truly the perplexities of these big iron and steel works increase each week, and this great firm, which is not only interested in Leeds Forge but also in Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Company (both reports are now out) and numberless other subsidiaries, has a black outlook before it. However, the five-year notes have been paid off and creditors have been reduced so that the financial position is much clearer than it was, and the balance sheet is now presented in a more intelligent form. About a third of the assets deducting liabilities are free, so that even if trade is bad there is no worry about finance. The shares are a poor holding.

Linoleum Manufacturing Company have held their own. In fact, they have made £196,532 compared with £194,556 in the previous year, and once again pay 25 per cent., carrying forward £81,958. The financial position here remains exceedingly strong, for the reserves are £371,165 against an issued capital of £550,000, and the company only owes £121,475 and has quick assets amounting to nearly £850,000. This is a wonderful record for a concern in its sixty-second year. We need hardly say that the securities are thoroughly sound.

The Rivet, Bolt and Nut Company, the well-known Glasgow firm, has not quite held its own, but it has made £56,879, which, in a bad year, is really an excellent performance, and the dividend of 8 per cent. is paid for the third year in succession. It will be remembered that the preference shares were paid off last October, so that now there is only the ordinary capital of £412,500, which is almost covered by quick assets. The financial position of this concern is extremely strong, and though the shares are only dealt in in Glasgow they are a sound purchase.

Leeds Forge is a really a subsidiary of Cammell Laird, but it does not do well and the best it could earn last year was £884, and as there is still a debit balance of £188,565 nothing can be paid on either preference or ordinary. It will be remembered that in 1923 an issue of debentures was made, and though these are moderately well secured the same cannot be said for the preference.

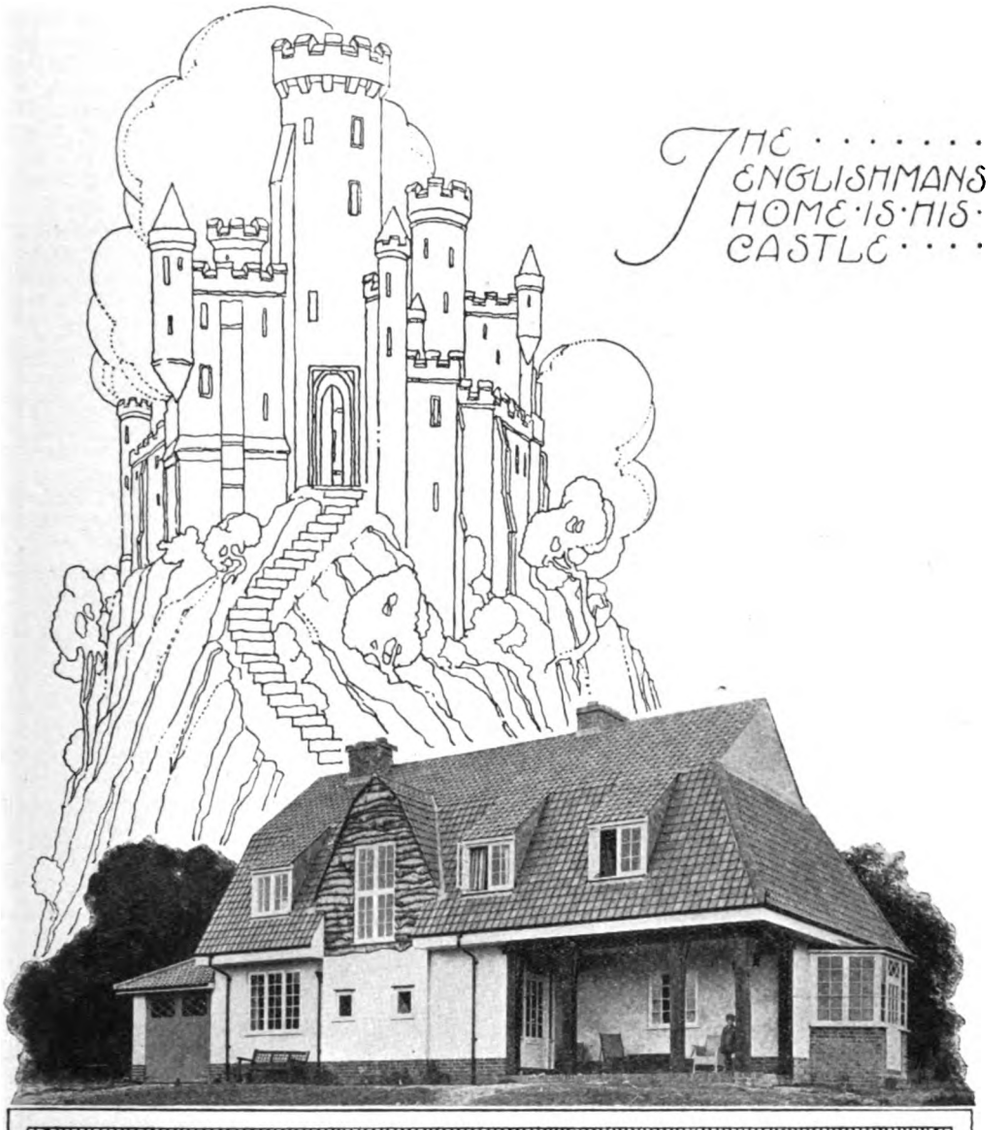
Some Active Securities

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Eastwoods	37	0	Brit. Insulated.....	62	0
Armstrongs	10	0	Callenders	72	6
Baldwins.....	8	6	Henleys.....	71	6
Cammell Laird.....	7	6	Siemens.....	30	6
Consett Iron.....	16	6	Edison Swan	8	6
Dorman Long	9	3	Brit. Glues 8% Pref.	16	7½
Guest Keen	31	6	General Electric....	31	0
Stewarts & Lloyds,			Limmer	55	0
(def.)	28	6	Val de Travers.....	21	9
Weardale 6% Pref..	21	3	Zinc	49	9
Assd. Cement.....	17	9	Neuchatel	19	6
Brit. Port. Cement .	38	3	Burma.....	16	3
Wallpaper.....	27	4	Maidenhead Brick		
English Electric....	19	1	(10% Pref.).....	3	3
Johnson & Phillips .	58	9			

A Tube in the North

Manchester is to have a tube railway, if the scheme to be discussed shortly by the City Council is approved. No engineering difficulties are apprehended, but finance may be one of the stumbling blocks. Much of the boring—approximately 75 per cent.—would be through the red sandstone of the Mersey Basin, and the cost per mile is estimated at from £250,000 to £300,000, which on the suggested line of 14 miles would mean a capital expenditure of about £4,000,000.

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BERMONDSEY.—The Borough Council are to modernise and enlarge the baths in Lower Road and in Artillery Road at an estimated cost of £9,000.—The Wesleyan Chapel and school house in Silver Street are to be acquired for conversion into a maternity centre.—The Building Works Manager is to proceed with the erection of houses on the Salisbury Street area, his estimate being £550 per house.

ST. PANCRAS.—The Borough Council are to acquire further properties at a cost of £20,000 in connection with the Wolcot Street area improvement, and tenders are now to be invited for the erection of dwellings in the area.—The Housing Committee are considering a site at Highgate Road for a housing scheme.—Electricity extensions to cost £100,000 are proposed.

WESTMINSTER.—The Green Park Hotel Co., Ltd., are to undertake alterations at the Green Park Hotel, Piccadilly, in connection with an application for a new music and dancing licence.

Midlands

BIRMINGHAM.—Two more steel houses have been erected off Kathleen Road, Hay Mill, by the Housing Corporation of Great Britain (Limited), to designs by the Atholl Steel Houses (Limited), Glasgow. Structurally the houses are of steel skeleton, made up of columns or stanchions covered externally with steel plates 3/16 in. thick, and internally with asbestos sheets attached to timber studding forming a hollow wall from 5 in. to 6 in. thick, which is open to air circulation in every direction. The internal partitions are of timber studding faced on each side with asbestos sheets, similar sheets being used for finishing the ceilings. The whole of the steelwork in the external walls is coated on the inside with cork cement.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of houses at Moorland Road, Burslem.

WARWICK.—The Corporation have agreed to erect 40 houses at Beauchamp Road, for which tenders are to be invited.

South Coast

PORTSMOUTH.—Messrs. Timothy White & Co., Ltd., are to construct a bridge across Chandos Street, Landport.

WEYMOUTH.—The Corporation are to extend the generating station buildings at a cost of about £7,000.

Western Counties

BATH.—A site has been laid out at Newbridge Road for the erection of 13 pairs of "B" parlour type houses and 12 pairs of "A" non-parlour type houses; 50 in all, a density of 12 houses to the acre.—A scheme for the Charlcombe site provides for the erection of 24 type "A3" non-parlour houses; there are two alternative schemes for this site, with the same number of houses but of a different type, but this one is recommended by the City Engineer.—Within the next two or three months a scheme will be brought forward for constructing small flats in the city. Altogether Bath proposes to spend a sum of close on £250,000 on housing during the next few months.

BRISTOL.—The City Council have approved the provisional contracts entered into by the Housing Committee for the building of 88 houses at Knowle, Avonmouth, Shirehampton and Bedminster Down at a total cost of £42,760, also the proposal to erect 1,000 houses at Sea Mills for £488,900.—The Bristol Baths Committee has decided to rebuild the Broad Weir Baths and Washhouses, and are obtaining plans and estimates to place before the City Council.

STOURBRIDGE.—Final plans have been prepared by Worcestershire Education Committee for the erection of a secondary school to cost £28,000.

TAUNTON.—The Town Council have rejected a proposal to build brick houses, and are inviting tenders for 56 more concrete houses, designed by the Borough Surveyor (Mr. I. F. Shellard). These will raise the total number to 98.

TRURO.—The Corporation have approved the lay-out of the Hendra site and are prepared to grant loans and subsidies for the erection of forty houses.

WRIBBENHALL.—The Worcestershire Education Committee are to erect an elementary school to replace Church schools which have been condemned. The cost is estimated at £6,500.

North Western Counties

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have acquired land near Norman Street for a housing scheme.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans have been prepared for the Gordon Memorial Baptist Church, Blackpool, which will cost about £11,000 and will seat about 500. The architect is Mr. H. F. Keighley, L.R.I.B.A., and the contractors are Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.—The City Council have approved of the following recommendations of the Housing Committee:—(1) That the contract with Mr. C. J. Doyle, of 15, Victoria Street, Liverpool, for the erection of 200 brick houses, type "B," at the price of £510 per house, be extended so as to include the erection of a further 30 houses to the same specification, at the same price; (2) that the offer of the Universal Housing Company, Ltd., of Bury Lane, Rickmansworth, Herts, for the erection of non-parlour type houses, at the following prices: pair of non-parlour type houses, £790; block of four non-parlour type houses, £1,550, be accepted in respect of 100 houses.

ST. HELENS.—The Corporation Housing Committee have directed that tenders be invited for thirty-four houses at Gowen Street, thirty-eight non-parlour houses in Allanson Street, eight in Morgan Street, twenty-six in Borough Road, and fourteen in Broad Oak Road.

WIGAN.—The Ministry of Health have delayed the proposed plan of the Corporation to erect houses on the Bottling Wood site by direct labour, and have insisted on competitive tenders. The Ministry stated that no local authority had been allowed to erect houses by direct labour without first obtaining tenders, except in those few cases where direct labour schemes had been in operation for some years past. Tenders have, therefore, been invited for 104 houses.

Yorkshire

BRIDLINGTON.—The Education Committee are to erect new schools in the Hilderthorpe Ward at a cost of £10,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Horsley, Borough Surveyor, and comprise school buildings on the double deck principle.

BRIGHOUSE.—The West Riding Education Committee have arranged for the provision of new technical school buildings to cost £43,000.

DARFIELD.—The District Council are to carry out a new housing scheme comprising the erection of 86 houses on the Barnsley Road Estate. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, Architects, Regent Street, Barnsley, have prepared plans and specifications, and contractors desiring to tender may have access to the plans at the above offices. No bills of quantities are being issued and the date upon which the tenders are due to be received is contained in the specification. The 86 houses comprise 66 non-parlour type and 20 parlour type.

EDLINGTON.—Additional expenditure of £12,000 has been voted by the West Riding Education Committee in connection with the scheme for the erection of an elementary school at Edlington.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have approved a lay-out plan for the erection of 34 houses on an estate off Cardigan Lane and Walmesley Road, for Mr. Walter Ripley, building contractor, Leighton Lane, and Messrs. C. & F. Lax are to build 10 houses at West Park Drive, Headingley, and the Sutton Trustees 200 houses on the Well House Farm estate, York Road.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have decided to erect 72 houses in accordance with plans prepared by the City Engineer's staff. These comprises four separate schemes, it being proposed to erect 18 houses each at Wyther, Meanwood, Hawkesworth and Cross Thorpe Lane, Middleton. Contractors may tender for any one or the whole batch of 72 houses.

NORMANTON.—The District Council have decided to invite tenders for the erection of 34 houses of the working-class type on the Hanson housing estate. Plans and specifications have been prepared by Mr. W. F. Copp, Architect to the Council. Bills of quantities may be had on application to the architect.

ROTHERHAM.—The Rural District Council have decided to prepare a town-planning scheme for the various parishes comprising their district.

SHEFFIELD.—A big building scheme, comprising several hundred houses, is to be launched on the Hallam Grange estate at Fulwood, Sheffield. The owner, Mr. J. A. Knowles, intends to develop the estate on garden city lines.

WAKEFIELD.—The City Council are to purchase an estate at Lupset, known as the Snapethorpe Estate, and comprising 342 acres, for £24,000. Three acres of this have been promised to a religious organisation for the erection of a church.

YORK.—On the Clifton Lodge Estate 12 houses are to be erected for the Rowntree Trust, and 5 houses at Huntingdon Road, for Messrs. Culliford & Tindall.

Wales

NEWPORT.—Messrs. H. J. Herbert, Alexandra Joinery Works, Pillgwenlly, are the builders for extensive premises to be built at the G.W.R. High Street Station Approach, for Lloyds Bank, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Griggs & Vaughan, Metropolitan Bank Chambers.

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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

ALDERSHOT.—April 4.—For the erection of 20 houses at King's Road, Aldershot, for the Aldershot Borough Council. Apply to the Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

CAMPDEN.—April 6.—For the erection of houses, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1924, in the parishes of Admington, Ebrington, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Mickleton, and Quinton, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. H. Earp, architect to the Council, Arrow, near Alcester.

CARDIFF.—For the erection of 6 houses at Dinas Powis. Mr. M. Warren, Clerk to the Rural District Council, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CHESTERFIELD.—March 27.—For the erection of swimming and slipper baths at Hasland. Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, Saltergate, Chesterfield.

COVENTRY.—March 30.—For the erection of 250 parlour-type three bedroomed houses, in six groups, varying from 35 to 51 houses per group, for the Corporation Housing Committee. The houses are designed to be of brick construction, but consideration will be given to tenders for any alternative form, in respect of similar accommodation, floor area, and design, approved by the Ministry. Mr. A. F. Underhill, L.R.I.B.A., Housing Director, Council House, Coventry. Deposit £5 5s.

DENBY.—March 22.—For the erection of a brick-lined concrete reservoir to hold 312,000 gallons in Rusby Plantation, Birds Edge, for the District Council. Messrs. C. H. Marriott, Son & Shaw, Church Street, Dewsbury. Deposit £2 2s.

FEATHERSTONE.—April 6.—For all trades in connection with the erection of the second section of 58 houses on the Streethouse Estate in accordance with plans prepared by the Surveyor to the Council. Mr. J. A. Haigh, Clerk to the Council, Featherstone. Deposit £2 2s.

HESSLE.—March 30.—For the erection of a new Council school at Hessle, for the East Riding County Council, with accommodation for 320 scholars. The County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. Deposit £2 2s.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE.—March 30.—For the erection of 4 cottages at West Bergholt and 6 cottages at East Sonyland, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. Fincham, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., Marks Tey, Colchester. Deposit £1 1s.

LICHFIELD.—March 29.—For the erection, complete with drains, fences, and paths of 14 non-parlour houses in Hobshole Lane, off Trent Valley Road. The City Surveyor (Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I.), Guildhall, Lichfield.

MALDON.—March 26.—For the erection of (*a*) 4 pairs of semi-detached houses in Fambridge Road; and (*b*) 2 pairs semi-detached houses in Fambridge Road, for the Town Council. Apply to the Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—For the erection of (*a*) 16 houses at Bassaleg, and/or (*b*) 8 houses at Rhiwderin, for the St. Mellons's Rural District Council. Apply to Messrs. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Architects and Engineers, Pontypridd. Applications are to state the contracts for which particulars are desired. Deposit £2 2s.

NOTTINGHAM.—March 26.—For the erection of 883 houses on the Lenten Abbey Estate. The City Engineer, Guildhall, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

ROCHFORD.—March 27.—For the erection of 12 houses at Little Wakering. Mr. A. C. Madge, Surveyor to the Council, Rayleigh. Deposit £1 1s.

TAUNTON.—March 27.—For the erection of 56 concrete houses, in blocks of 2, on the Lambrooke Road housing site. The houses are to be built under the supervision of the borough engineer, and to be similar in every respect to the houses already on the site. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. F. Shellard, A.M.I.E.E., Municipal Buildings, Taunton. Deposit £2 2s.

TIPTON.—March 29.—For the erection and completion of 96 dwelling houses (non-parlour type), in Locarno Road, in accordance with plans and specifications by Mr. W. H. Jukes, Surveyor to the Council.

WAKEFIELD.—For the erection of 20 type "A2" houses, 84 type "A3," 38 type "B3," and 4 combined houses and shops on the Batley Road housing estate. Plans prepared by Mr. P. Morriss, Architect, Town Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders Accepted

BOSTON.—For the erection of Council offices at Boston, for the Holland C.C. J. Youngs & Sons, Ltd., Norwich, £25,600 accepted).

CAERPHILLY.—Fifty-eight houses for the Great Western Garden Village Society, Ltd. (Architect, Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff), Messrs. F. R. Absalom, Ltd., Penarth, £27,592 (accepted).

CHESTERFIELD.—For erecting 62 houses on the St. Augustine's estate, for the T.C. S. Higton & Sons, £26,365 (accepted).

DIDCOT.—For the erection of houses at Didcot, for the Wallingford R.D.C. Mr. F. H. Floyd, Market Place, Newbury, Berks, architect. Blake Bros., Didcot, £10,781 12s. 6d. (accepted).

HEMSWORTH.—New shop premises are to be erected at Pontefract Road, Hemsworth, for Messrs. W. J. Lockwood & Co., drapers (Mr. Slater, architect, of Doncaster), Messrs. W. Hanley & Sons, Hemsworth, Pontefract (accepted).

HORNSEY.—The London County Council have accepted the tender, £37,550, of Messrs. E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., for the erection of three blocks of tenements on the Hornsey Rise Estate.

HULL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses:—City Engineer, 208 at West Hull Estate, £81,400; Mr. F. Bilton, 214 at East Hull Estate, £98,180; Messrs. Kettlewell Son & Co., Ltd., 32 at North Hull Estate, £15,100; and Mr. A. Lyons, of Malton, 46 at North Hull Estate, £22,960.

ISLINGTON.—The L.C.C. Education Committee recommend the tender, £20,586, of Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd., of Dalston, for the erection of an elementary school at Drayton Park.

LIMPSFIELD.—For erecting four non-parlour and 16 parlour houses at Limpsfield, for the Godstone R.D.C. N. Smith & Son, Maidstone, £10,704 (accepted subject to the approval of the M.H.).

LODDON.—For erection of five pairs at Loddon, for the Loddon and Clavering R.D.C. A. Hawes, Gillingham, £4,711 (accepted).

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Mr. F. Hey, of Manchester, for alterations and repairs at the Platt Hall.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., of Salford, for the erection of a bowling pavilion and the conversion of the lodge at Heaton Park into two cottages.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Tinker & Young, Ltd., for alterations to Chorlton branch library.

PORTSMOUTH.—The tender of Messrs. Tanner Bros. for work in connection with the Turbo Generator House, Gunwarf Road, Portsmouth, at £7,174, has been accepted. Mr. B. Handley is engineer in charge.

PORTSMOUTH.—For the extension of the Lake Road Masonic Hall Messrs. Spriggins, at £13,993 (accepted). (Architect, Mr. R. H. P. Bevis, A.R.I.B.A.).

SCARBOROUGH.—Contracts amounting to £4,887 for the erection of the new stand capable of seating 3,000 people and the new Press Box at the Scarborough Cricket Field have been let. The chief item is for ferro concrete work and this contract has been let to Messrs. G. Horsfall & Sons, Liversedge, and amounts to £3,500.

SHEFFIELD.—For a new United Methodist Church, together with a lecture hall and Sunday School to be erected at High Grove, Eccleshall, Sheffield (Architect, Mr. J. A. Feather, Mazda Buildings, Sheffield), Messrs. J. Fidler, Ltd., Sheffield (accepted).

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted a tender amounting to £2,272 from Messrs. Wellerman Bros., Ltd., Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, for the building work required in connection with the erection of a new boiler house and chimney at the Tinsley Depot.

STOURPORT.—Worcester Standing Joint Committee have accepted the tender, £2,076, of Messrs. Hunt & Sons, of Bewdley, for the erection of four police cottages.

SWINTON.—The District Council have decided to proceed with a new sewage scheme in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. W. H. Radford & Sons, of Nottingham. A tender amounting to £22,143 has been accepted by the Council from Hayes (Stockport), Ltd., for the whole work.

TAUNTON.—For erecting 42 type 1A and 22 type 2 houses on the Wellington Road site, for the T.C. Spiller & Browne, Taunton, £16,782 and £8,813 respectively (accepted).

THORNE.—For the erection of 70 houses in South End, for the R.D.C. J. Bird, Hatfield, £30,312 (accepted).

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Failures and Arrangements

HARRY BENNETT, Stockport Road, Gee Cross, Hyde, Cheshire. Timber merchant.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at Manchester. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £1,997, of which £1,667 was expected to rank, against assets of £567, or a deficiency of £1,099. Debtor attributed his failure to bad trade. The creditors decided to appoint a trustee, while a committee of inspection was also nominated.

A. E. MASSEY, Electric Saw Mills, London Road, St. Albans, Herts. Timber merchant.

A conference of the principal creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £10,814. The assets were estimated to realise £7,600, from which had to be deducted £205 for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £7,395. Mr. F. W. Davis and Mr. W. G. Ball, of Messrs. Saker and Davis, were appointed to act as joint trustees, together with a committee of the representatives of five of the principal creditors.

The creditors include the following: Boss, C., & Co., Ltd., London, £134; Butterfield, G., St. Albans, £100; Farquharson Bros. & Co., London, £491; Hopkins, G. W., St. Albans, £721; Matthews, Ltd., London, £322; Messers, Ltd., London, £446; Meyer, M. L., Ltd, London, £1,040; Neville, Long & Co., London, £503.

ARTHUR HALES, 26 Lichfield Grove, Church End, Finchley, Middlesex. Builder and contractor.

The first meeting of the creditors was held recently, when the statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities of £5,519, against net assets of £1,001. Debtor commenced business in March, 1923, and he attributed his failure to lack of capital and underestimating on contracts. It was decided to appoint a trustee of the estate.

The principal creditors are:—Builders Material Association, £173; Allensor, Ltd., £337; "L" Brick Co. & Forders, Ltd., £126; Deards, Robert, £180; Sankey, J. H., & Co., £160; Franchi, V., £102; Gray Bros., £196; Wright & Son, £120; Froy, W. N., & Sons, Ltd., £431; Woco Door Co., £112; Crisp, A. E., & Co., £200; Plowman, Charles, £315; Neal & Wise, Ltd., £291; Hunter, John, & Co., Ltd., £219; Ferguson, A. J., & Co., Ltd., £190; Burdett & May, £625; Lee, J., £150.

J. L. BOOY & CO., LTD., 79 Summer Hill Road, Monument Lane, Birmingham. Builders.

The first meeting of the creditors was held on March 11 at the Official Receiver's office, Birmingham. The statement of affairs showed liabilities, expected to rank, of £1,182 and there were no assets. The failure of the company was attributed to lack of capital, and losses on building contracts. The winding up order was made on January 14 on a petition presented by a trade creditor. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

PRYCE WYNNE, Meliden, Prestatyn. Builder and contractor.

The creditors were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities £1,651. There were fully secured creditors for £1,464, who held securities at a similar amount. The assets totalled £651. It was resolved that debtor be called upon to execute a deed of assignment and to form a committee of inspection.

The principal creditors are:—John Evans (Liverpool), Ltd., £798; Jones, Chas., & Co., £381; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., £130; Bankers, £1,464.

SALES & TEATHER, LTD., Paragon Buildings, Hull. Timber importers.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, a meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £3,788. The assets totalled £4,416. The Company was incorporated in 1919 and at that time the assets amounted to £24,880. The voluntary liquidation of the company remained in the hands of Mr. Wing, as liquidator, and an advisory committee was nominated.

The principal creditors are:—Berner & Nielson, London, £860; Allen, T. W., & Son, Hull, £116; Grimsby Timber Co., Grimsby, £124; Gilles & Co., Hull, £178; Renton, H., & Co., London, £328.

STUART E. GREEN, 14 Gloucester Place, Cheltenham, Glos. Builder.

The receiving order in this matter was made recently on a creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of £1,051, against assets of £92. Debtor attributes his failure to lack of capital, inexperience, and underestimating the cost of contracts undertaken.

Building Progress in and near London

A passing reference was made by us a few weeks ago to the buildings being erected upon the site of the old Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The northern block is being carried out from the designs of Mr. Leo Sylvester Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., as consulting engineer and Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd., as general contractors; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., for structural steelwork; the Crittall Manufacturing Co. is supplying the metal windows; Waygood-Otis lifts are being installed; A. L. Gibson's are supplying the Kinnear patent shutters to the number of 38; Dod Brothers, for the vacuum cleaning system; Synchronome Co., Ltd., electric clocks; and another sub-contracting firm is the Grano-Metallic Paving and Plastering Co., Ltd. Thus the glories of Smirke give place to modern requirements, and we will hope that the replacing buildings will be as satisfactory architecturally.

Mr. Claude W. Ferrier, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect engaged for the considerable works now in hand at the Army and Navy Club premises in Pall Mall, the general contractors being Higgs & Hill, Ltd. For the metal windows, the firm of Crittall Manufacturing Co. is employed; Benham & Sons, Ltd., for cooking apparatus; Leo Sunderland & Co., Ltd., ice-making and cold storage plant; the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., for heating and hot water apparatus and ventilating; Le Grand, Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., artesian wells; Marryat-Scott lifts; Indestructible Paint Company; T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., electric light and power installations; and Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., for decorations. We recall this Club being renovated many years since under Sir Robert Edis, K.B.E.

Messrs. William Whiteley are having rebuilding works carried out in Queen's Road, Bayswater, from the designs of their architect, Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., the general contractors being Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd.; St. Mary's Wharf, Ltd., for demolition; Dorman, Long & Co., structural steelwork; Frederick Sage & Co., Ltd., for their well-known equipment.

Amongst other buildings in progress in and around Regent Street there is a new block in Beak and Warwick Streets, the general contactors being George Parker & Sons, Ltd.; Dorman, Long & Co., for structural steel; Express Lift Co., for lifts; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., constructional floors; Greenham, Ltd., demolition and excavation; and Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal windows.

Bishopsgate Street is one of the latest of the old City's thorough fares to be improved by the erection of a structure, which will occupy worthily its place as a representative of twentieth century architecture, Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth being the architects, who have the building to their credit; we refer to Hambros Bank, for which Trollope & Colls are the general contractors. The frontage shows a block consisting of basement, ground and five storeys over, one being in the roof, which exhibits a pleasant tone of green-grey Italian tiles. The central portion is treated as an ornamental picture, framed by a plainer treatment in thin red brick varied by stone courses, the bricks rising six courses to the foot. The idea of framing is further strengthened by the plainer work surmounting as well as flanking the highly-ornate centre, which is mainly stone, showing a three storey pilaster treatment of the Composite Order; the basement plinth is in grey granite. The structural steelwork is by Aston Construction Co.; Luxfer Syndicate, for prismatic pavement lights; sanitation by J. R. Venning & Co., Ltd.; with Dent & Hellyer's for certain details. Ratner Safe Co., Ltd., for strong rooms, etc.; Electrical Installations, Ltd., for electric lighting; Express Lift Co., for lifts; Byron & Co., for tiling and terrazzo; John Elbo, cork parquetry. This is an altogether charming building.

GRIFFITHS & JONES, Conway. Builders.

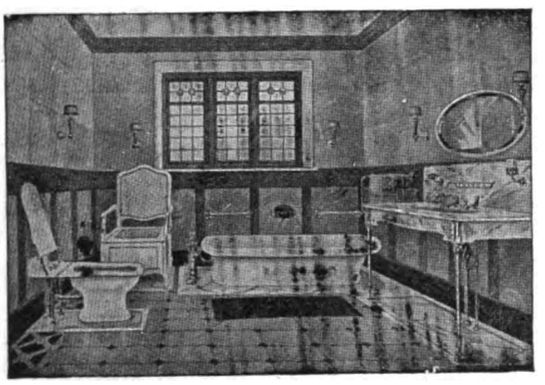
The creditors were called together recently, when a statement was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £16,034. The assets totalled £15,231. There was a net loss on the profit and loss account of £3,209, and the capital account stood at £2,227. It was decided that a statement of affairs should be prepared, and it was resolved that the debtors should execute a deed of assignment. A committee of inspection was also appointed.

The principal creditors are:—Evans, John, & Co., Liverpool, £1,495; Jones, Chas., & Sons, Rhyl, £1,020; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, £130; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, £540; Gregson & Proctor, Ltd., Conway, £190; Tuxford, J. G., Conway, £325; Addison, H., & Co., Wellington, Salop, £605; Owen, John, Gwynant, £139; Hands & Co., Colwyn Bay, £243; Castle Fire Brick Co., Northop, £220.

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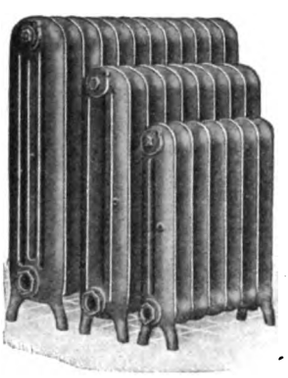
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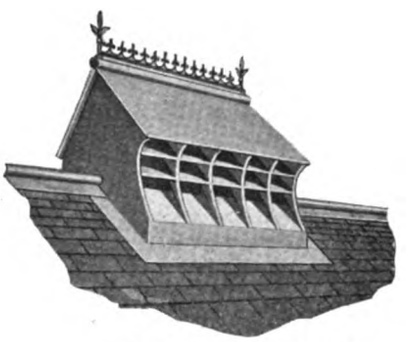
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The Making of a Slum

Mr. George H. Duckworth, C.B., F.S.A., in his paper at the R.I.B.A. described the manner in which slums were made and the nature of a slum. This he described as being a street, court or alley which reflects the social condition of a poor, thriftless and casually employed class. The site of a slum was usually a pocket off a main street or a nest of streets where through traffic had been made impossible by the intervention of canals, railway embankments or other obstacles. The inhabitants might be either the scum of the population or people employed in unpleasant or uncertain occupations. Thus we have gasworks poverty, coster poverty and dock and waterside poverty, workhouse poverty and hereditary poverty.

What usually gives a downward shove to a district was the moving away of better class residents, their place being filled by others, while often there are no natural successors to those who had left.

Actual degeneration is frequently caused by the wholesale destruction of a slum area in the centre, when no convenient opportunity exists for adding to the overcrowding in a neighbouring district, or to the disturbing effect of such exhibitions as those of Earls Court and the White City. Another danger was over-housing.

We should discourage building in closed pockets and build in blocks of four and six rather than in semi-detached houses; give a common frontage in place of front gardens, and maintain it out of the common fund. Special attention should be paid to the construction of chimneys. Through draughts and sunlight should be provided. A parlour should be given in addition to a living-room. Sharp turns on staircases should be avoided and perambulator space provided.

Mr. Duckworth considered that Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that slums should be purchased at a fair valuation and administered by the local councils as being a brilliant solution of the problem, and as tenants left defective houses could be pulled down and replaced.

The Rebuilding of Rome

Signor Mussolini has said that he wishes "to make Rome once more a great metropolis as in the golden age." This is to be effected by restoring to Rome her ancient line of monuments and roads, by bringing ancient treasures to light, while freeing others from encroaching buildings and also by erecting new palaces in a manner not unworthy of the ancient capital of the world. Of late years care has been taken to avoid acts of vandalism, and the erection of gasworks on the site of the Circus Maximus was the work of a former generation. The idea of the present Government is to follow on lines suggested by Quintono Sella, after the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel II, who sought to draw the centre of modern activity from old Rome and give room for expansion. The Station Square forms a centre from which new Rome could radiate, and plans have already been drawn up for better communication between this centre and the older parts of the city.

Portland Stone and Wren

The Bath and Portland stone firms have registered a gain of 30 per cent. in 1925 and declared a dividend of 17½ per cent. which is 2½ per cent. higher than that of the previous year. They have been able to secure the freehold of quarries previously only leased and in other respects fortune has smiled on their efforts. How much of this can be attributed to the fact that Wren employed Portland stone for St. Paul's and the City Churches? After many disastrous trials of other stones in London, during the last 70 years it has become almost an axiom for owners of estates and other authorities to demand the use of Portland stone for external work in London, and there can be little doubt that the relative soundness of Wren's stone buildings first directed attention to the fine quality of Portland stone. We might expect were a Wren memorial in question that the Bath and Portland stone firms would contribute liberally, for has not the example of Wren's choice been a most effective commercial asset to them?

New Companies

BROADLAW QUARRY CO., LTD. (14,027).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh February 27. Capital, £8,000. Objects: To carry on the business of quarry masters, contractors for street and road making, etc. Directors: A. Hardie, Ashgrove, Braehead, Bo'ness; R. W. Marshall, Craigdarroch, Bo'ness; W. S. Garvie, 6 Derby Street, Glasgow; J. L. White, 21 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh; J. A. W. Grant, 4 Thistle Court, Edinburgh. Registered office: 56 South Street, Bo'ness.

THOMPSON & CO. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (212,122).—Private company. Registered March 3. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in glass ware, sheet and plate glass, etc. J. H. Thompson, 110 Stoney Lane, Sparkhill, Birmingham, signs as director. Solicitors: Bailey, Cox & Co., 10A Temple Row, Birmingham. Registered office: 110 Stoney Lane, Birmingham.

DUDLEY PARK GRANITE QUARRIES, LTD. (212,147).—Private company. Registered March 4. Capital, £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of quarry proprietors, stone merchants, cement makers, etc. Directors: E. W. Edmunds, Bro Dawl, Waenfawr, Carnarvonshire; J. W. Martin, 15 Terry Street, Dudley. Solicitors: Freeland & Passey, 71 Temple Row, Birmingham. Registered office: 186 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcs.

C. PARTINGTON & SON, LTD. (212,225).—Private company. Registered March 6. Capital, £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders' and plumbers' merchants, builders, etc. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitor: A. Ross, 15 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Registered office: Partington House, Exchange Street, Blackpool.

F. KINNAIRD & CO., LTD. (212,233).—Private company. Registered March 6. Capital, £6,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors, decorators, etc. Managing Directors: F. Kinnaird, 155 Brixton Road, S.W.9; R. V. Litten, 16 Trebovir Road, S.W.5. Solicitors: Kingsbury & Turner, 369-371, Brixton Road, S.W.9. Registered office: 2A St. Ann's Road, Brixton, S.W.9.

PANELCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (14,044).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh March 6. Capital, £100 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Subscribers: T. J. Paxton, 6 Wilson Street, Craigie, Perth; J. Sharp, 58 South William Street, Perth. The first directors are not named. Registered office: 16 Mill Street, Perth.

JAMES HOLMES & CO. (LANCASTER), LTD. (212,253).—Registered March 8. Capital, £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of stained glass makers carried on by J. Holmes & H. Hopper at Penton Street, Lancaster. Directors: J. Holmes, 6 Lindow Street, Lancaster; H. Hopper, 22 Blades Street, Lancaster; J. T. Alexander, 1 Cromwell Road, Lancaster. Solicitors: Holden & Wilson, Lancaster.

SUSSEX TIMBER CO., LTD. (212,304).—Private company. Registered March 10. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of timber merchants and growers, etc. Directors: J. W. Chamberlayne, Throwley Road, Sutton, Surrey; A. Turner, Holme, Lewes; S. Turner, Holme, Lewes. Secretary: J. W. Chamberlayne. Registered office: 63 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.3.

W. H. KIRKWOOD, LTD. (14,049).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh March 10. Capital, £4,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a builder, joiner and contractor carried on by W. H. Kirkwood. Directors: W. H. Kirkwood, 97 Newton Street, Greenock; A. H. Lang, 83 Newton Street, Greenock; Secretary: Frances C. Wallace. Registered office: 5 South Street, Greenock.

AIREY & WHEELER, LTD. (212,312).—Private company. Registered March 11. Capital, £100. Objects: To acquire any lands and properties, to erect houses, buildings, etc. Directors: J. H. Airey, 6 Warwick Dene, Ealing Common, W.5; W. C. Airey, 27 Waldeck Road, West Ealing, W.13. Solicitors: Oliver Richards & Parker, 1c King Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Registered office: 129 Regent Street, W.1.

HARWOOD, ALLANSON & CO., LTD. (212,341).—Private company. Registered March 11. Capital, £2,500. Objects: To acquire the business of joiners, builders and contractors carried on by T. Nightingale, S. Harwood & H. Allanson at Hindle Street, Darwen. Directors: T. Nightingale, 15 Barley Bank Street, Darwen; S. Harwood, "Iverlea," Tockholes Road, Darwen; H. Allanson, 5A Harwood Street, Darwen; J. Perrings, 135 Sandy Lane, Lower Darwen; M. H. Shaw, 93 Greenbank Terrace, Lower Darwen. Secretary: S. Harwood.

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	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
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Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube—5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast	30/0	40/0	2/6
Concrete in foundations			
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware—4 in.	6 in.	Iron—4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	35/0	50/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced—Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	634/-	813/-	1119/-
,, ,, cement mortar	660/-	839/-	1145/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super—Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super.—Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.—1in.	1½in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube—Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0
			To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs.	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

	⅞in.	1in.	1½in.
At per square			
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/0		

JOINER.

Per square	⅞in.	1¼in.	1in.	1½in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

	1½in.	2in.
Sashes, per foot super.		
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very small	Small.	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼ in. pulley styles, 2 in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

	1¼ in.—2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in.—4 Panel	6 Panel
Doors, per foot super.				
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1 in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2 in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube—Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1½in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1½in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6 1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7 1/9

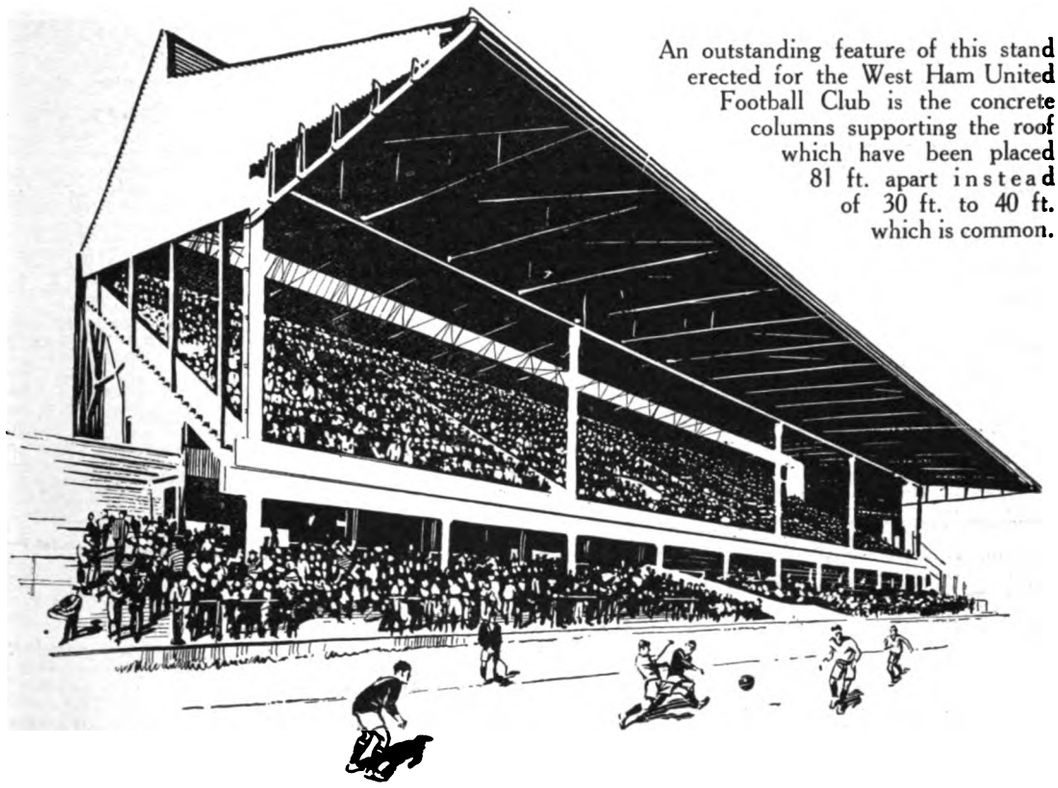
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area—1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9 in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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An outstanding feature of this stand erected for the West Ham United Football Club is the concrete columns supporting the roof which have been placed 81 ft. apart instead of 30 ft. to 40 ft. which is common.

"FERROCRETE" for great strength

Fifteen thousand people crowd on to this new Grand Stand erected for the West Ham Football Club. Reinforced Concrete helps to carry the load—the foundations, external columns, beams, terracing and floor-slabs are of reinforced concrete for which "Ferrocrete" the rapid hardening Portland Cement was used.

Concrete made with "Ferrocrete" develops exceptional strength. At four days it is already as hard as 28 day concrete made with ordinary Portland Cement. Thereafter a continuous growth of strength takes place. In fact, concrete made with "Ferrocrete" will take greater stresses than concrete made with ordinary Portland Cement.

This means that by specifying "Ferrocrete" the architect or engineer can design reinforced concrete structures with much greater freedom.

"FERROCRETE"

The rapid-hardening Portland Cement

THE CEMENT MARKETING CO., LTD., Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Locks and Furniture: Mortice	Casement: Cupboard Stays	Casement: Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/6	64/6	67/6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run						
	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	3/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/1

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sllieves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run	
	2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions .. .. each	11/11	18/4

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Per Square Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼ in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails		110/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails		41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..		60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/-
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7d. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Per Cwt. Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/0
Chimney bars	36/-	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/0

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/9
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

Boards laid on to concrete

The practice of laying boards direct on to concrete to the exclusion of a free circulation of air has made the Dry Rot problem acute in certain cases.

Complete immunity from the Dry Rot fungus can be definitely assured if the fillets embedded in the concrete and the undersides of the boards are treated with Exterior Solignum before being laid.

But it must be Solignum

We offer co-operation in Dry Rot cases. Write to Solignum Depot, 205 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

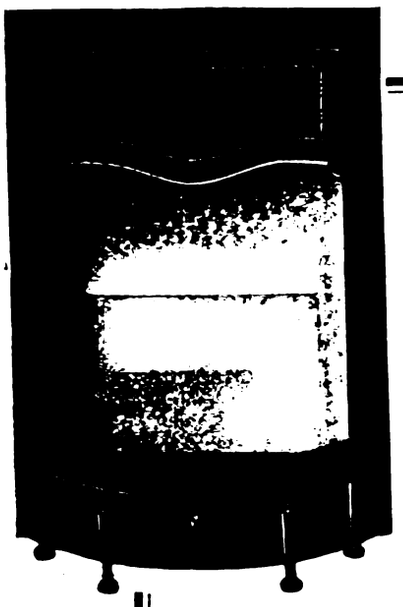
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A very comprehensive display of sanitary appliances and domestic hot water apparatus also awaits your inspection. The value and interest of such an inspection are naturally increased by the fact that new designs are continually being added.

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It is impossible to drink PURE water through leaden pipes, because the purer the water the more it acts on the lead, therefore specify

WALKER'S "IDEAL" WATER PIPE

which conducts water without poisoning it

The "Rolls-Royce" of Water Pipes
yet costs no more per yard than heavy leaden pipes

It is the strongest and safest pipe in existence, as easily bent as lead, yet three times stronger, requires fewer supports, less labour, and costs less in carriage, and handling. It is sent out in rolls like lead.

SUITABLE FOR BOTH HOT AND COLD WATER

The "Ideal" Pipe is fitted throughout the residences of some of the most eminent medical men in England who have done away with their leaden pipes; also fitted throughout New Model Villages and Housing Schemes, &c., &c.

WALTER SCOTT, Chief Lecturer on Plumbing and Water Supply, London Polytechnic, and The Royal Sanitary Institute, says—"THE 'IDEAL HEALTH PIPE' IS THE BEST WATER PIPE MADE."

"The very best pipe for house supply that we have seen."—THE BUILDER.

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"The use of this pipe will appeal to all who wish for perfection."—THE PLUMBER AND DECORATOR.

HIGHEST AWARDS: The British Medical Association; The Royal Sanitary Institute, &c.

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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¾in.	1in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10d.	10½d.	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run Rounded Arris	Rounded Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair .	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Stripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Lawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per lin. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to ½rd of
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous	0/3	moulding	moulding

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass ⅛in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

	Per Yard Super. Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	Once Distemper	Twice Distemper	Stipple
In common colours		0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar		0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..		0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following: If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each—	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—
On Moulded Work. 20 per cent. On Enriched Work. 150 per cent. In Party Colours. 2d. Stippled. 2d.

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

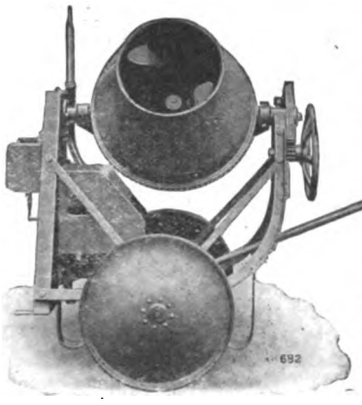
Hanging only	Per Piece Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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ALL BRITISH

FEATHERWEIGHT CONCRETE MIXER

POINTS :

1. Unmixed batch capacity—4 cubic feet.
2. Weighs less than 7 cwts.
3. Will pass through a doorway 2 ft. 9 ins.
4. Has a 1½ h.p. petrol engine.
5. Is guaranteed for 12 months.
6. Can be delivered from stock.



The smallest Ransome Mixer but just as strongly and soundly constructed as the well known WELTERWEIGHT Mixer which has an unmixed batch capacity of 12 cubic feet, and the LIGHTWEIGHT which has an unmixed batch capacity of 7 cubic feet.

We particularly recommend the FEATHERWEIGHT to the small Contractor or Builder who requires a small but thoroughly efficient Mixer at low cost

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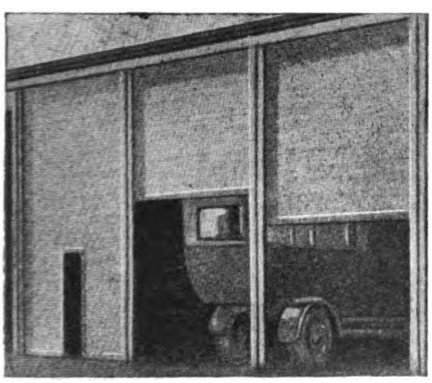
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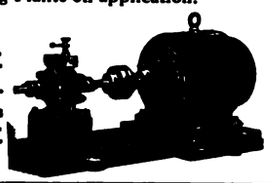
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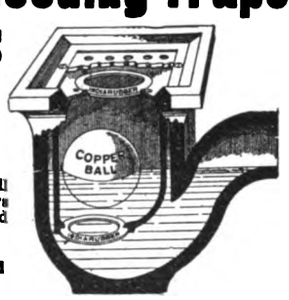
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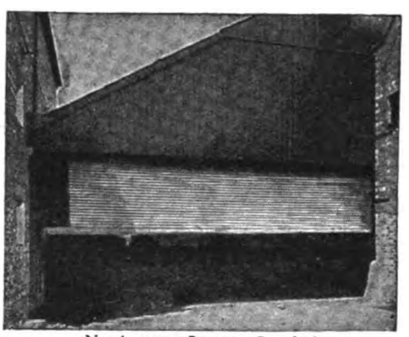
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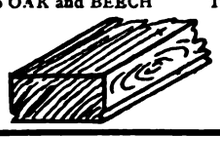
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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATES PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machinist Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/8½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ +12½%	1/0½ +12½%	11½ +12½%	Plumber previous to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½ +12½%	1/1½ +12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919–Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/8	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924 Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924 Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

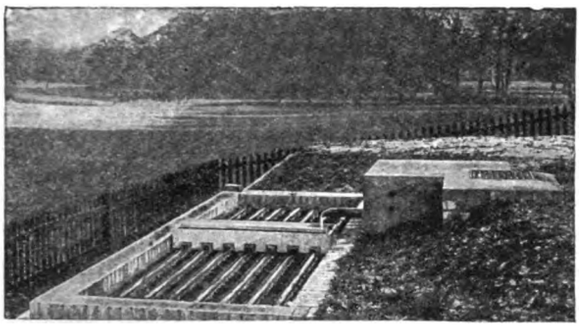
	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2″ ..	2/11	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
B	Ballast	Thames	2″ ½″ 10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9	13/4 each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	430/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	420/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes, pink	110/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings .. Standard list	—20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4″ 6″	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3	Ditto, per cwt.
			1″ 1½″	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	25/0 31/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	25/0 31/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	—60%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—50%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—45%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/4	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/4	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/1	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/5	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6*d.*	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½″ ..	6½*d.*	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9½*d.*	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7½*d.*	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	36/0	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	29/0	Per ton

Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued.*

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man ..	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver ..	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water ..	Tubes, Standard list ..	— 55%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	— 45%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	— 38½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″×3″ ..	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″×2½″ ..	2/6	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″×2″ ..	2/6	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per Yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	46/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	49/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	57/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	50/9	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	50/0	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	17/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/–	Ditto
			¾″ 1½″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 19/0 24/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	19/6	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	12/0	
	Ditto	European	17/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	15/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled ..	3/8	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw ..	3/5	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	78/0	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions ..	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse pink ..	60/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	69/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling ..	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R	Rain water ..	Gutters, O.G. ..	5″ 6″ 2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron ..	Corrugated, galvd. ..	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary ..	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed ..	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron ..	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per lkn.
	Slates	20″×10″, Welsh ..	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″×9″, ditto ..	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″ ..	5/0	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—40%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—32½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	12/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/0	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/3	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine	.. ..	9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers' ..	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing ..	120/–	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″×6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	2/6 to 3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens ..	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine ..	.. ..	5/8	Per gallon
U	Unions	Plumbers'	½″ ¾″ 1″ 1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
V			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/–	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd. ..	2/6	Per foot super
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto ..	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper ..	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M. ..	Sheeting	40/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated ..	4*d.*	Per foot super

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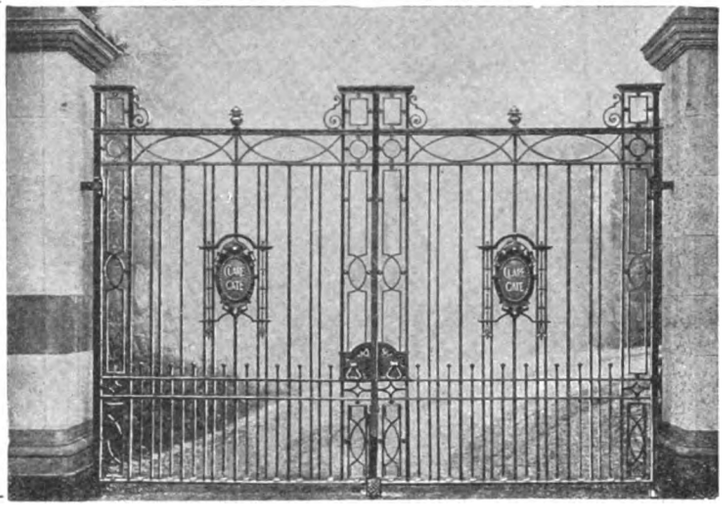
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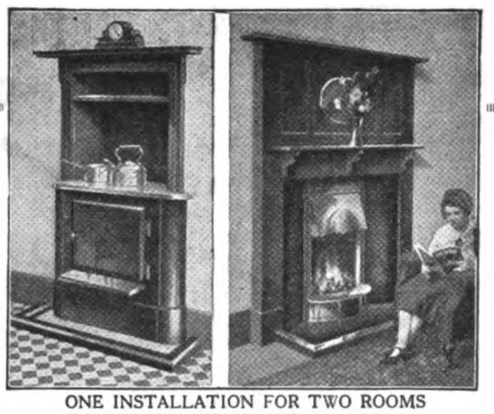
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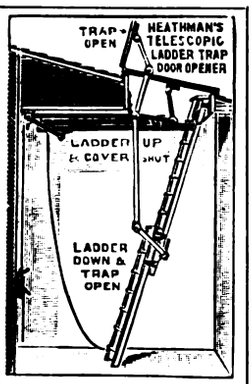
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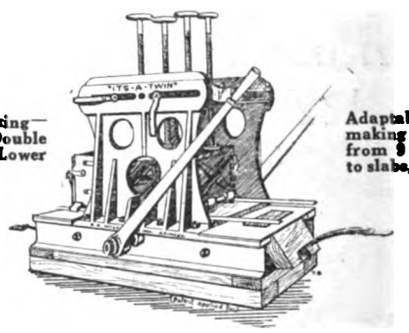
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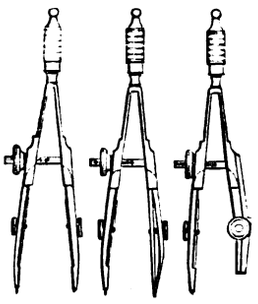
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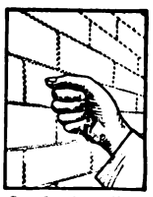
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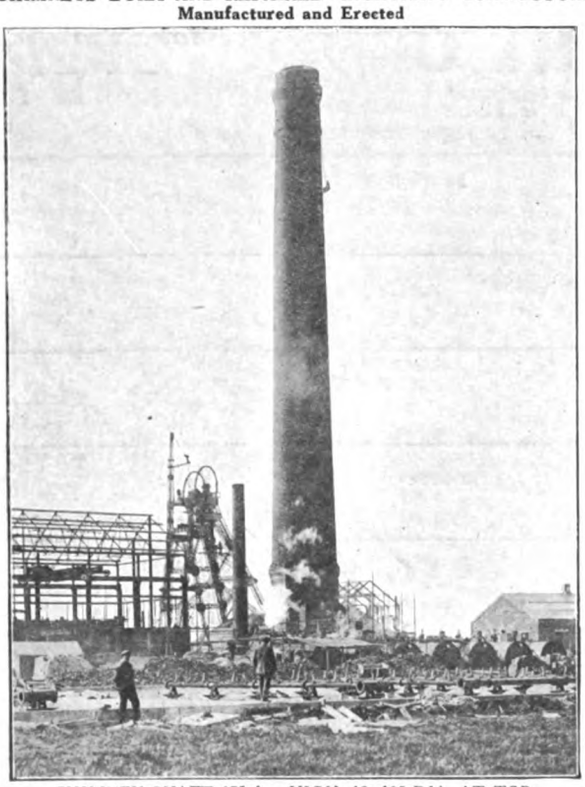
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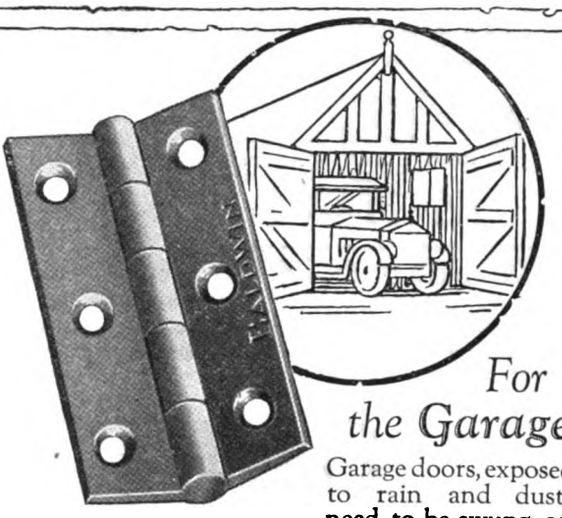
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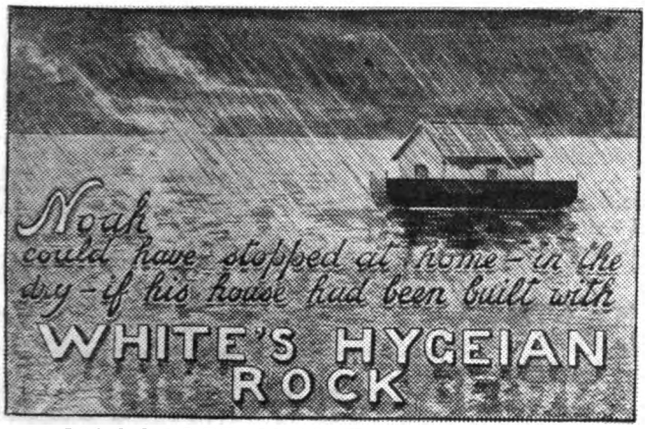
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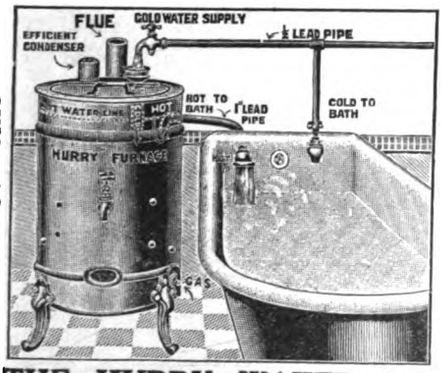
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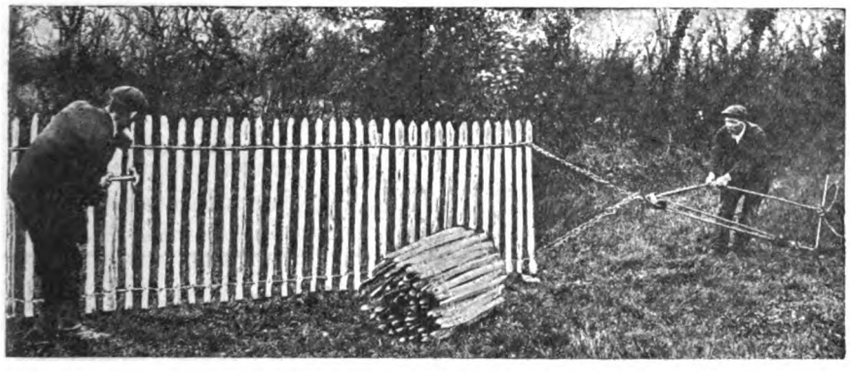
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G R

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS FOR WORKS AND REPAIRS.

TENDERS are required for the term contracts from May 1, 1926, in the South Western Area.

Separate Tenders will be accepted as follow:—

Contract No. 1. Bull Point, Crownhill, North and East Defences, Devonport, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Drakes Island and Breakwater Fort.
" No. 2. West Defences.
" No. 3. Exeter.
" No. 4. Okehampton.
" No. 5. Taunton and Watchet.
" No. 6. Bodmin.
" No. 7. Willsworthy.

Forms of tender, Conditions of Contract and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Royal Engineers Office, Mount Wise, Devonport, by letter addressed to the Commanding Royal Engineer, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. o'clock (except on Saturdays) not later than 27th instant.

Tenders are to be forwarded to the Director of Army Contracts, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than 9th April, 1926.

S. BOYD,
Lieut. Colonel R.E.
Commanding Royal Engineer,
South Western Area.

Royal Engineers' Office,
Devonport.
March, 1926.

BOROUGH OF WIDNES.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL, KINGSWAY, WIDNES.

TENDERS are invited for the whole of the works required in the ERECTION of the above NEW SCHOOL to accommodate 480 scholars in accordance with the DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared by Messrs. F. E. and C. H. Barlow, architects, Ditton Road, Chambers, Widnes.

Copies of Bills of Quantities and general conditions, with form of tender, may be obtained from the Architect's office, on receipt of a deposit of £3 3s. which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for New Central School" to be addressed to me and delivered at the undermentioned office not later than noon on Monday, April 19, 1926.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. S. OPPENHEIM,
Town Clerk,
Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

Education Department,
Town Hall, Widnes.
March 15, 1926.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.
TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

BUILDERS and Contractors willing to TENDER for the erection of
(*a*) 48 Houses in Group 1
(*b*) 76 Houses in Group 2
(*c*) 78 Houses in Group 3, or
(*d*) The whole scheme of 202 Houses
in connection with the Coleridge Road Housing Scheme, either in brick, or ordinary, or special forms of concrete construction, are requested to apply to me on or before Monday, the 22nd instant, when a copy of the Plans and Specifications to be returned with Tenders will be forwarded to them upon the receipt of a deposit of the sum of £2 2s. with the Borough Treasurer, which will be returned after the receipt of a *bona fide* tender or tenders.

C. H. KEMP,
Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Cambridge.
March 15, 1926.

TENDERS

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive Tenders before 11 a.m. on Thursday, April 8, 1926, for the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Armley, Leeds.

Drawings, Specification, and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at H.M. Office of Works, Great George Street, Leeds.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1., on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Thursday, April 8, 1926, for the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Thorpe Bay, near Southend-on-Sea.

Drawings, Specification, and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at Southend Head Post Office, Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Friday, April 9, 1926, for the erection of a new Employment Exchange at Stroud, Glos.

Drawings, Specification, and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at the existing Exchange. Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

HOUSING.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of 20 HOUSES in DENTS ROAD, off London Road, Bedford.

The houses are to be erected in pairs.

Drawings, Specifications, Conditions of Contract, Forms of Tender, etc., can be inspected at my office during the usual office hours on and after the 13th inst., and copies of same can be obtained on deposit of two guineas, returnable on receipt of *bona-fide* tender and return of all documents, etc., supplied, when a decision has been made by the Corporation or tenders received.

Tenders will be binding pending the approval of the Ministry of Health to the Scheme.

Tenders, endorsed "Housing, Dents Road," addressed to the Chairman, Housing Committee, should be delivered at my office not later than 12 noon on Saturday, March 27, 1926.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. GREENSHIELDS,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Borough Surveyor's Office,
Newnham House, Horne Lane,
Bedford.
March 6, 1926.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE above-named Council invite TENDERS for the erection of Twenty-two houses (Sixteen Class A and Six Class B) at Maple Road Site, Whyteleafe, and for the erection of Twelve Houses (Class A) at Westmore Green Site, Tatsfield.

Copies of the Plans, Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained, and Conditions of Contract inspected, upon payment of a deposit of Three Guineas at the Offices of the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Sydney F. Eversahed, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Oxted.

The deposit will be returned provided the Tenderer shall have sent in, and not withdrawn, a *bona-fide* Tender.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Houses" on the forms provided should be delivered at the Council Offices, Oxted, on or before Tuesday, April 6, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices,
Oxted, Surrey.
March 9, 1926.

TENDERS.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE London County Council invites applications from persons and firms for places on the approved lists of persons and firms to be invited to tender for various works in connection with the Council's Educational Institutions.

The following are the lists referred to, viz.:—
(1) New Buildings, etc.
(2) Structural Alterations.
(3) Cleaning and Painting, including Minor Repairs.
(4) Heating.

Applications must be made on the official form which may be obtained on application to the Architect to the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

COCKERMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HOUSING SCHEME (SECTION A).

THE Council are prepared to receive TENDERS from qualified Constructors for
CONTRACT No. 1.
Erection of Twenty-four Dwelling Houses of the Parlour and non-Parlour type on Fitz Road, Cockermouth, together with the necessary drainage and fencing works.

CONTRACT No. 2.
Construction of Roads and Sewers necessary in connection with the development of the above Scheme.

Drawings may be seen and a copy of Form of Tender, General Conditions, Specifications and Schedule of Prices obtained, on and after the 10th day of March, 1926, on application to the undersigned, on deposit of £2 2s., which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona-fide* tender. In the case of the accepted tender such deposit will be returned only upon the execution of the necessary form of contract.

The contractor shall state in his application if he proposes to tender for Contract No. 1 or No. 2, or both.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Housing Contract No. 1" and "Roads and Sewers, No. 2," respectively, must be lodged with Mr. J. W. Drummond, Clerk to the Council, not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1926.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HY. GRAHAM,
Engineer and Surveyor,
U.D.C. Offices, Cockermouth.

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GREAT CULVERDEN ESTATE, Tunbridge Wells. The mansion and about 70 acres of attractive well-timbered parkland for sale in large or small blocks for building.—Apply J. C. POCOCK, Architect, Tuesley, Godalming, or Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

FACTORY SITES for SALE, Acton, on main road, with G.W.R. rail siding, drainage power, etc. Price £1,000 an acre.—Apply LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS, Factory Specialists, 46 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

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APPOINTMENTS.

CITY OF LEEDS.
CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of CLERK OF WORKS (Temporary).

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, stating age and salary required, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, March 29, 1926.

W. T. LANCASHIRE,
City Engineer.

Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN required by the GOVERNMENT of SIERRA LEONE for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, for a temporary tour of nine months' service. Salary, £600 a year. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free passages and quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, aged 30-35, should have had a thorough training in an architect's office and should be thoroughly experienced and qualified Architectural Draughtsmen, able to prepare complete working drawings for large and important buildings from notes and sketches made by the architect. Preference will be given to candidates holding the A.R.I.B.A. Diploma.—Apply at once, by letter, stating age, qualifications and experience, to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting M.14355.

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL AND TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of an Architectural and Town Planning Assistant in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

The salary will be at the rate of £300 per annum, rising by annual increments of £12 10s. to £350 per annum. The increases will be subject to satisfactory service.

The duties will be to give assistance in the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme, Small Housing Scheme, or other work as may be required.

Applications in candidate's own handwriting, stating age, experience, qualifications, etc., and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Monday, March 29, 1926.

Canvassing will disqualify.

N. GREENSHIELDS, A.M.I.C.E.,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office,
Newnham House,
Horne Lane,
Bedford.
March 10, 1926.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS' FOREMEN AND CLERKS OF WORKS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.4.

Experienced Foremen and Clerks of Works can be obtained by applying to the Secretary, Mr. G. H. WHITE, 77 Stanley Road, Bowes Park, N.11.

This Association (many of whose members are ex-Service men) provides against Unemployment and Death of its members, and Pensions for its aged members or their widows.

The Association is affiliated to the National Federations of Clerks of Works and Builders' Foremen's Associations of Great Britain and Ireland, and invites eligible men to join and help to maintain the status and promote the interest of Building Trade Foremen and Clerks of Works

---

Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

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The Salary will be £6 per week, and the probable duration of the appointments will be Two Years.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned not later than March 31, 1926.

PERCY O. PLATTS, A.R.I.B.A.,
County Architect.

County Hall, Wakefield.

AN old-established Firm requires REPRESENTATIVE with good connection for Parquet and Wood block flooring—Applicants must have first class references and clientèle.—"Z.P. 535," c/o DEACONS', Fenchurch Avenue, London.

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ARCHITECT. Representative. Advertiser desires position (inside, outside or both) where lengthy dual experience would be useful. Good prospects more important than high salary.—J. B., Cleveland Hotel, Montague Street, W.C.1.

ARCHITECT'S AND SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT seeks position as representative in London. Well up in surveying, levelling, measuring up, estate development, road plans, etc.; working drawings, details, specifications, etc.—10 Witham Road, Elmers End Road, Anerley, S.E.20.

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TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The Proprietors of "The Architect" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association, Employment Bureau, 3/4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion and the name of this paper.

Demobilised Officers and Men Wanting Situations.

Road Superviser: knowledge of surveying, plan drawing, and levelling; instructor in telegraphy, desires post as Foreman, Superviser, Checker, or in a clerical capacity. 1265.

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Secretarial Post or as Estate Steward or Similar: Ex-Officer, public school and architectural education (A.R.I.B.A.), age 46, desires post as above, outside London. Considerable experience as Secretary-Manager. Highest references. 4569.

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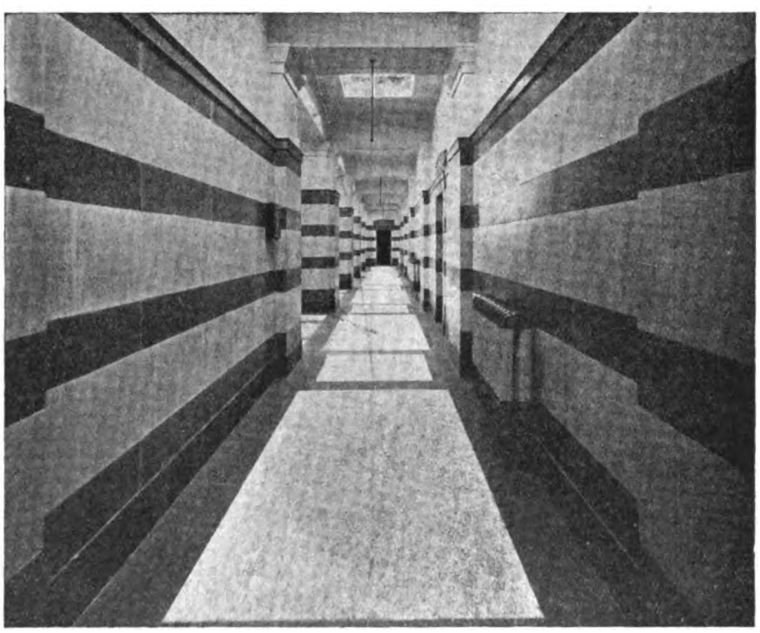
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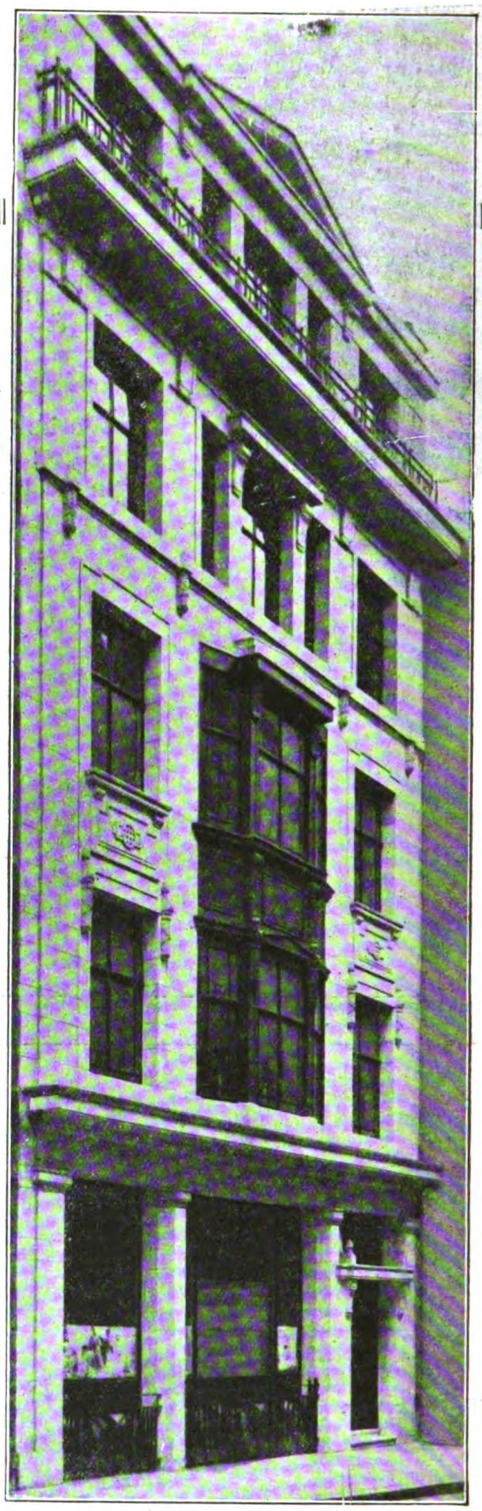
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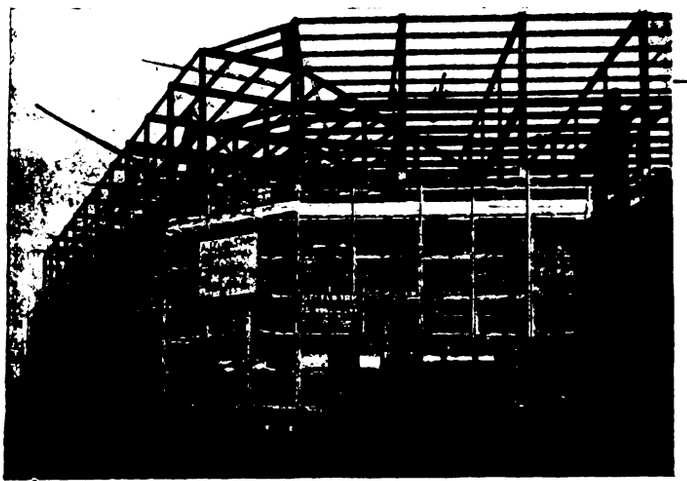
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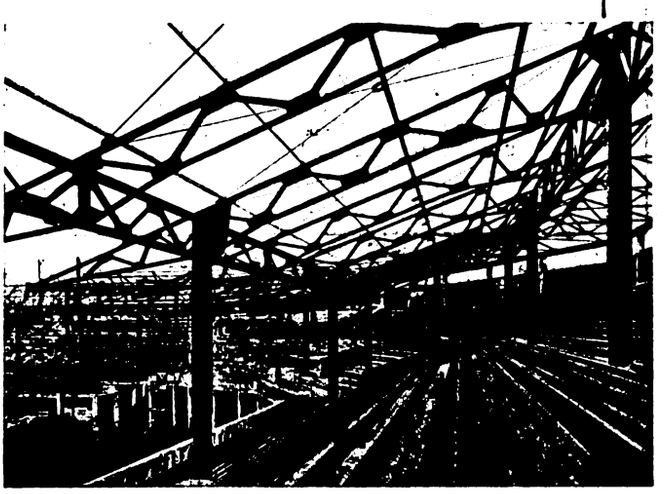
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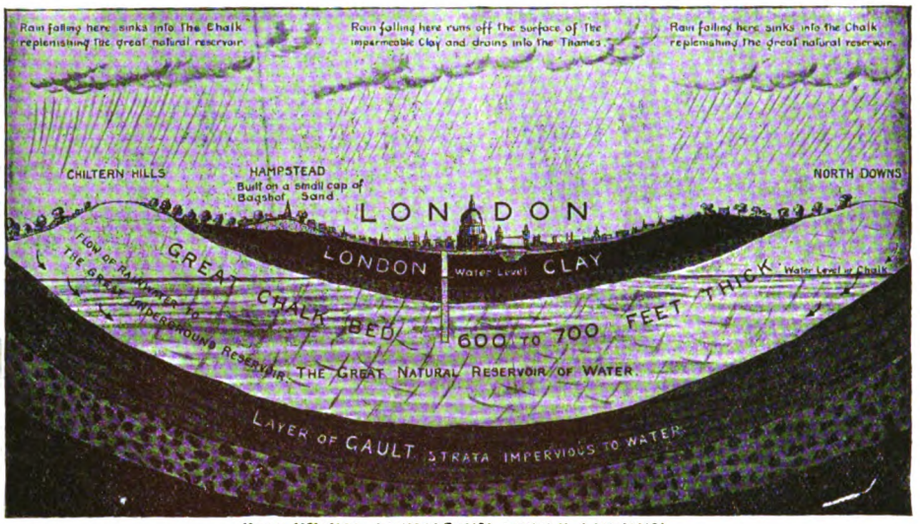
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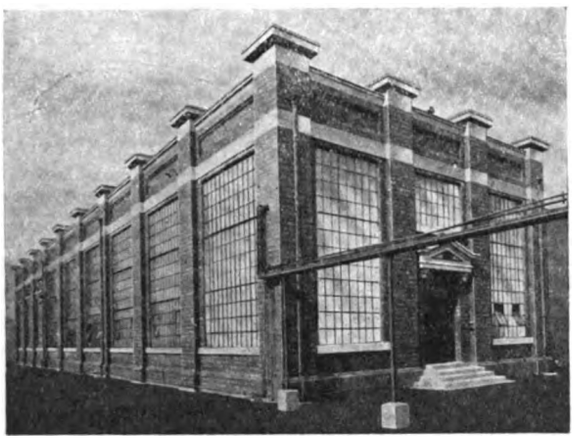
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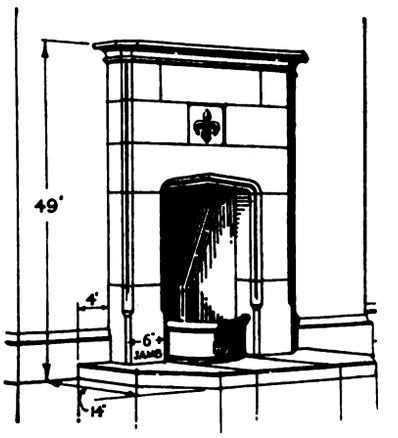
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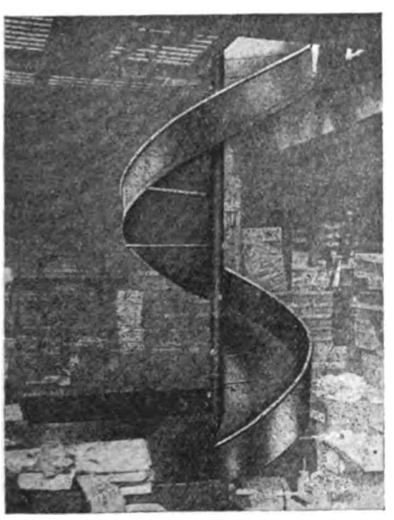
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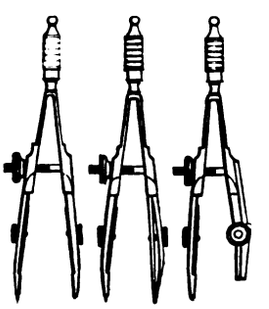
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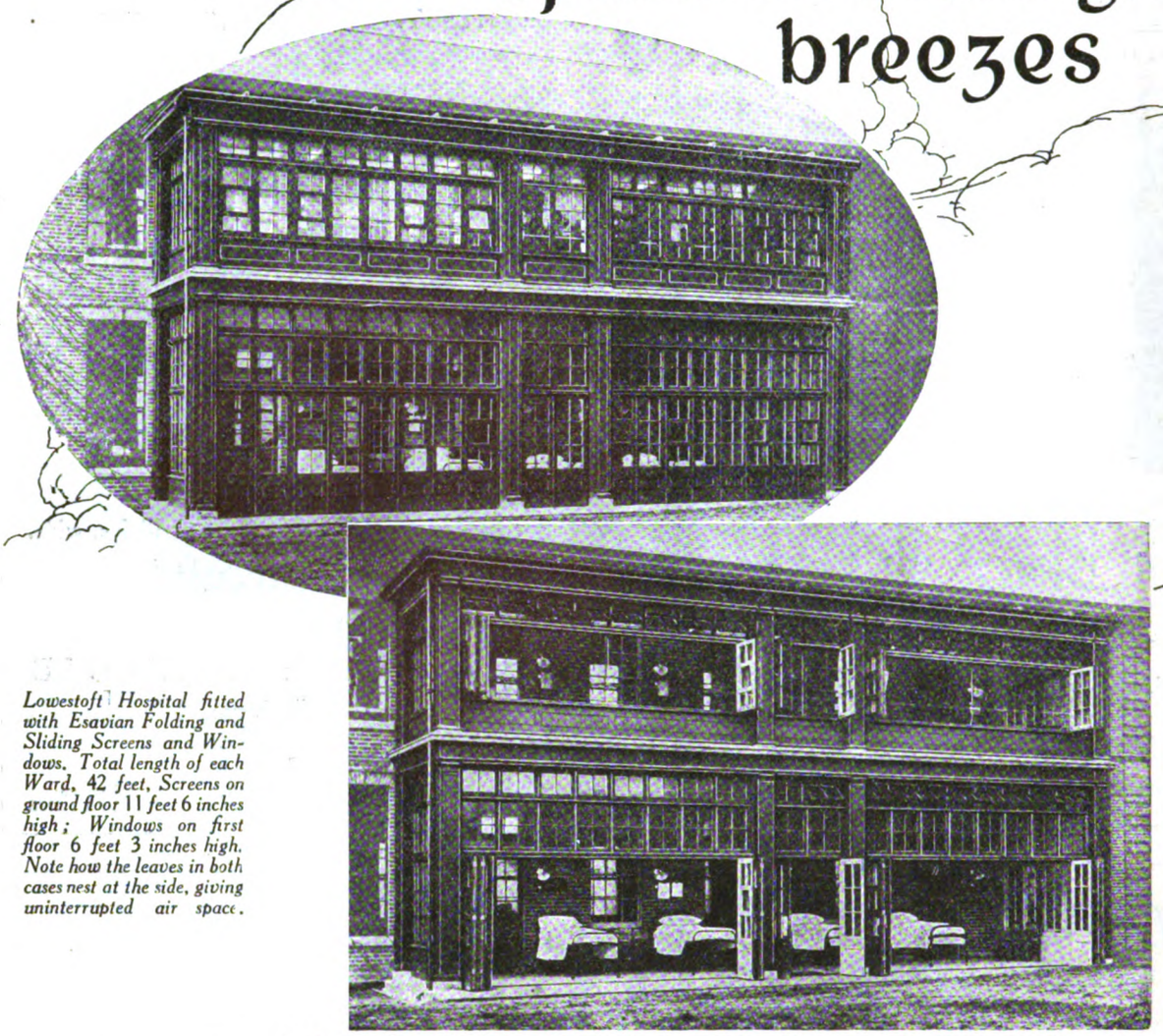
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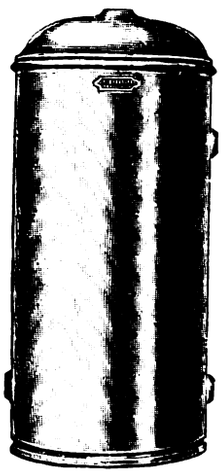
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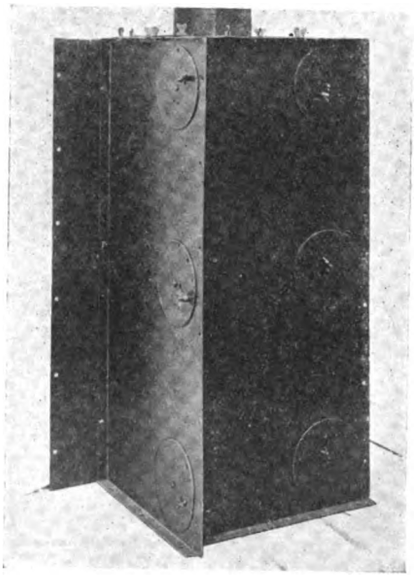
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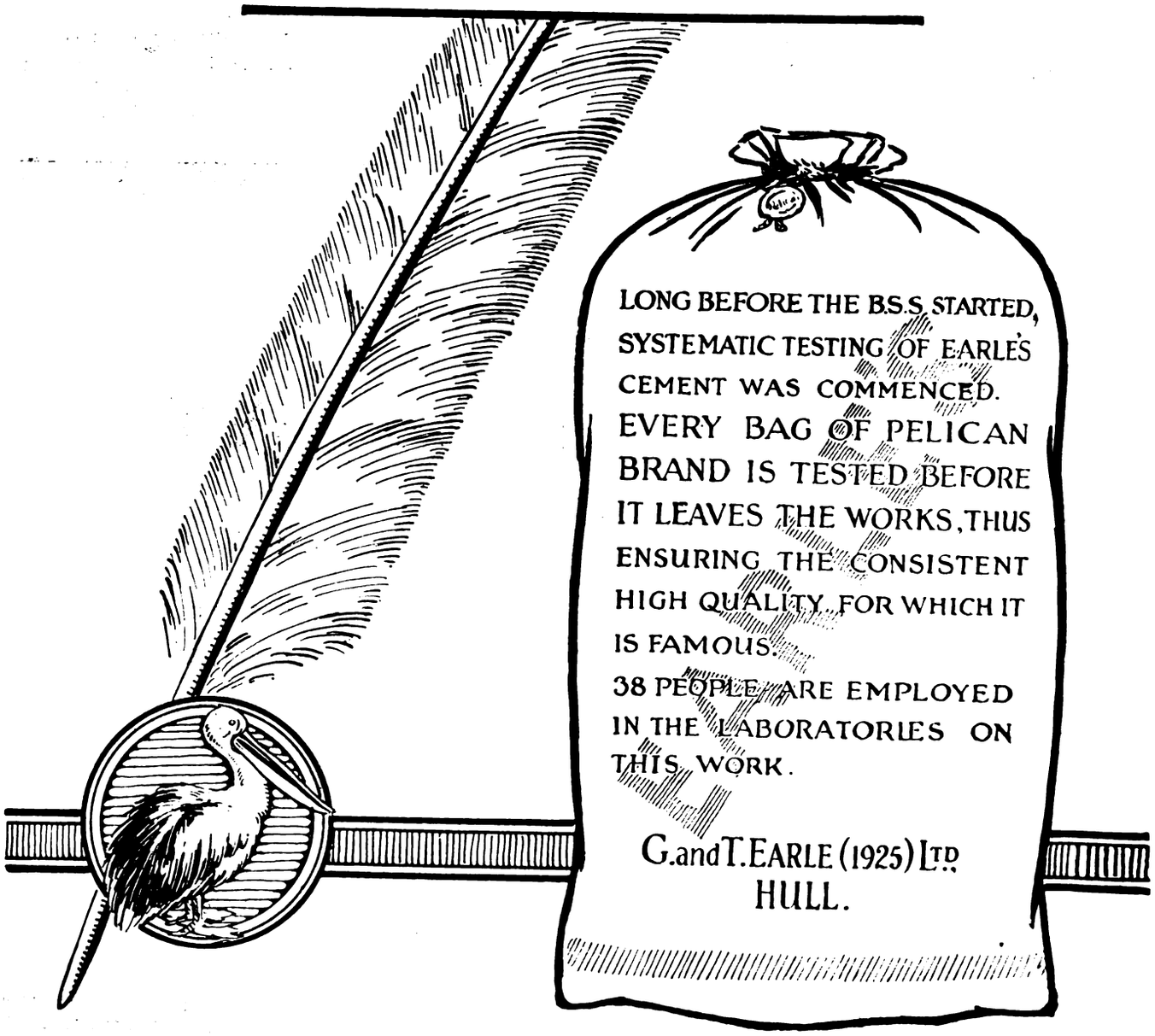
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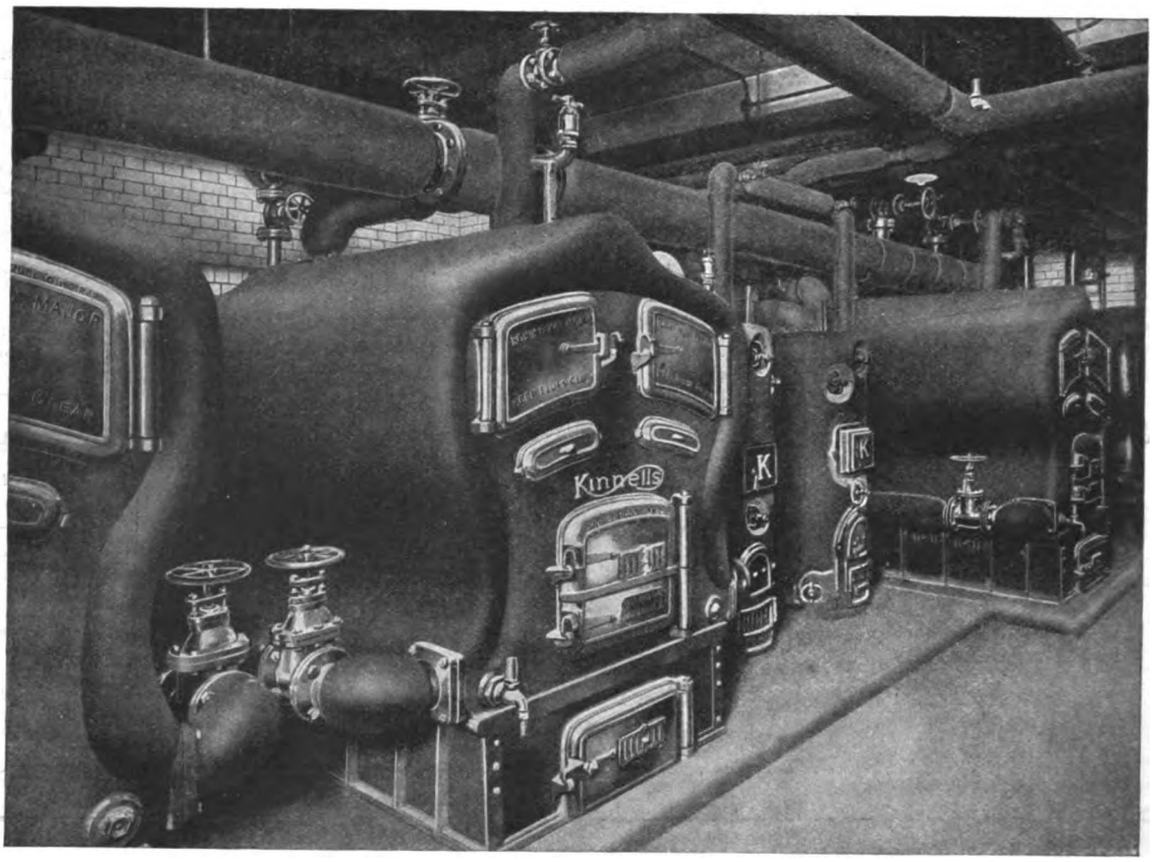
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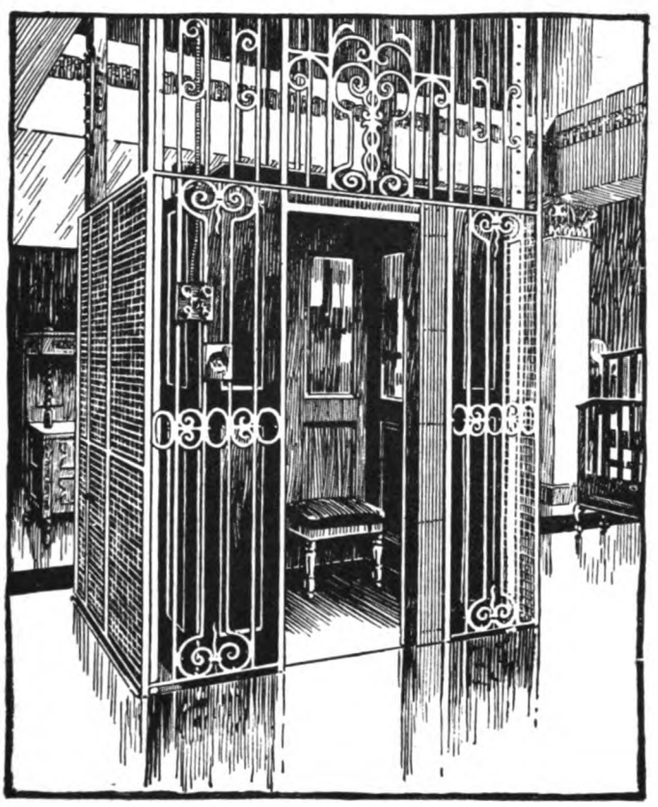
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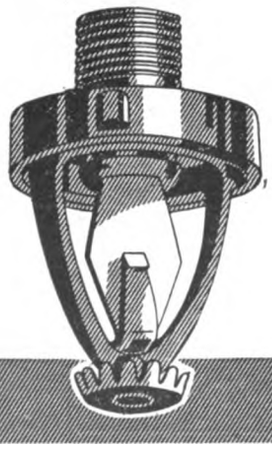
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AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER AND FIRE ALARM

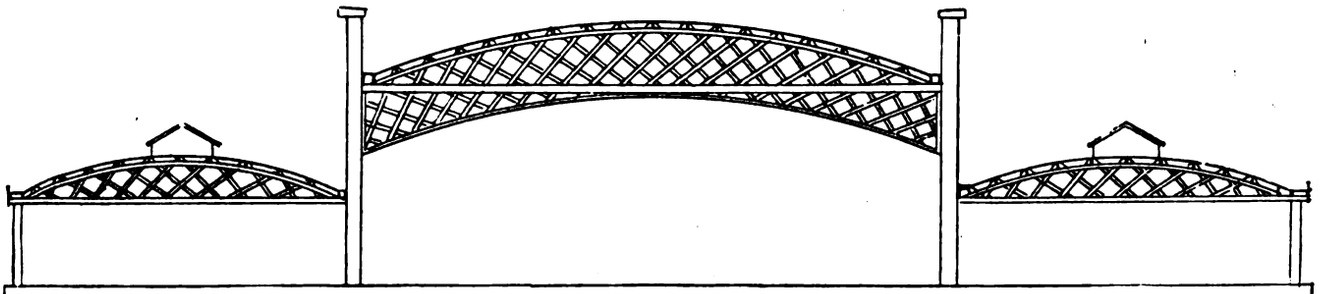
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Makers of Fire-Fighting Devices

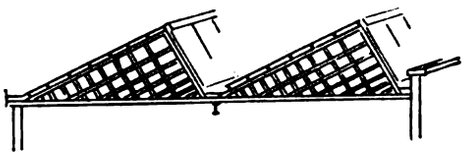
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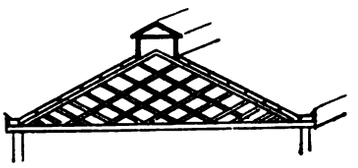
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Estimates and plans for your special purpose will be supplied on application to our Contract Dept.

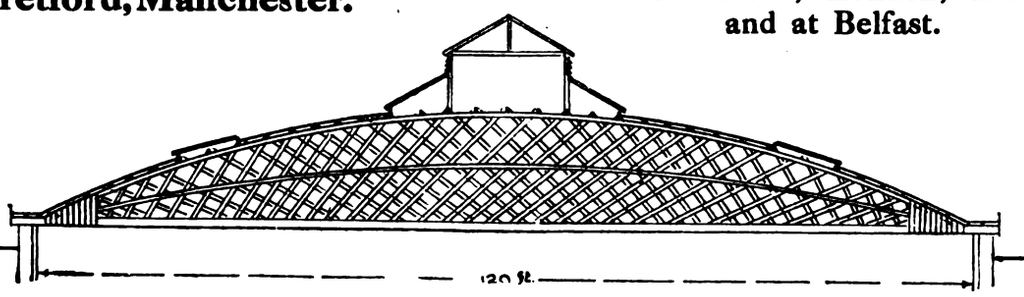
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Vol. CXV.—2988.

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

March 26th, 1926

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SEATON DELAVAL, NORTHUMBERLAND. Sir John Vanbrugh, circa. 1720.

A HOUSE IN AILESBURY ROAD, DUBLIN. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ROUEN. From Pencil Drawings by G. H. Cook.

The Manchester Town Hall Extension

The proposed competition for the extension of the Manchester Town Hall may once more raise the interesting and undetermined question of whether an addition to a building need conform to the style of that building, and, if not, what should govern its type and expression. In past generations no designer ever held himself bound by the precedent set by existing work. Our medieval churches are often filled with Renaissance monuments. The western towers of Tours Cathedral are finished in the style of the earlier French Renaissance, the porch of St. Mary the Virgin at Oxford is a delightful Baroque piece of design, while Inigo Jones added his Corinthian Portico to Old St. Paul's. Although the general mass of the western towers at Westminster Abbey is pleasing, we feel regret and not satisfaction that the designer did not frankly use his own language but gave us instead a poor parody of Gothic.

To-day, now that we have docketed and named every architectural phase, there is a tendency to conform to type, but we think it is frequently carried too far. For one reason it is clearly unreasonable to give the work of one age the similitude of another, especially as all design is the outcome of the requirements of an age, while again—and this seems almost more important—we can only design at our best if we are doing what gives keen enjoyment. We query whether it is really right to restore parts of the Keep of Cardiff Castle by expunging traces of later periods from the Norman work there, and believe we should substitute an endeavour to produce a reasonable harmony for an attempt to create uniformity. If, as Shaw did in a North Country town, we can design an addition to a building of the Gothic Revival with enjoyment in the Gothic spirit, we should be right in doing so; if not, we should adopt another medium which appeals to us.

It is always possible to consider masses and to make them harmonise; it is unnecessary to cast our detail in the same manner, and an attempt to do so will usually result in want of interest.

The buildings which have real vitality are precisely those which impress us with a sense of the designer's sense of enjoyment in his work. The Gothic Revival is dead, having given birth to a fresh and vigorous development in the single field by ecclesiastical architecture. Both Street's Law Courts and the Manchester Town Hall are good examples of the work of a period which is alien to us to-day, but in his cathedral of St. Fin Bar at Cork, Burges, who had the instincts of a medieval master mason, has given us sculpture figures which have all the vitality and power of the work of earlier centuries. Despite much coarse and crude architectural detail Burges's work, when he dealt with sculpture, had a meaning and vividness which is the outcome of the designer's enjoyment in creating.

This, then, seems to be the conclusion: we should consider general harmony rather than uniformity, balance rather than symmetry, and our own language rather than what is to us a foreign one. If we can take enjoyment in forming our work on what has gone before, we are right in doing so, but we may be equally right in departing from it, and shall, in doing so, be adding a page from our own times to the volume of the past.

Materials and Profiteering

Last Friday's debate in the House of Commons arising out of the Labour Bill for controlling the prices of building materials brought out the usual allegations on the subject of "rings" and "combines." Mr. Ramsden pointed out that fat years were often followed by lean ones, and that prices during 1925 had not fluctuated in spite of a record housing output. His soundest points in moving the rejection of the Labour Bill were that the prices of many materials, such as lead, were fixed by the prices of imports, and that the muddle and expense of the Addison régimé should warn us against repeating its methods.

Mr. Herbert Williams stated that we should only socialise those services in which efficiency was proportionate to expenditure.

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This is the gist of the whole question, which is in reality a very simple one. No case could be made against Socialism if it were possible to prove that the general community benefited by them if in fact a saving was effected. Clearly no one would employ labour or make commodities if by so doing they did not produce something which could be sold at a profit, and so everyone, whether employer or employed, must work to produce that profit.

A government can, and often does, carry out undertakings at a loss which is made good by the product of taxation, which again is taxation on the profits or accumulation of past profits of individuals. But if the process is carried too far these profits would disappear, and that disappearance would mean the bankruptcy of the State and with it the breakdown of civilisation.

We then have to accept the conclusion that we are all profiteers in some way or another. Organised labour which protects the less capable and efficient members of a Union by enabling them to obtain a standard rate of wages does so at the expense of those who are more hardworking or efficient whose greater capacity alone enables the standard rate of wages to be maintained. So long as the more efficient workers can be persuaded that they can better their position by bringing pressure on employers this condition of things will obtain, but when they clearly realise that there is a zero at which the employers' profits vanish and employment must cease they will be anxious to stimulate the less hardworking and efficient with their own interests.

Searching enquiries into the prices of building materials have usually dissipated the fiction of excessive profits, while in the small number of cases where such profits have been proved the direct result has usually been increased competition and the lowering of rates.

Prices can only be lowered by the adoption of the best methods of production, the elimination of unnecessary expenses and by the increase of production, and it seems to us to be beyond the wit of man and even that of the most efficient of government departments to arbitrarily fix what is a " fair " or " unfair " margin of profit, while we have had very clear evidence of the cost of increasing the scope of departmental activities and of interfering with the natural effect of the law of supply and demand.

Notes and Comments

Liverpool College Competition

This competition, which Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., assessed, has been decided as follows:—1st premium of £500 to Mr. J. R. Leathart in association with Mr. W. F. Granger and Mr. E. Berry Webber, 2 Adelphi Terrace House, Robert Street, London, W.C.2 ; 2nd premium, £300, to Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 ; 3rd premium to Mr. Maurice E. Webb, 19 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

The whole scheme is to cost £100,000, but a part costing £70,000 will be first proceeded with. The chapel costing £20,000 will be proceeded with at an early date. The College is an important institution accommodating a Junior and Senior School, assembly and dining hall, gymnasium, and other accessories, with a long frontage to the road. The site is a difficult one on account of the great diversity of levels.

The instructions to competitors were exceedingly good, competitors being given every opportunity to arrange their accommodation in the best way they could devise.

We should like to see this precedent followed, as it would eliminate disputes.

The Devon County Architectural Department

The Devon County Architectural Department is being reorganised under a county architect with three divisional architects under him. The present sanctioned cost of the service being £8,000 per annum. The questions relating to official architectural departments are often both complex and difficult. On the one hand in many districts in England important buildings are few and far between, and it seems hard to the local practitioner that he should be deprived of the opportunity of employment on them. On the other hand, given a really good official architect obvious economies may accrue from his employment, while the cause ofarchitecture does not suffer.

We believe the best system where officials are employed would be to pay them a sufficient sum to cover the cost of their own staff and so to prevent the multiplication of smaller appointments, while such a system would prevent the establishment of what may be called vested interests, and would also concentrate responsibility and lead to greater efficiency. But though every architect *qua* architect should have the support of his profession whether he be official or outside, we are sorry to see officialism extended to new fields.

London University

Mr. Abraham Little, M.P., the member for London University, points out in " The Times " that many of the statements made by correspondents are wide of the facts. When Mr. Fisher, in 1920, made the offer of the Bloomsbury site on which it had an option the site was valued at £425,000. The allotment of space between the University authorities and King's College was left in the hands of the Senate, which apportioned two-fifths of the space to King's College, or approximately £180,000. The value of King's College had been estimated by the L.C.C. value at £1,800,000. The trustees of King's College were therefore asked to part with their assets for one-tenth of their value! Three or four years later King's College were offered an additional £370,000, but the offer was strictly conditional on King's College relinquishing its site and was the deciding factor. Mr. Little certainly seems to have given excellent reasons for the refusal to accept the Government's Bloomsbury offer.

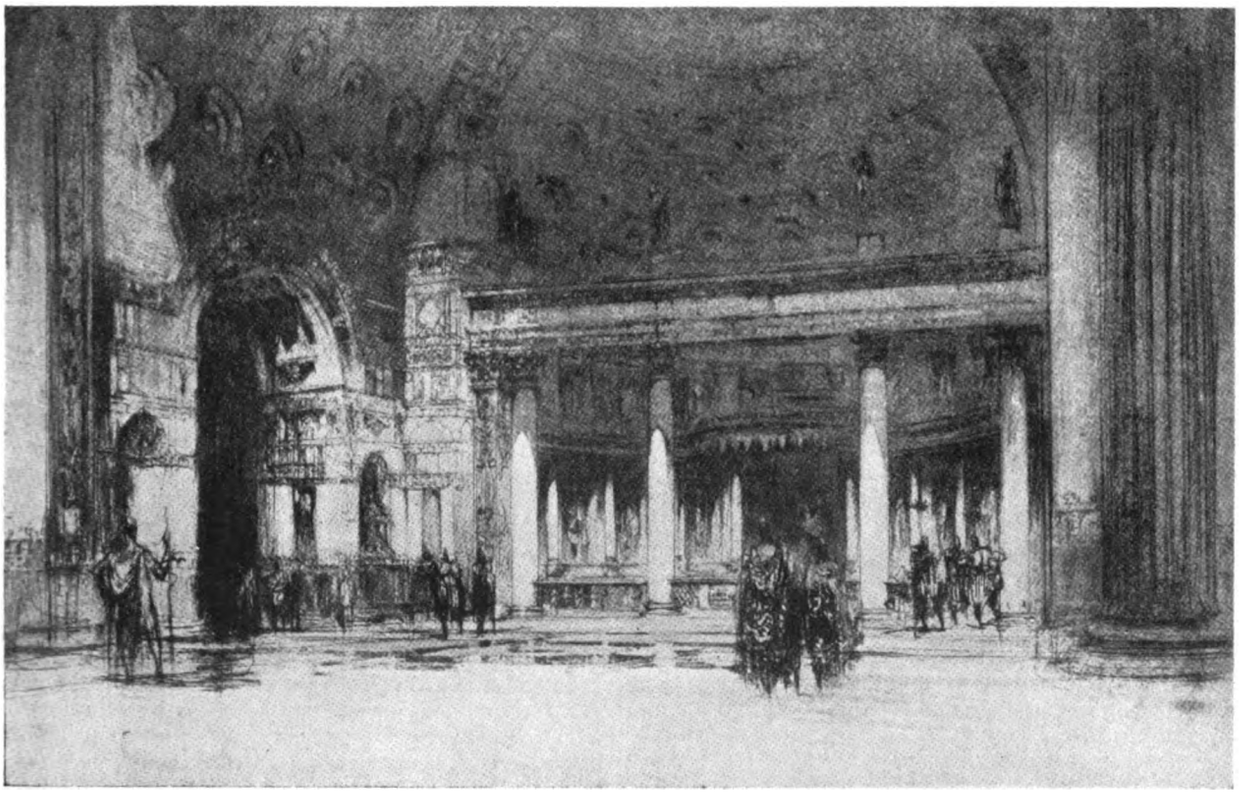
Leeds City Hall

A proposal brought forward by Mr. T. F. Braime, for the utilisation of a site in Guildford Street for a city hall is meeting with much support. The proposals of Mr. Braime are to be submitted to the Corporation Improvement's Committee, and as Senior Vice-President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Braime intends to bring the scheme before that body. It is considered that the whole of the building projected would be rented without delay. Licenced premises exist on the site, and there is a great demand in connection with the motor industry and the provision of accommodation for cars.

Dealing with past projects Mr. Braime points out that the building of exhibition buildings in outlying districts would prove a while elephant. The lesson of Wembley being that a loss might have been replaced by a profit had it been held in a more central position; while the Agricultural Hall at Islington, and Olympia have no permanent revenue such as would accrue to the projected Leeds Hall from its garage.

There is much to be said for the holding of exhibitions in positions where the buildings erected can secure a permanent income apart from the fluctuating one dependent on exhibitions, and very much to be said for the erection of permanent exhibition buildings in lieu of those which have to be demolished.

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BASILICA MAXENTIUS. From the etching by WILLIAM WALCOT.

A Hospital Centre for Birmingham

The Birmingham Hospital Council are considering whether further extensions of the hospital are not inadvisable, and whether future hospital buildings should not be erected in the suburbs instead of adding to a building situated in a congested central area.

Another proposition is that a new general hospital capable of accommodating several hundred cases should be erected on a suburban site, and that the present hospital should be reserved for casualty and urgent cases.

All the Birmingham hospitals have heavy deficits, and the Birmingham General Hospital will be compelled to realise some of its securities, the accumulated deficit being about £13,000. The Board are inclined to adopt a contributory scheme. In Sheffield a system under which all citizens pay 1d. in the pound on their incomes has been inaugurated, and it is suggested that this plan should be followed. The hospitals have had—especially since the War—to struggle under many difficulties and have performed invaluable services, so it is greatly to be hoped that a way out of financial embarrassment may be found as they are more or less in the same difficult position everywhere.

A London Clinic

We learn that the erection of a clinic and nursing home is projected in close proximity to Harley Street. It has been designed by Mr. Biddulph Pinchard, in conjunction with Messrs. William Pite, Son & Fairweather. Its main object is to give patients the advantages afforded by hospitals. The equipment is to include the latest appliances known to medical science, and it is precisely these advantages which have been beyond the reach of patients attended at their own homes or in ordinary nursing homes. There will be facilities for consultation and such services as those of the bacteriologist, the physiologist and the radiologist. Physicians and surgeons will be given every opportunity for meeting and consulting with one another, and there will be resident medical officers. The nursery will be of the highest order obtainable. This new home will be known as the London Muristan, after the Muristan at Jerusalem, a hospital dedicated to St. John the Eleemosynary, which subsequently became the Hospital of the Knights Hospitallers.

The scheme suggested is one which has been often mooted and which should have a great success in London, as it will fill a want which has been long felt and will meet with support from the medical profession.

Control of Underground Water Supplies

Legislation of possibly far-reaching character is foreshadowed as a result of a report on Underground Water which has been adopted by the Advisory Committee on Water appointed by the Ministry of Health. The position with regard to underground water is considered to be unsatisfactory and that, whatever views there are as to the right remedies, the problem is not one that the community can afford to neglect indefinitely. So long as ample supplies of water were readily available at moderate cost the position, if unsatisfactory, might have been allowed to continue; but the ever-increasing demand for water, due, not only to the growth and greater urbanisation of the population, the larger consumption per head, and the higher standards of purity required, make it essential that there should be further protection of public supplies. To this end, it is advocated that measures be taken to protect the availability of adequate supplies of good underground water, to prevent waste and to ensure protection in some cases against other water users. These measures, it is admitted, may affect some interests—principally mining, but there is no saying but that many people, who have sunk or may desire to sink wells or make borings to obtain water for their own use, may find themselves debarred in future. We have in mind the case of factories, hotels and other large undertakings which have their own private well supplies. In the case of mines, the underground water is usually a nuisance and has to be pumped out of the workings to enable work to proceed. It should not, therefore, be found impossible to arrive at a solution of the problem which will be satisfactory to both the mine owners and the community of which they form a small section. In regard to private well owners, the outlook is not so clear, and they would be well advised to examine this report, which can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2d., and watch carefully for the future developments.

We would remind our readers that in view of the Easter holidays the next issue of "The Architect and Building News" will be published on Thursday, April 1.

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Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Local Authorities and Qualified Architects

We have received from the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. a copy of a question asked in the House of Commons on Monday, March 15, together with the Minister's answer. Sir Philip Pilditch asked the question at the request of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as they felt that the subject was one of great importance at the present time.

Sir Philip Pilditch :—To ask the Minister of Health, whether he is aware that in certain localities local authorities have appointed a sanitary inspector or inspector of nuisances to act as architect for their housing scheme, irrespective of whether the official is qualified as an architect, and whether, seeing that it is undesirable that housing work should be entrusted to other than qualified architects, he will notify local authorities that they should appoint only qualified architects to carry out housing schemes ?

Mr. Neville Chamberlain :—As a general rule local authorities are not now required to submit for my approval plans and details of their housing schemes. But, as stated in the Circular which was issued to local authorities in connection with the Housing Act of 1924, I attach importance to the maintenance of a good standard in the planning and lay-out of schemes, and I hope that I can rely on the co-operation of local authorities in doing all within their power to ensure that these features will be creditable to the country and to the local authority.

I take this opportunity of recalling that local authorities were informed in connection with schemes under the Housing Act of 1919 that competent architects should be employed to plan and design the houses to be erected.

South Wales Institute of Architects

Election of Officers

The Annual General Meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects was held at the Institute Rooms, 6 High Street, Cardiff, on the 18th instant, and the following Officers were elected for the year 1926–27 :—

President : Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A. ; Vice-Presidents: Mr. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Treasurer : Mr. Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Auditor : Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Librarian : Mr. R. H. Winder, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Secretary : Mr. Ivor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.

Competition Notes

Blackpool Clock-Tower Award

The prize of 100 guineas offered by the Blackpool Corporation for the best design for a Memorial clock-tower and fountain to Dr. W. H. Cocker, the first mayor of Blackpool, has been awarded to Mr. Lionel B. Budden, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Assistant Professor of Architecture, Liverpool University School of Architecture. The assessor in the competition was Mr. E. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

The second award of 50 guineas has been given to Mr. J. Lindsay Grant, A.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with Mr. Edward Adams, A.R.I.B.A., School of Architecture, Municipal School of Art, Manchester ; and the third prize of 25 guineas to Mr. Jack A. Coia, A.R.I.B.A., Longridge Road, Earl's Court, London.

R.I.B.A. Problem in Design

The attention of students who intend to submit drawings in answer to Problem in Design No. XC, " A Concert Hall," is drawn to the fact that they may, if they so desire, submit by October 30, 1926, a sketch design for this subject for preliminary criticism.

Downham Market Housing Scheme

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

Council Offices and Fire Station, Purley

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects has nominated Mr. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., as Assessor in this competition.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted : Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva ; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales ; Australian War Memorial, Canberra (March 31, 1926) ; Topsham Public Hall (April 1, 1926) ; Third Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June, 1926).

The City Churches

The Corporation of the City of London has delivered a lengthy statement of their objections to the Union of Benefices and Disposal of Churches (Metropolis) Bill, and this will be considered by the Ecclesiastical Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The important point of the City protest is that the measure is *ultra vires*, inasmuch as the churches within the purview of the proposed measure have been built and maintained by the ratepayers of the several parishes in which they are situate, either by voluntary contributions or by means of Church rates, which are, in some instances, still being levied upon the inhabitants, irrespective of religion or attendance at service. The churches are not property in the disposition of the Church of England or the Bishop ; and such rights as exist in the churches cannot be abrogated without traversing a fundamental principle of English law. The Corporation considers that it is contrary to the principles of equity and justice that objections to a scheme " should be submitted to the same body (the Metropolitan Benefices Board) that has been concerned in its initiation and has advised the Bishop . . . on the very same proposals upon which it is called to adjudicate as a tribunal of appeal." This Board, as is well-known, is heavily weighted on the ecclesiastical side, and may be calculated to lean to the Bishop's desires, which are also well known. Moreover, any Commission appointed under the new measure, if it reports adversely to a proposed scheme, can at the Bishop's instance be replaced by another Commission, or by a series of Commissions, until one is obtained that is favourable to his proposals. The City statement also considers in detail the various arguments put forward for the destruction of the City churches, and contends that religious observance should not be confined to Sundays, and that the City churches are, on the whole fulfilling a distinct need by offering opportunity for week-day services which are well attended, and by giving facilities for quiet meditation and prayer to many hundreds of the half million day population of the City. Nor does the Corporation accept the contention that the need of further churches in the suburbs of London has been established and point out that many suburban churches are but sparsely attended on Sundays, and in that respect are comparable with some of the City churches. From the architectural point of view, there is no need to repeat opinions that have already been put forward for many years past ; and, as the Bishop has never admired any City church but St. Bartholomew the Great, it is useless to reiterate here the claims of City churches built in a period with which, ecclesiastically, the Bishop is so much out of sympathy.

Publications Received

" Roman Architecture," by G. G. Riviora (Oxford University Press, £5 5s. net).

" British Standard Specification for Genuine White Lead Oil Paste for Paints " (British Engineering Standards Association, March, 1926, 1s. net).

" British Standard Specification for Genuine Dry White Lead for Paints " (British Engineering Standards Association, March, 1926, 1s. net).

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SIR JOHN VANBRUGH (1664-1726)
From the Painting attributed to J. Closperman (National Portrait Gallery).

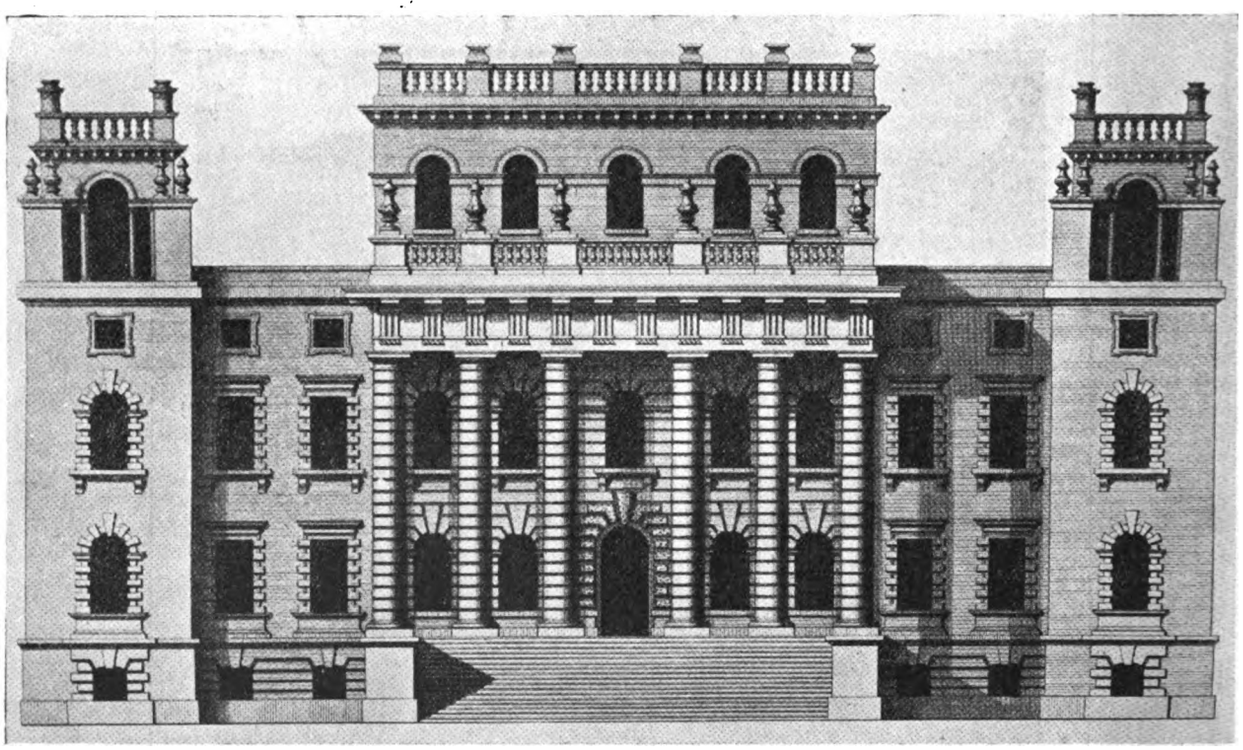
Sir John Vanbrugh: A Critical Note

By A. Trystan Edwards, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.

This week we celebrate the bicentenary of Sir John Vanbrugh. Born in 1664, he lived 62 years. Although he displayed some interest in architecture during his boyhood, it was not until the age of 40 that he began the practice of this art. The only parallel to this development of exceptional architectural talent in middle life is to be found in the example of Sir Christopher Wren, who started to build at the age of 40, having already attained eminence as a scientist. Both these architects have commonly been called "amateurs." And yet, on the face of it, such a description is a little ridiculous. Entering his profession with a maturity of mind which enabled him to grasp in a few months technicalities of building which untutored youth takes years to apprehend, and having already absorbed through his acquaintance with the general culture of his age a very clear idea of the formal significance of architecture, each of these famous men was able to plunge into architectural practice armed with a remarkable intellectual competence. An extraordinary vigour is what distinguishes their work, and it is a legitimate supposition that this attribute is not due to their lack of preliminary training, but to the *maturity* of outlook which they had acquired before they began to build. If these great architects were amateurs, let us all be amateurs. In point of fact, it may well be argued that as a general training of the mind is one of the chief, if not the very chief, prerequisite for the distinguished practice of architecture, the real amateurs are all these others, the clever draughtsmen and industrious students of building construction who on being torn from school are put to design without having acquired a philosophic basis for their art, and who in spite of this intellectual deficiency are soon busily engaged in providing plans for actual buildings. The careers of Wren and Vanbrugh may be commended to the special attention of architectural educationalists. Some very bold reformers may even suggest that it might be worth while for the Royal Institute of British Architects to reconsider its method of obtaining recruits to the profession, and in addition to the class of entrants who are required to pass a stiff technical examination it might admit occasional newcomers, preferably of middle age, who have already distinguished themselves either in science, the drama, or in some other activity not directly connected with architecture!

The plays of Sir John Vanbrugh, "The Relapse" or "Virtue in Danger," brought out in Drury Lane with great success in 1697, "The Provoked Wife," "Confederacy," and others, had already brought him considerable

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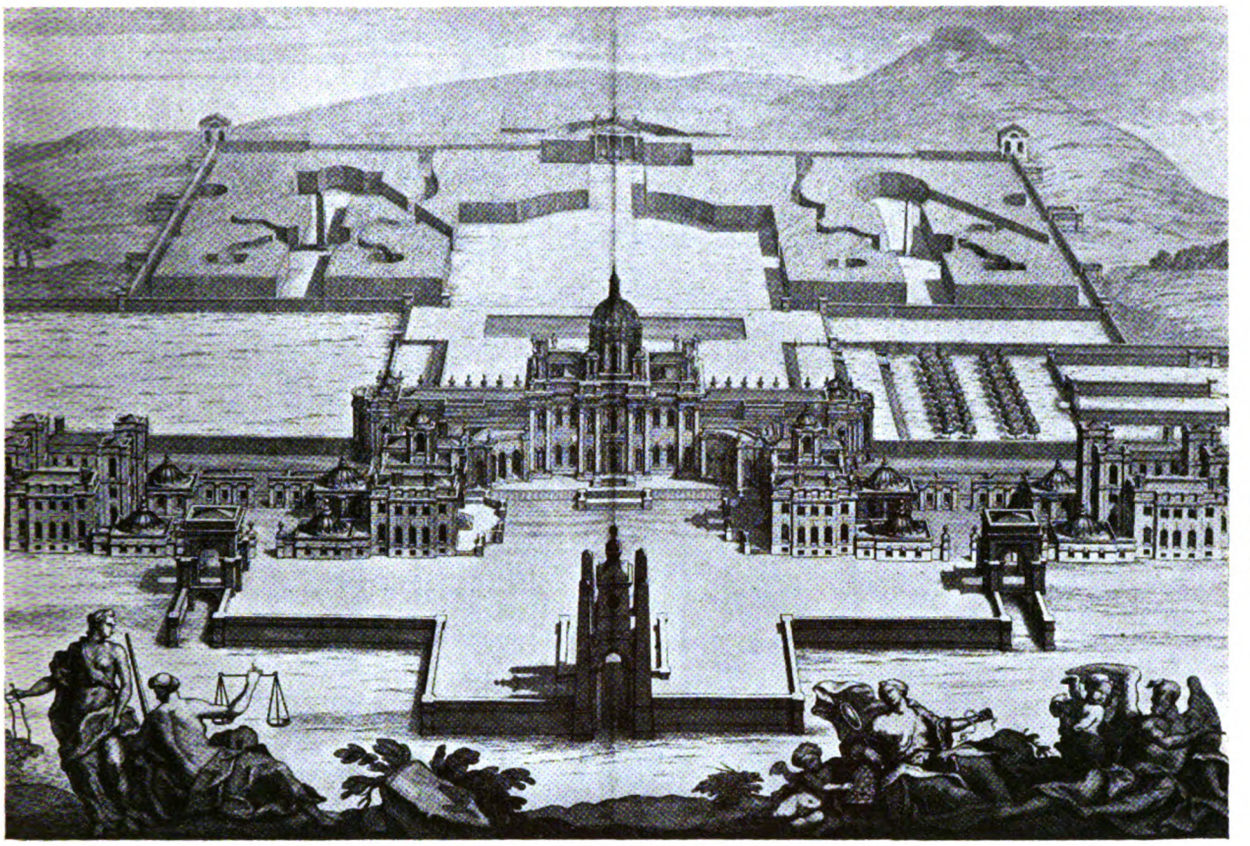
EASTBURY, DORSETSHIRE. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

renown, when at the age of 38 he was commissioned to design Castle Howard in Yorkshire for the Earl of Carlisle. This was his first architectural work. A critic might say of it that as a private residence it was too grandiose, that it had too many of the qualities proper to a public building. This is a fault which many designers of later date have also committed, and with less excuse, for while Vanbrugh was designing a country palace with no architectural neighbours, these others have committed the solecism of ignoring civic standards within the city itself. But granted that Vanbrugh offended against propriety by endowing his private palaces with such grandeur that no further means could be left to celebrate the dignity of still more important edifices, we are not on this account entitled to call him an amateur, for even in this earliest work, Castle Howard, he shows himself to be in very truth a consummate master, not only of the art of composition, but of the Classic style itself. Who else has used this great instrument with such vigour and delight, with such a sure understanding of its capacity to express elemental architectural concepts with a high sophistication which yet actually enhances their apparent vitality? After Vanbrugh let no one say the Classic style is tame. But critics may object that the dramatic quality, the strength and impressiveness of Vanbrugh's designs, are due to the wonderful skill with which he arranged the masses of his great buildings. This skill in composition must, of course, be acknowledged, and I shall presently attempt to analyse it, but let us also be fair to the Classic style itself. To judge the extent to which the characteristic effects of Vanbrugh's compositions is due to their style I may invite the reader in imagination to strip from these noble groups of buildings all the familiar emblems of Classicism, pediments, columns, cornices and so on, and then substitute for these any other features he please. Let him then consider whether the grandeur and the vigour of these designs have been enhanced by the process. Such a method of comparison between a completed design and one uncompleted which might, however, have been satisfactorily completed in another manner, might seem at first sight a very unjust one, yet it will serve a useful purpose if it shows what is in fact the truth, namely, that Vanbrugh, for all his supposed theatricality and love of bombast, never used columns or pediment except in such parts of his design as would permit these features to have the maximum pictorial effect.

At the entrance front at Blenheim, at the garden front of Castle Howard, above the portico at Seaton Delaval, and at Duncombe Park, the pediment performed its legitimate æsthetic function of forming a central focus to a long façade; and, it may be added, is quite the most unobtrusive and restrained of all the architectural elements which might be used for this purpose, for it has the quality of enclosing in a symbolic embrace a wide expanse of wallage. Free standing columns on a large scale are nearly always used by Vanbrugh to mark the main entrance of a great building, and they provide a very successful method of giving to the most important part of a building its proper architectural status. The Classic order is also used in its proper manner to increase the scale of certain parts of a building without thereby doing violence to the fenestration. It is noteworthy that Vanbrugh keeps his windows reasonably small, so that the human scale of his buildings is never sacrificed. He has been severely criticised for various architectural subterfuges, such as making a reception room on one side of a courtyard exactly balance the kitchen or servant's quarters on the other, and some of our modern designers presume to belittle him on this account It must be pointed out, however, that Vanbrugh's love of great scale never led him to be guilty of the common modern practice of combining two or more windows to look like one great aperture. Innumerable buildings for modern shops and offices indulge in this pretence and would have us believe that what are really windows of ordinary dimensions belonging to two or more stories with floors between indeed appertain to one big chamber. This is a species of deceit which Vanbrugh would never have countenanced. The peculiar thing is that the tendency to group windows into these unreal and misleading units is due to the wish of designers to give their buildings a large scale, and yet many of these ambitious artists have in a spirit of unintelligent reaction from the Classic style wilfully deprived themselves of the use of an architectural device, namely, the Order which would enable them to achieve the scale they desire without playing strange tricks with the fenestration.

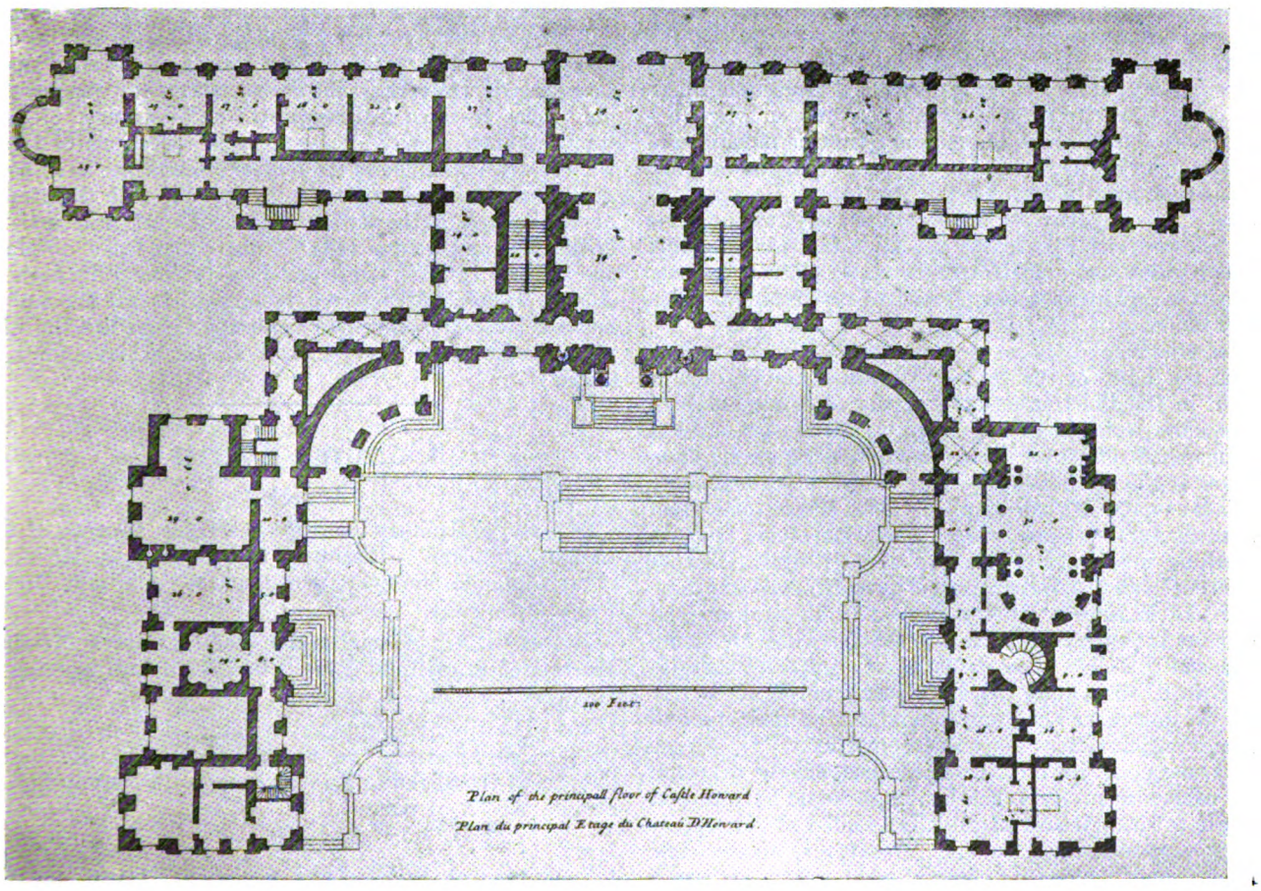
In his plans and elevations alike Vanbrugh aimed at the maximum of variety which was consonant with order and symmetry. Let us take the order and symmetry first. The main characteristic of a Vanbrugh façade is a strong central feature flanked by subordinate features symmetrically placed on either side. A very simple example is shown in the elevation of Kingsweston. Even here, however, the architect has contrived to combine within a comparatively

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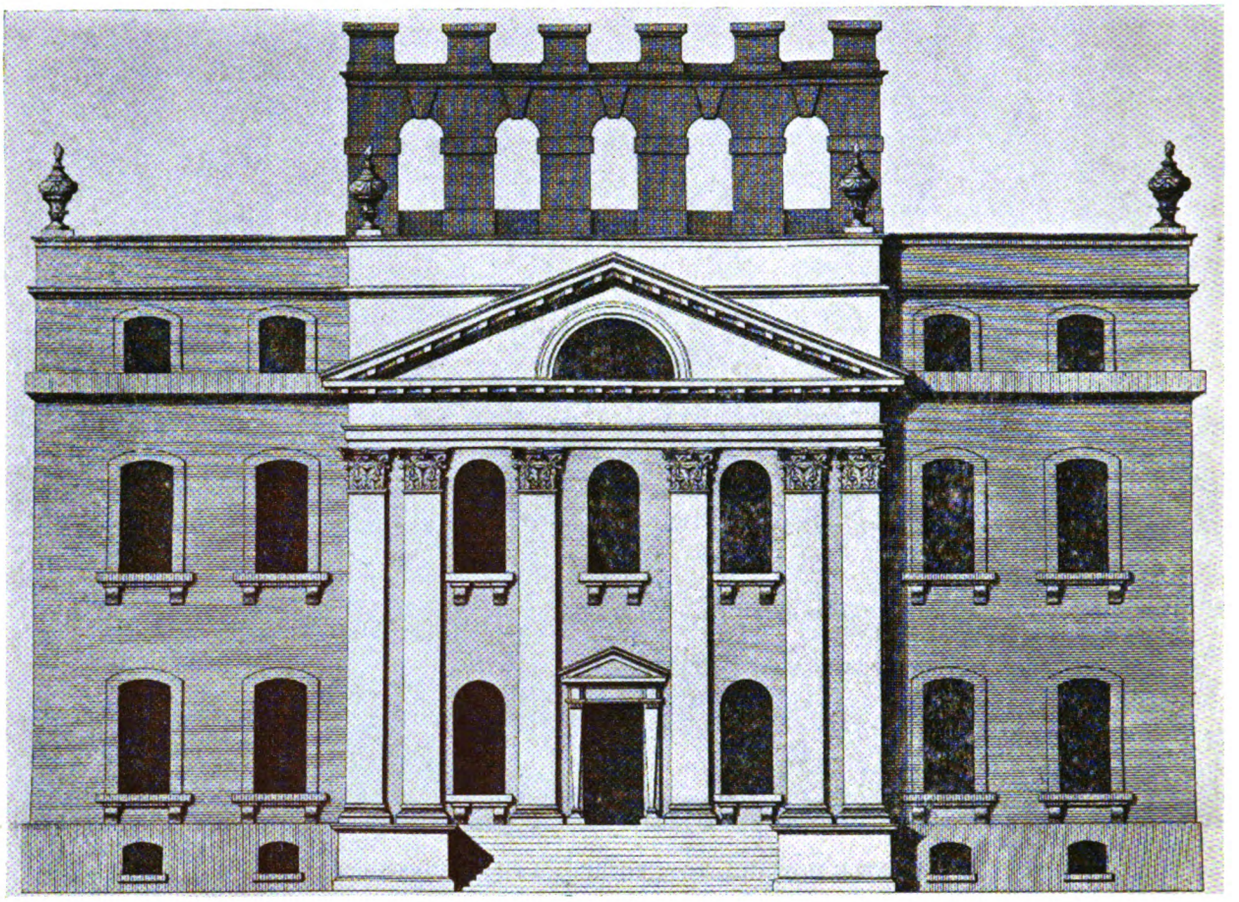
CASTLE HOWARD, YORKSHIRE. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

small compass, several features of interest. The different types of window are well contrasted and the chimneys have been grouped together to form a monumental central feature above the pediment. The question of chimneys is an important one, for Vanbrugh's style is clearly reflected in his manner of dealing with these features. To put the point succinctly one may say that Vanbrugh stood no nonsense from chimneys. They are to him strictly subordinate features, which must on no account be allowed to proclaim themselves unless they can be made part and



CASTLE HOWARD: THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

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KINGSWESTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

parcel of the main architectural conception. The Kingsweston façade is a splendid example of a Vanbrugh group of chimneys, for on this occasion he has not been content, as elsewhere, to place his flues at the corners of his roof balustrades where they appear like inconspicuous urns or other terminal ornaments, but has allowed them to come into the open, given them as it were a run for their money, but has nevertheless captured them and confined them in a sedate and comely architectural pattern. The reason why Vanbrugh was able to treat his chimneys in this monumental manner was that he invariably employed roofs of very low pitch which were hidden by the parapets. He appeared to have no sympathy with the rural style of architecture and believed with Sir Christopher Wren that the only kind of roof which had sufficient dignity to take a prominent place in an architectural composition of any great pretension was a dome.

The tripartite division of a symmetrical façade which forms the basis of the typical Vanbrugh composition is shown in the illustration of Eastbury, a noble house in Dorsetshire which is distinguished by an almost faultless arrangements of parts. What is so remarkable in these designs is that although one may search in vain for any original element in their detail the total effect is one of an extraordinary freshness and vigour. Moreover, there is something unmistakably English about them. Neither the French not the Italians could have achieved anything quite like Eastbury. In the case of Castle Howard and Blenheim both the central feature and the wings are elaborated, but in such a manner that their right relationship is maintained, the lateral members being never allowed to grow so important that they dominate the main part of the building containing the entrance portico.

The enormous size of his compositions and the degree of their coherence suggests that Vanbrugh would have proved himself a town-planner of no mean skill had the opportunity presented itself to him. What magnificent civic centres he could have designed, what grand "places" surrounded by noble buildings could he not have made if his countrymen had but realised his genius and employed him to dignify and to adorn some of the principal cities of England! Yet during his lifetime he was the subject of ridicule and vituperation. As Mr. Christian Barman says in his fascinating study of Sir John Vanbrugh published by Sir Ernest Benn in his Masters of Architecture series, "That the most persistently disagreeable figure in our literature should expend choicest arrows of his irony upon the renegade was perhaps inevitable, but Swift's was not the only voice to raise in disapproval and—strange, preposterous though it may seem—the acid reflections of those writers who continued in the service of literature have been marked and minted in the course of years with the stamp of undisputed authority as pieces of authentic artistic criticism," and he proceeds to quote the Duke of Manchester who in his "Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne," written 80 years ago, remarks that "if the public had not laughed so much at Vanbrugh's comedies the wits would probably not have sneered at his achievements in stone."

Coming Events

March

26.—Royal Sanitary Institute: "Some Aspects of the Housing Problem." Discussion to be opened by Mr. C. A. Clews, Borough Surveyor, Derby, at the Guildhall, Derby. 7 p.m.

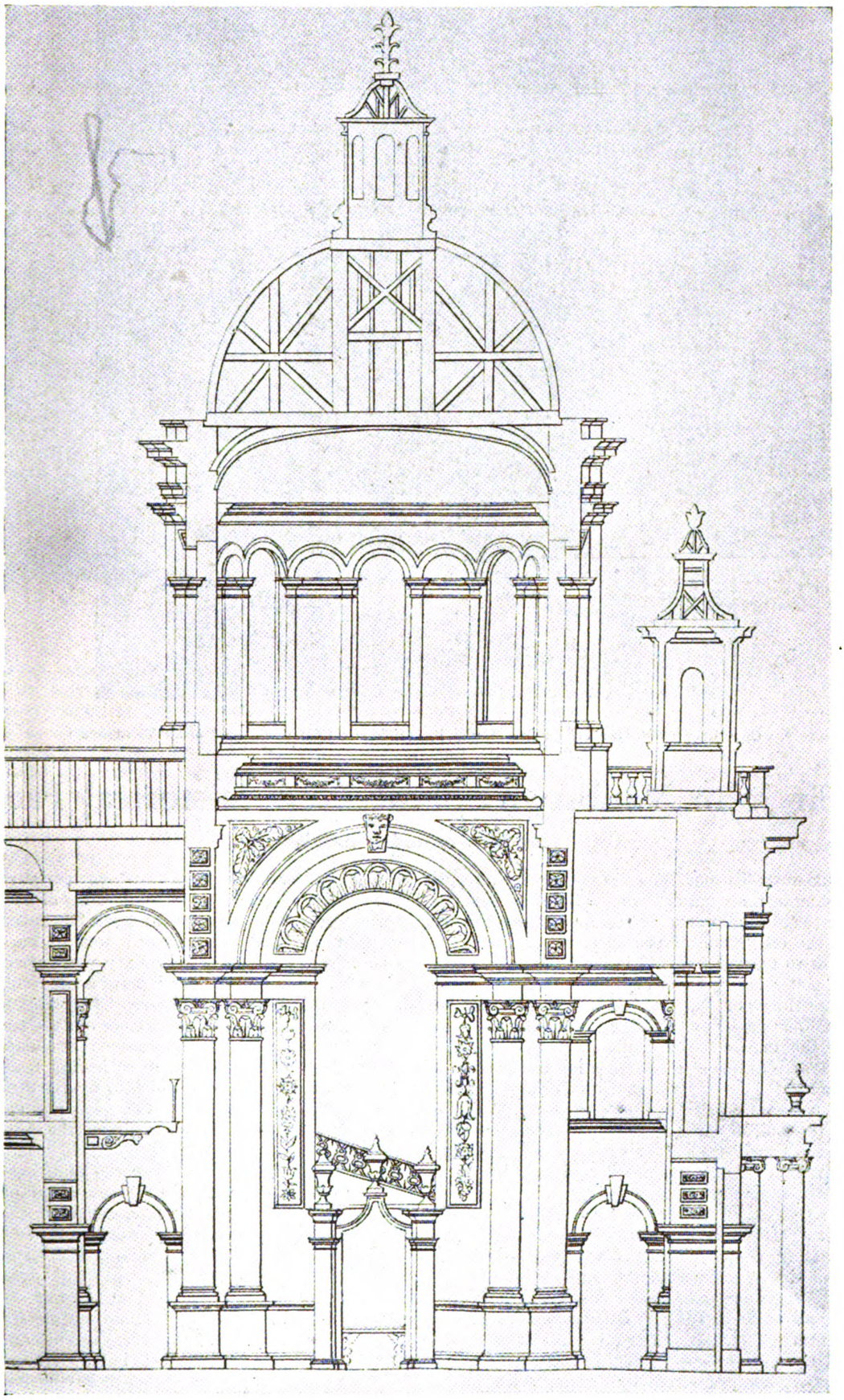
29.—R.I.B.A.: Special and General Business Meeting. Election of Royal Gold Medallist for 1926, and election of Members. 8 p.m.

30.—The Illuminating Engineering Society: Discussion on "Stage Lighting," to be opened by Mr. H. Lester Groom, at the Lighting Service Bureau, 15 Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2. 7 p.m.

April

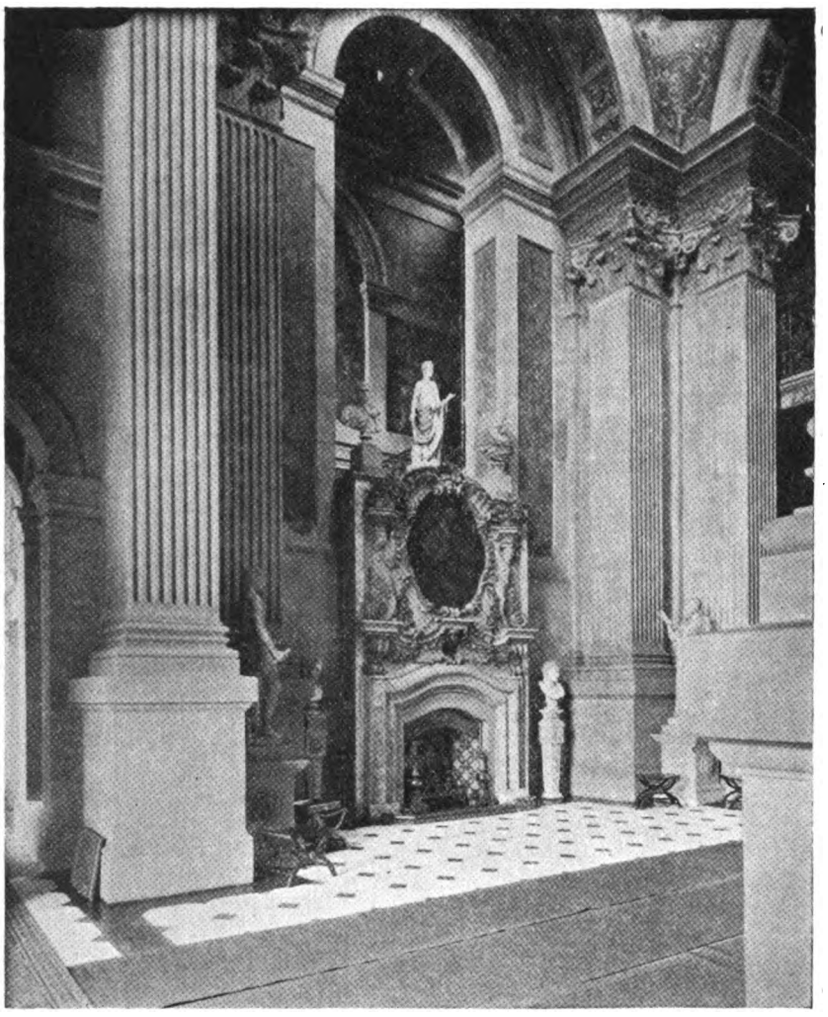
7.—Liverpool Architectural Society: "Ostia and the Origin of the Modern Flat," by F. O. Lawrence, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

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CASTLE HOWARD: SECTION THROUGH DOME. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

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CASTLE HOWARD: THE FIREPLACE IN THE GREAT HALL. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

Sir John Vanbrugh: Some New Historical Facts

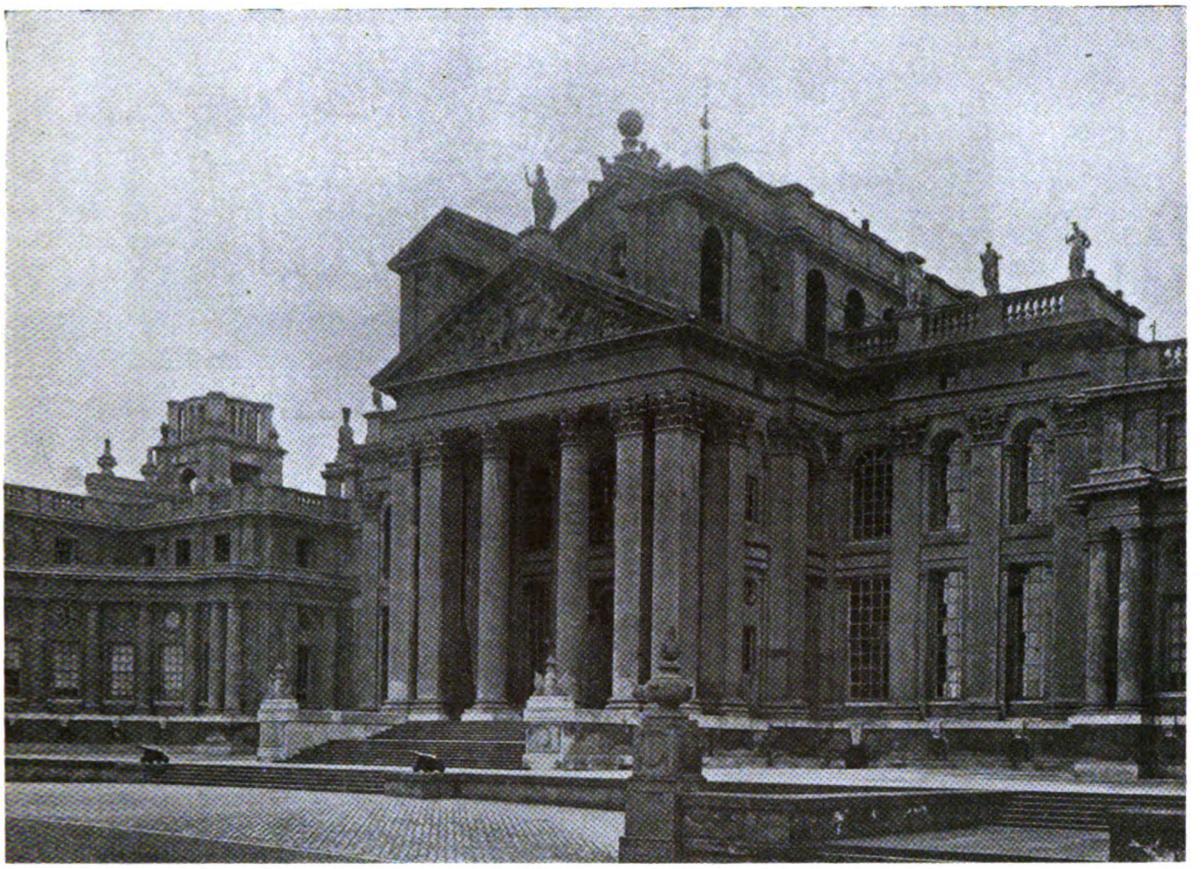
By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.

There is no more curious commentary on the strength of party feeling in the reign of George I than the fact that as Sir John Vanbrugh was a Whig his architecture has suffered in the estimation of posterity. It has taken us two centuries to recover from "Lie heavy on him, earth, for he laid many heavy loads on thee," or from Swift's contemptuous lines on the modest house he built for himself near Charing Cross, "a thing resembling a goose pye." Yet the man who built Blenheim for the Whig hero Marlborough did so at a cost to himself which might have reconciled the most inveterate of Tories—even the cost of all peace of mind for fourteen years. That, of course, was the fault of Sarah Duchess, who did not scruple to accuse him of malversation, treachery and self-seeking, and added insult to injury by out-living by nearly twenty years the man she had abused.

But if his position in architecture has been affected by literature, his position in literature has been affected by his architecture. His well-constructed plots—well, an architect's business is construction, and what can you expect? His subsidiary careers as soldier and herald have been largely set aside, yet they too must be considered if we are to form a fair idea of the many-sidedness of this architect of many interests—for the first at least got him into a serious scrape and ended by forming a link in the *Entente Cordiale*.

It is a dangerous thing to have an enquiring mind when your enquiries lead you to sketch an enemy's fortifications. Your intentions may be innocent, your purpose purely aesthetic, but it is hard to convince the enemy of the fact. Hogarth did convince the French in 1745, and revenged himself for his momentary arrest by his satiric picture of Calais Gate; Vanbrugh, the bicentenary of whose death we remember to-day, did not, and his fair revenge for over eighteen months' imprisonment was to be remembered with affection by his captors sixty years after. How this was we may consider in the light of a fragment of evidence as yet unpublished. Voltaire, Theophilus Cibber and modern research enable us to piece out the episode, which begins with Vanbrugh's appearance at Calais without a passport in August, 1690, after having made a tour in France previous to the war of 1701 for the double purpose, says Cibber, of "discerning the spirit and genius of that polite people" and of "examining the fortifications of that kingdom." His interest may have been purely architectural, but the French engineer who found him "surveying some fortifications with the strictest attention," was certainly justified in arresting him, and when the authorities "found several plans in his possession" he was promptly sent to prison. An English ensign-architect caught in the act and travelling without a passport—what could be expected? Cibber omits the intermediate stages in the story, known to us now from documents, the detention first at Calais and then (May, 1691) at Vincennes, and takes him straight to the Bastille; but at Vincennes he was, and negotiations for his exchange having fallen through, on February 1, 1692, he was transferred to the Bastille. Voltaire records that while he was detained at the Bastille he was ignorant of the offence he had committed against the French authorities. But he was well treated, and Cibber's comment is too curious in an Englishman of Hogarth's generation to omit. "The French, except in

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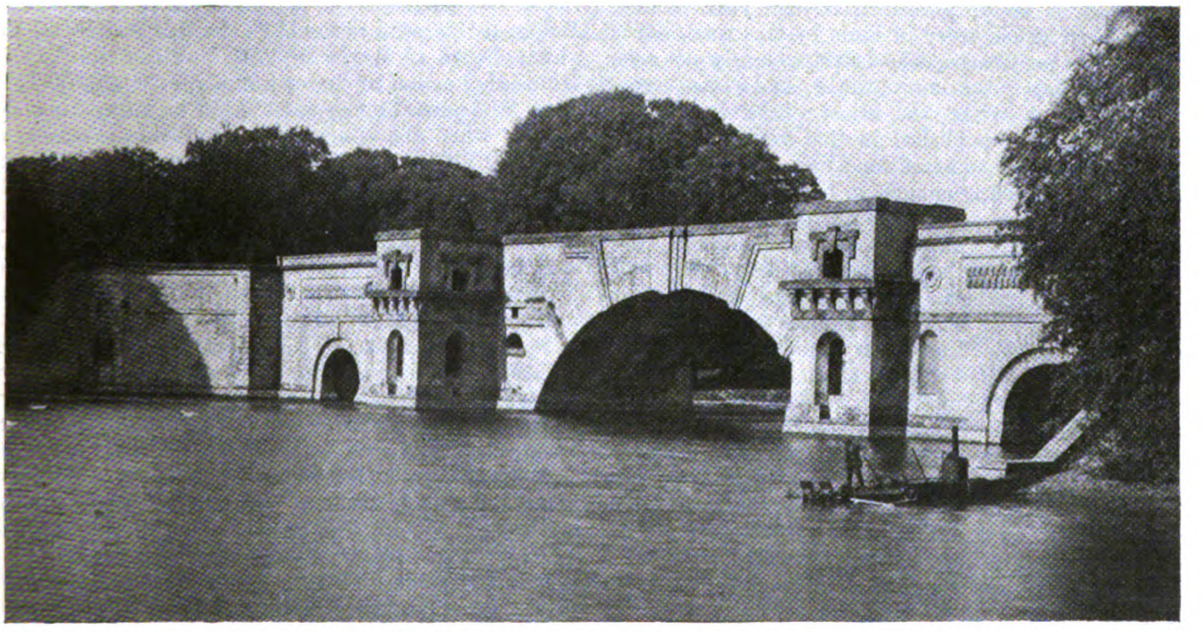


BLENHEIM: THE MAIN ENTRANCE. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

cases of heresy, use their prisoners with gentleness and humanity. Sir John found his captivity so endurable that he amused himself in drawing rude draughts of some comedies. This circumstance raising a curiosity in Paris, several of the nobles visited him in the Bastille, when Sir John, who spoke their language with fluency and vivacity, insinuated himself into their favour by the vivacity of his wit, and the peculiarity of his humour. He gained so much upon their affections that they represented him to the French King in an innocent light, and by that means procured his liberty some days before the solicitation came from England." In point of fact he was bailed out by a Fermier Général, a distinction surely unique in the history of our architects and men of letters. Voltaire states that though he ridiculed the French authorities' action he showed no irritation against them for their treatment of him.

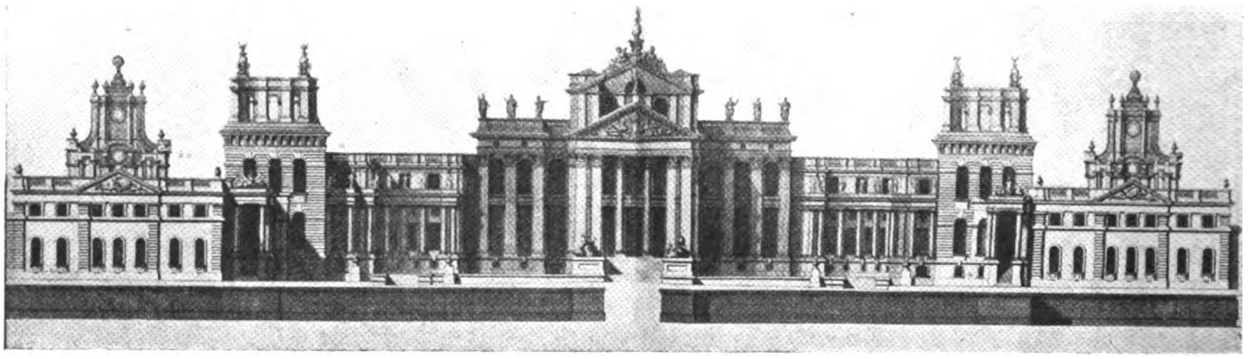
Voltaire heard the story in England, and records it in the "Lettres Philosophiques sur les Anglais" of 1733. Our new shred of evidence proves that the incident was remembered in Paris itself twenty years later still.

When Gregory Sharpe, D.D., whom Dr. Johnson went to hear preach at the Temple, went abroad in 1752/3 as tutor to Horace Walpole's bugbear, young Lord Baltimore, he spent a considerable time in Paris, largely, to judge from his unpublished correspondence, in hunting up MSS. for his learned friends. Arthur Ashley Sykes had requested



BLENHEIM: THE BRIDGE IN THE PARK. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

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BLENHEIM: THE ENTRANCE FRONT. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

him to be on the look-out for MSS. of Anacreon, to confute the heresy of Dr. Ayscough that the works of that poet were written by his earliest printer, Harry Stephens (the elder Étienne); Dr. Thomas Hunt, the Laudian Professor of Arabic, was concerned that he should report MSS. dealing with Egyptian antiquities, more particularly the "History of Egypt of Abd'olliph in the King of France's Library"; Bubb Dodington suggested that he should be on the look-out for a "few Cornalines du Roy" for him — impressions, presumably—and gives a list of the subjects he had previously admired. Yet it is Bubb himself, *mirabile dictu*, and not Sharpe's other friends, who writes with an eye to Sharpe's own comfort, who realises the difficulties of his position "where the Tail directs the Head, which I take to be, pretty much the Case of your present Expedition," and proffers, if they get to Rome, introductions to Cardinal Albani and the Abbé Nicolini. His two letters, running to ten quarto pages between them, are really delightful, save for occasional Greek and Hebrew words requiring the decent obscurity of a learned language; but we are not here concerned with Dodington's account of *Amelia*, or with the trial of the quack doctor in which Fielding appeared as a witness, side by side with Sir Francis Dashwood and Dodington himself, fascinating as they are; but his offer to send his friend "Lord Bolingbroke's last published works" is, as we shall see, not quite irrelevant; for the Vanbrugh passage occurs in a letter from Dr. Hunt about the progress of the transcript of Abdóllatîph which Sharpe had put in train. That letter is dated August 19, 1753, and concludes with the words, "Many thanks to you for your entertaining story about Sir John Vanbrugh and the Bastille, which I could not read without reflecting, O, Liberty, &c."

Now Voltaire's story, published twenty years before, must have been an old story in Paris by this time, nor is it at all likely that Sharpe, who had apparently not seen Lord Bolingbroke's posthumous works, had come across Cibber's volume in which the arrest of Vanbrugh was told, and which was published in this very year, 1753. It is clear that Sharpe had heard some memory of Vanbrugh in Paris itself, interesting enough to be retailed to his old friend Hunt. It says much for the personal charm of Vanbrugh that, nearly thirty years after his death, and more than fifty-nine after his release, his name should still have been remembered in the city in which he was known as a prisoner for something under ten months so long before.

Hunt's reflection on liberty in connection with the Bastille has the oddest savour of another expression "Oh Liberty, Liberty, how many sins are committed in thy name." But that famous saying was not due for years, and posterity now requires to be reminded that the reference is to Addison himself, whose apostrophe was then so famous as to be cited as the literary illustration of the word Liberty by Dr. Johnson two years later:

O Liberty, thou goddess, Heav'nly bright!
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign.

Vanbrugh then left behind him friends and a happy memory after seeing the inside of three French prisons named his own house The Bastille, and adapted Molière for his countrymen's delight. Hogarth took his revenge on Johnny Crapaud because, being "prompted to make a sketch" of the arms of England upon Calais Gate he "was taken into custody." His "sketches and memorandums were found to be merely those of a painter for his private use, without any relation to fortification"—the words are his own—and he was promptly set at liberty; but he could not forgive the insult. We may surely see in Vanbrugh, who both as soldier and architect ought to have known better than to sketch fortifications, a forerunner of the *Entente*. Hogarth remains the type of the Englishman on principle, and here at least Vanbrugh's state is the more gracious.

So much for the personal charm of this gifted son of a sugar-broker and a daughter of Sir Dudley Carleton. The eldest of nineteen children, he went to France for his architectural training in 1683 at the age of nineteen, returned to London, spent over ten years in the army, if we include the period of his imprisonment, and on Boxing Day, 1697, performed the feat, unique in the annals of literature, of writing a sequel to an actor's play and getting the said actor, Colley Cibber, to take the chief part in it. Thenceforward we must look on him as the most successful dramatist of his age; and if about 1701 he returned to his old love, architecture, and began on Castle Howard, in 1704 he entered on a third career when Queen Anne bestowed on him the coveted post of Clarencieux Herald. The astonishing thing is that he made a success of all three callings. The "Relapse," "The Provok'd Wife," and the "Confederacy" are as supreme in their kind as Blenheim and Castle Howard in theirs, and the Herald's College, which has disapproved of the intrusion of an amateur, was forced to confess that he did his work faithfully and well. But as if this were not enough, he had succeeded Taman at the Board of Works in 1702, and ran the first Opera House in London at his own expense from 1705 to 1708. Here, of course, he lost money, but he hoped to make his fortune when the commission for Blenheim came along. He was a Whig. As a Whig he had fought for William III; as a Whig he had been made Clarencieux Herald and Controller of the Board of Works; and now he was to house, and to house worthily, the greatest of Whig heroes. Here, as it turned out, his architectural and antiquarian interests brought him into trouble, and incidentally justified his post at the Herald's College. It went against the grain to pull down the ruins of Rosamund's Bower and the Old Palace of Woodstock at the Duchess's orders, and he was a veritable martyr—and an unsuccessful one, which is perhaps worse—in consequence of his efforts to save them. Sarah Duchess had no patience with such foibles. What, haggle about a parcel of ruins when his business was to house the hero, her great husband? Nothing but personal greed, some obscure motive of gain, could be at the back of it; and how Vanbrugh endured her is still a mystery. Probably it was because he wished to see his masterpiece completed, to immortalise himself at Blenheim; and this could only be achieved by bearing with the Duchess, even when she tried to supersede him behind his back and then told

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GREENWICH HOSPITAL: Addition by SIR JOHN VANBURGH.

him she was doing so because he was dishonest. And Hawksmoor finished Blenheim after all.

Castle Howard, which to many of us is a yet grander thing, had brought him into touch with a pleasanter patron; but Stowe is perhaps the place in which his genius is, or was, best judged of. The Triumphal Arch, the Temples, the Palladian Bridges; few architects have had such a site and such a patron as Pope's "Brave Cobham," or have made use of them more nobly. There never was a man with a greater genius for mass, a fuller appreciation of the effect of the Grand Manner in architecture, whether he were designing an entrance gate or planning a palace; and this was largely because he had, in a supreme degree for the day, the quality of imagination. The man who cheered his hours of imprisonment in the Bastile by creating comic scenes, whose manner was so charming that the nobility of an enemy country flocked to his cell, might well be, in Jane Austen's phrase, an imaginist when it came to designing buildings. That charm, that imagination, must have been powerful factors in his dealings with Lord Carlisle over Castle Howard, with Lord Cobham over the "Elysian Fields" of Stowe; and there is surely something pleasant in the modest if eccentric houses he built for himself. There is imagination in those, surely, if a sense of proportion, of the balancing of means to ends, be imagination. And if this appreciation dwells less on the technical side of his art, whether literary or architectural, than on his personal qualities, it may serve to explain how he won his unique position in both arts, and why every year his architecture at least is more appreciated. He has emerged at last from the clouds of misrepresentation and the dust of politics, and stands forth as the greatest architect between Wren and Adams. Without him, without Blenheim, Stowe and Castle Howard, the annals of the Mistress Art had been the poorer; and the recent loss of one of his lesser houses, Oulton Hall, is a sad reminder that there are other powers besides time and change of taste which may wipe out in a few short hours the labours of an architect.

The Architect and His Client.

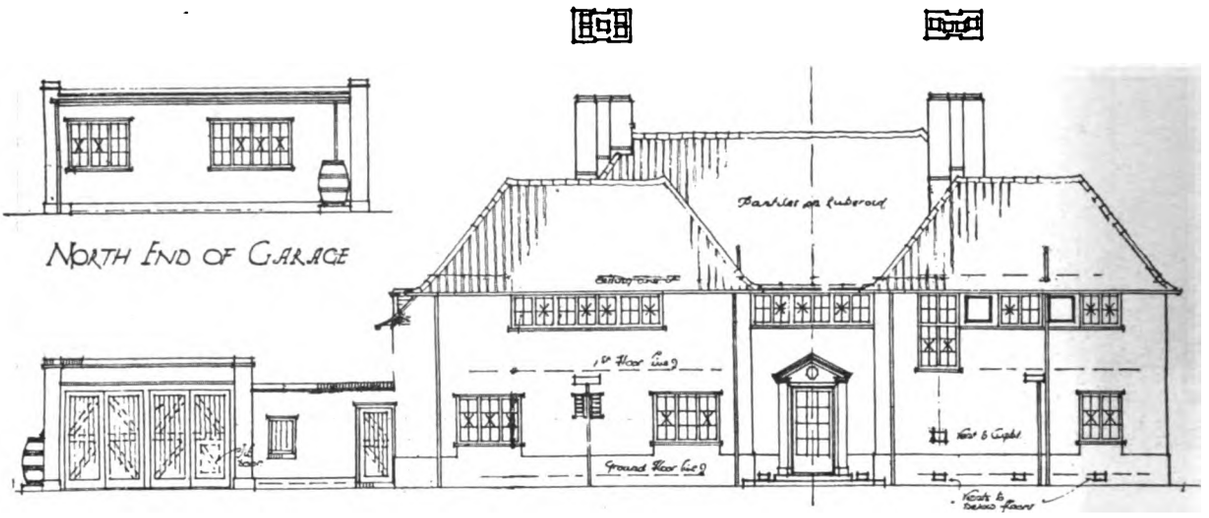
Captain R. L. Reiss (Director of Welwyn Garden City and Hampstead Garden City) made some severe criticisms on architects at a meeting of the Architectural Association on Monday evening. The mere fact that an architect had some letters after his name was, he said, no criterion that he was competent, and he had found in his experience that a great many architects were incompetent. Up to the present he did not think architects had been able to reconcile their functions as artists and as business men desirous of satisfying their clients. The first principle of architecture was that a building should express the purpose for which it was erected, and how could that be applied to a modern shop. The main object of a shopkeeper was to sell as many goods as possible, to do which he had to have as large an area of window space as possible; the shopkeeper wanted to tempt people to buy things they did not want and also to give the impression that goods on which he placed a very high value were in reality cheap. How was the architect to express such a building? Was his design to be such as to indicate that "this is a place where you can buy things you do not want, and pay more for them than they are worth?" Because the public had been led by books and by the public utterances of speakers on architecture to think that architects were only concerned with big buildings, the bulk of the smaller building work was not in the hands of the profession. He wanted all building to be the work of architects, and so far as he was concerned it was less important that Lincoln Cathedral dominated Lincoln than that the remainder of the city should be decently designed and well built. It was an invariable fact that the employment of an architect increased the cost of building, and it was for this reason that nearly all local authority housing schemes were now in the hands of

(*Continued on page* 269)

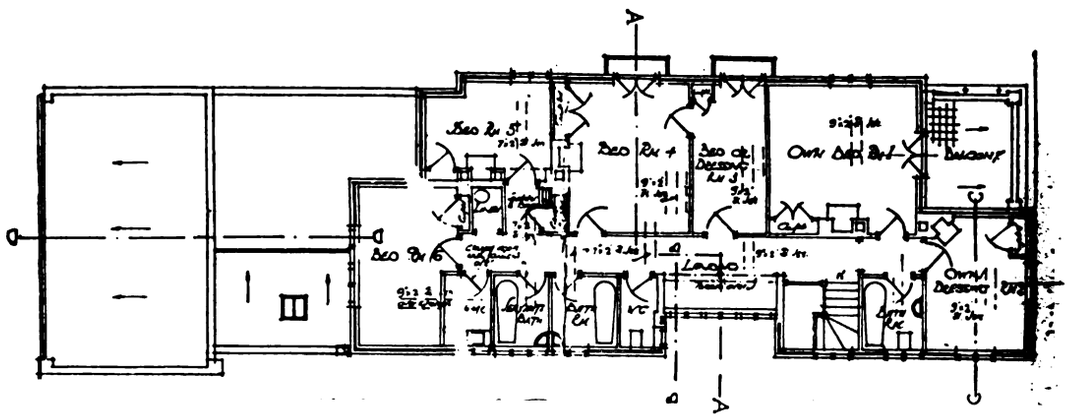
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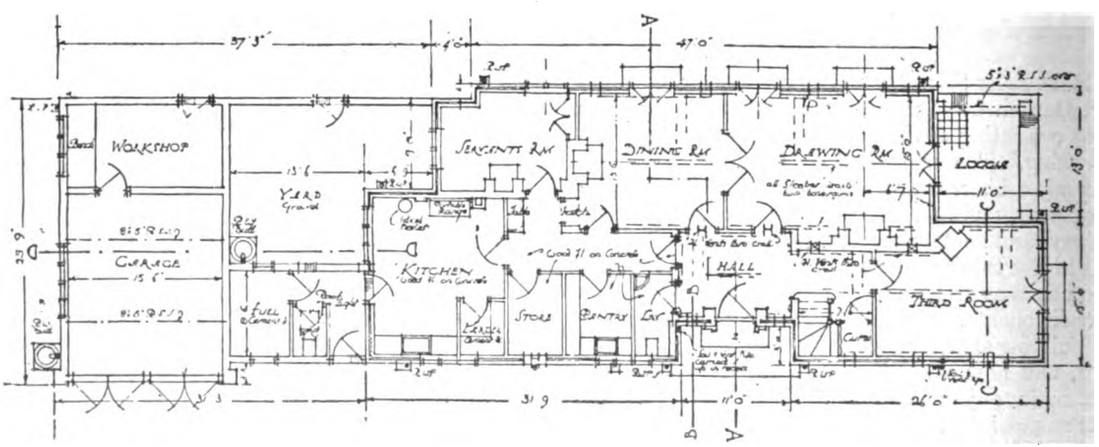


EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION





"QUIETWAYS," BRASTED, KENT. OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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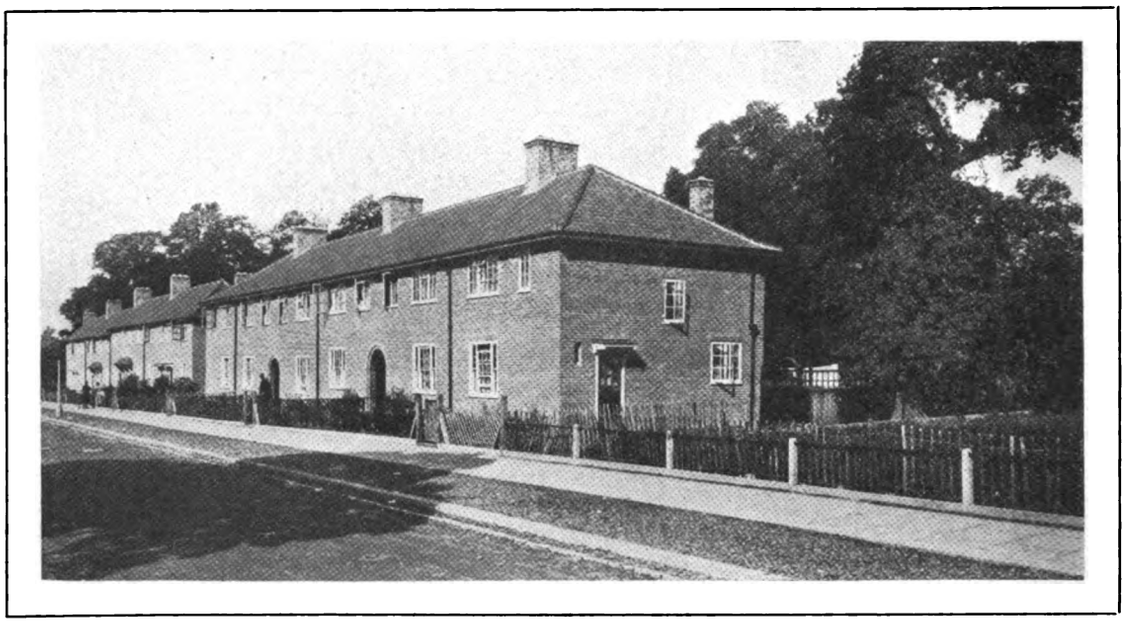


"QUIETWAYS," BRASTED, KENT: ENTRANCE FRONT.



"QUIETWAYS." BRASTED, KENT: GARDEN FRONT. OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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OAKRIDGE ROAD, DOWNHAM ESTATE.

The Reconstruction of London—XI

By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

Building and Housing.

The health of the people is the supreme law. The future of our towns, the future of our country, the future of our Empire, depend on the rising generation, and to them and for them we must dedicate all our effort. Our financial resources must, of course, be considered, wisely husbanded and wisely spent; but it is the height of unwisdom to go blindly on without a definite plan, without an ideal, and such a policy, if persisted in, must lead us as a city to disaster and to bankruptcy.

Health Conditions.

The conditions of life in our towns are everywhere improving, so far as health is concerned, due largely to a better understanding of sanitation and the simple rules of health. Our air is clearer. Intemperance is becoming a thing of the past, but there is grave danger that in the complacency with which we regard these obvious forward steps we may lose sight of the many ways in which we fall short of the simple joy of living which our fathers experienced.

A hundred years ago everyone in London was within a quarter of an hour's walk of the open country. Fifty years ago, half an hour in an omnibus or a train took one to the still unspoilt fields of Surrey or Middlesex. To-day, with all our improved transit by motor and motor omnibus, we are at least an hour's journey from the open country, in whichever direction we go, and for the slum dweller such a journey is utterly impossible.

Either we must bring the country, with its flowers and its playing grounds, back into our towns, with larger squares, with finer parks and boating lakes, or we must strike out a new line and take the town out, complete with its industries and residences, to new satellite cities on the highlands of Kent and Surrey or the hills of Hertfordshire. There is no half-way house, although there is room for both methods to be adopted in the vast area of the Home Counties.

Death rate and infant mortality rate are only a means of measuring the vitality of the population; the bodies of the people demand recreation, their souls demand the fresh air and open spaces, the flowers and the trees which are essential to the fullness of life. Everyone is entitled to a fair share of these necessities of life, and it is only the blindness of this industrial age which prevents us seeing both the necessity and the reasonableness for such a demand for "more life and fuller."

Sunshine and open space there is in plenty, but we must reach out for it.

The Need for Sunshine.

So far as housing is concerned, the ideal to be aimed at is that every family shall have its home and that every room in every home shall have the maximum of sunshine. How far such ideals are practicable in this northern clime remains to be seen. In the open country, with its wider spaces, there is no difficulty in getting sunshine into every room, but in the town, with its cramped courts and narrow streets, it seems almost by luck that any sun comes in at all.

The sunshine diagram on page 269 shows that the sun in winter only attains an altitude, even at midday, of 15 degrees above the horizon. This diagram is often used in the fight against high buildings, to emphasise the length of shadow cast by such buildings, the shadow extending to between three and four times the height of the building, i.e., a building 100 feet high would throw a shadow 378 feet long.

Height of Buildings.

True as this argument is, as applied to the winter sun, it applies not only to high buildings but to all buildings, great or small. In the diagram it will be seen that a five-storey building requires a clear space on the north side of not less than 158 feet if our ideal of sunshine in every room is to be attained.

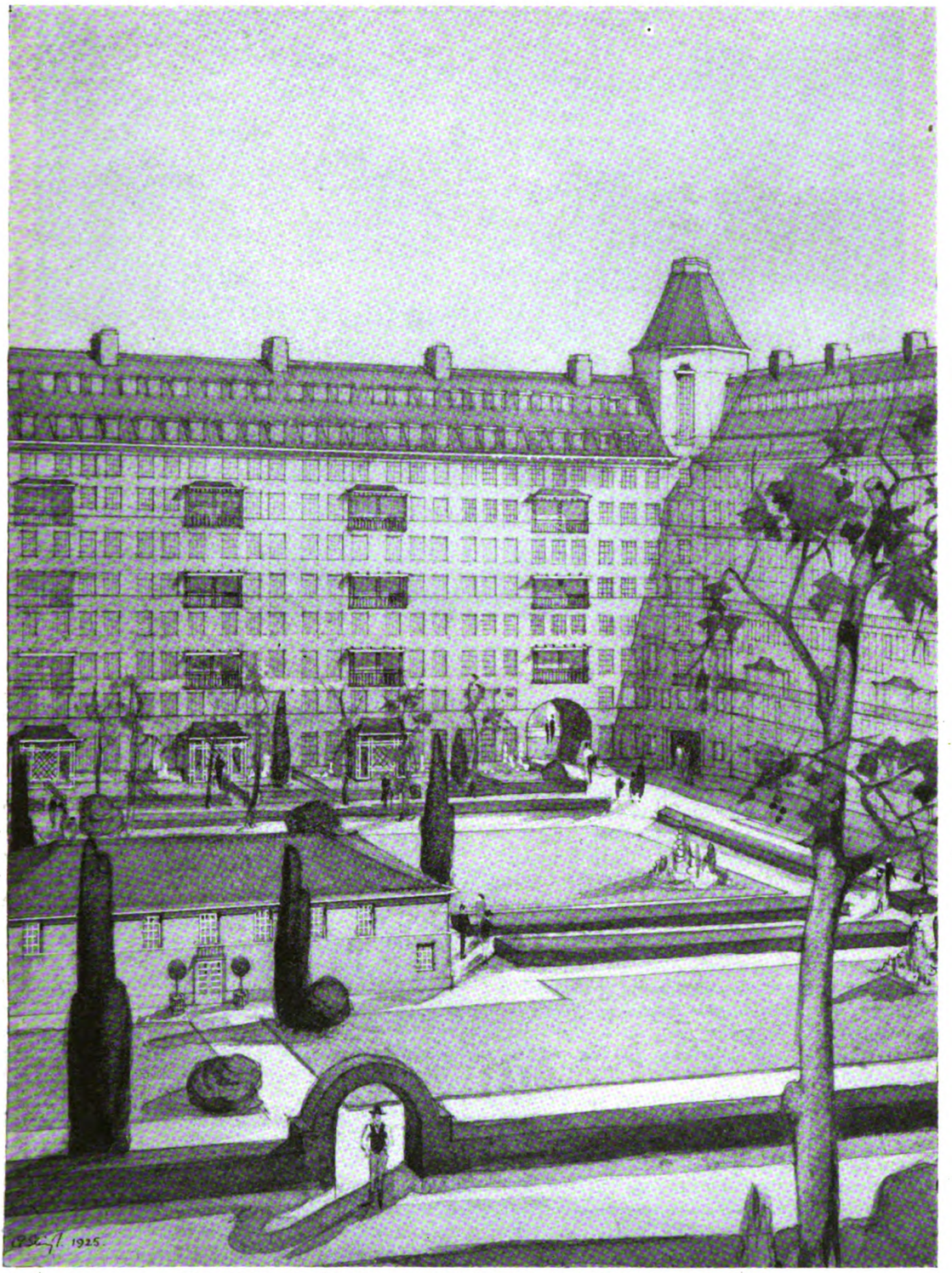
Even with an ordinary back addition 25 feet or so in height, it implies that an open space of 80 feet in width should be provided.

Applying the same argument to our east and west streets everywhere, it means that the width of such streets should in no case be less than 100 feet, even if limited to two-storey buildings.

Can such an ideal be attained? It may well be doubted whether in the crowded and valuable areas of Central London we shall ever be able to attain this all-desirable end of securing sunshine in every room. We may have to be content with something less, but there can be no doubt that such an ideal is worth striving for, wherever possible to obtain it.

There is something undefinably dreary about such a street as Victoria Street, which, except through the occasional gaps between the buildings at the cross streets, practically never gets any direct sunshine, apart from the distant rays of the setting sun as it sinks in the west.

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PROPOSED RE-HOUSING SCHEME, LIMEHOUSE FIELDS, STEPNEY.
H. BARNES, V.P.R.I.B.A., & W. R. DAVIDGE, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

A lesson to be drawn from such streets is that the south side of all east and west streets should, where practicable, be limited in height, and also limited in length of block. with as many breaks between the buildings as possible, The same, of course, applies to block tenements, high or low, laid out in a general east and west direction.

In many modern housing schemes this lesson has been taken to heart, and the accompanying illustrations of some of the L.C.C. housing schemes recently carried out by Mr. Topham Forrest show that even in congested areas it is possible to give due consideration to this point.

BUILDING CONTROL.

The London Building Acts and local by-laws all over the country have been founded on three main principles :—

1. Safety from fire.
2. Stability of construction.
3. Healthy environment.

Ever since the Great Fire of 1666 it has been compulsory to build in brick, stone, or other incombustible material, and from time to time fresh restrictions have been added to ensure safety and prevent the spread of fire.

The carrying of the party wall above the roof, and the setting back of window frames in 4½ in. reveals, both dating from the time of Queen Anne, have until recent years been universally observed.

So well thought of was the London Building Act of 1774 that it was actually transported to New South Wales, lock, stock and barrel, and for many years the new city of Sydney was erected in strict conformity with the Building Acts of London.

Only since the Addison Housing Act of 1919 have many of these restrictions been modified or removed, not always to permanent advantage. All architects will rejoice at the disappearance of the unsightly party wall above the

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EAST HILL: THE COURTYARD TO GRIMSBY, RAMSGATE AND WHITBY HOUSES.

roof; but if the carrying up of the party wall is to be abandoned, it is essential that the tiles should be bedded solid on the party wall, and in many cases this precaution is unfortunately omitted.

The introduction of substitute material for roofing in place of the traditional tiles or slates is hardly ever an advantage from the point of view of appearance, and it can hardly be argued that the present-day suburban builder's house is as picturesque or well designed as the cottages built by our grandfathers.

In structural stability the more important buildings of our time are immensely stronger than the old-time building, but in the smaller type of house the craze for economy has been carried to such an extent that the life of the building has been in most cases considerably reduced. The way in which our countryside is being desecrated by hideous bungalows is certainly not a tribute to our advanced methods of building.

In healthiness of environment, however, the improved means of transit are steadily effecting an enormous improvement. The more open methods of development and the limitation of the number of houses to the acre are fast effecting an improved standard of environment for the mass of the people, and in time the dwellers in the inner area of London must feel the beneficial results of the wider distribution of the population.

Sanitation is immeasurably better than it was, and the general purifying of the atmosphere by the elimination of unnecessary smoke and the growing use of gas and electricity for heating purposes is already bringing about a cleaner and healthier atmosphere all round.

The Cause of Slums.

Mr. Duckworth, lecturing before the R.I.B.A. recently, gave it as his opinion that slums in practically all cases had their origin in isolation from the rest of the community. He instanced many cases of more or less detached areas, shut in by gas works, railways or canals, which by a slow concentration of poor buildings and poorer inhabitants had gradually become slums.

A survey of the slum areas of London certainly seems to confirm the opinion that no slum can exist except off the route of a main highway, and no slum is likely to arise where there is a garden or public square. This twofold truth may mean that the pressure of public opinion will not tolerate slum conditions on an important highway, but more probably it means the poorest cannot afford the rents which such a thoroughfare demands. The slum dwellers themselves are, however, susceptible both to the pressure of public opinion as exercised by the schools in their influence on the younger generation and to the gentle influence of a well kept garden in their midst.

The main cause of "slums" may be said to be *Poverty* in the mass, starting with unstable employment, low rents, and therefore poor property, bad management in the selection and control of tenants, continual overcrowding and subletting, leading gradually to the self-elimination of the better-paid artisan and the consolidation of the district into a crowded and congested congeries of dwellings occupied only by the poorest of the poor.

Probably no one can lay down with any certainty the whole of the manifold conditions which lead to the formation of slums. The most that can be done is by painstaking investigations and analysis of the conditions that lead to slum conditions, and then by equally painstaking effort over a long period of years to gradually eliminate them.

The root cause of slums is irregularity of employment, lack of resources and uncertainty as to the future.

Home life is impossible. A self-contained home is in most cases out of the question, and the consequent herding of families leads to entire loss of house-pride and a general feeling that nothing matters. The public care of the young, and to some extent of the unemployed, has helped to improve the general standard of living; but while poverty exists low rents only can be paid, the property cannot be properly maintained, and the structure of the house goes from bad to worse.

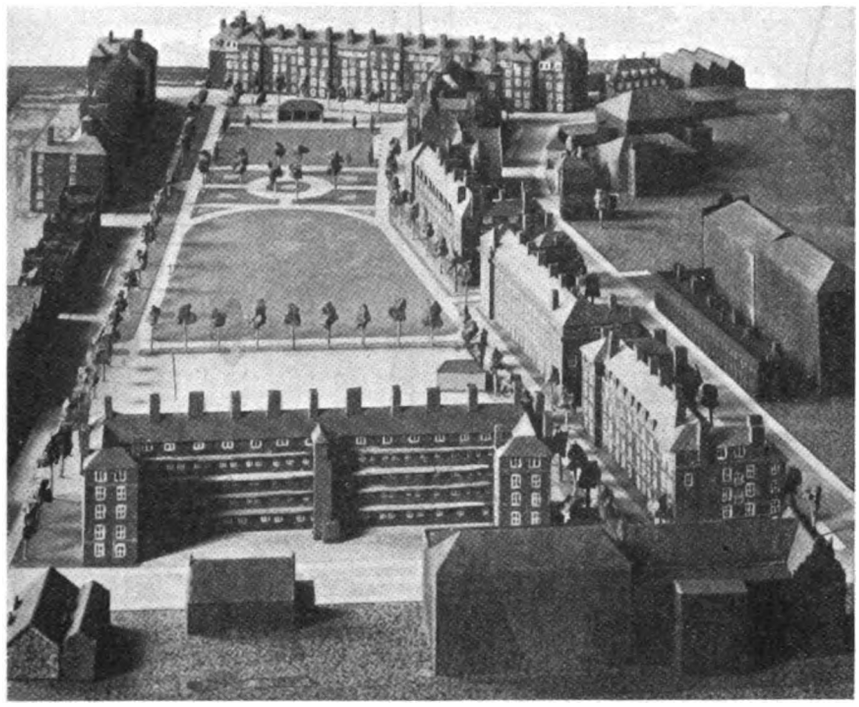
In such an environment, with the building itself falling to pieces and hardly anything right, the tenant can hardly be blamed for letting things go, and the inevitable result is a slum.

Slum Clearances.

When the condition of things becomes so bad that the area becomes a menace to the general health of the community the local authority has no option but to take steps, at great expense, to secure the demolition of the area and, at still greater expense, to erect a limited number of healthy dwellings in its place.

Experience shows, however, that even this drastic treatment does not in any way improve the conditions of the people who are displaced. The mere clearance of a slum cannot remove the slum dwellers from the neighbourhood unless they wish to go, and the consequence of every such

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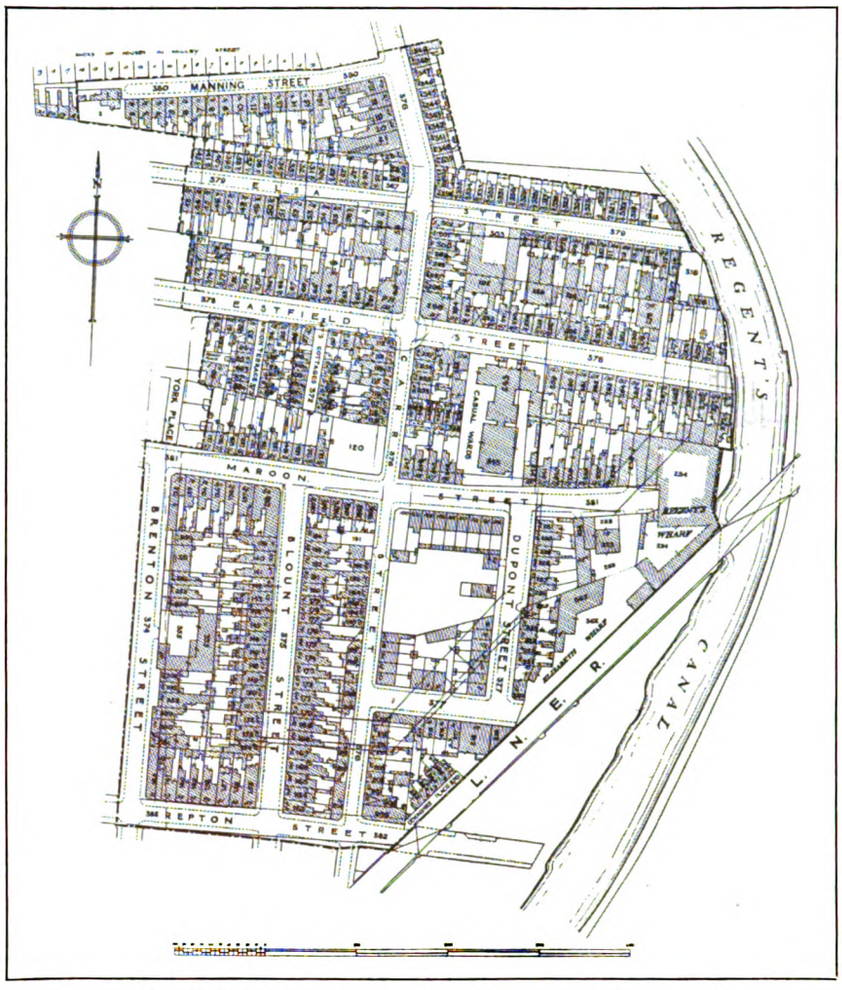
GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCHEME.



HUBERD HOUSE, MANCIPLE STREET.

TABARD GARDEN ESTATE, SOUTHWARK. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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LIMEHOUSE FIELDS, STEPNEY: A TYPICAL SLUM AREA.

clearance is the direct worsening of conditions in many surrounding areas. In hardly any case are any of the original slum dwellers sufficiently well off to pay the rent of a decent house, even if erected for them, and as a consequence the new tenements on the cleared site, as official statistics show, do not rehouse more than two persons out of every 100 people displaced.

The illustrations of the L.C.C. Tabard Street scheme, covering some five acres in Southwark, show one of the best of the recent clearance schemes carried out in London.

Possibilities of Re-housing on the Site.

We have seen that the methods of slum clearance so far carried out have tended to aggravate the evils which they set out to cure, and if 98 out of every 100 of the displaced population are driven elsewhere it is clear that the new dwellings on the site must cater for an entirely new population, though considerably less in numbers than those displaced.

The net result, then, appears in better houses on the old site, but with strangers occupying them, while the old population is forced into the already overcrowded adjoining areas.

The expensive nature of slum clearances and the futile results so far attained render it necessary to consider whether or not some better method is possible.

Undoubtedly the ideal solution is for the whole of the slum population to be removed by degrees to new satellite towns where employment can be found for them. In practice, however, the slum dweller is rarely, if ever, a skilled tradesman. He has no trade or craftsmanship at his finger-ends; he knows only the chances of casual labour at the neighbouring docks or big industrial works. To remove him to the country is to take him away from all his friends and from any chance of employment in the kind of work which he understands, and to ask him to incur the expense of a long daily journey into London on the off-chance of his quite casual employment is equally out of the question. It is necessary, from the worker's point of view, that he shall remain as near as possible to his work, and the innate conservatism within him will cry out at the idea of being compulsorily moved from his own immediate neighbourhood.

There are many such cases, where the only method of dealing with the immediate problem is to rebuild better houses on the same site. But here arises the difficulty; the old houses are thick on the ground, possibly 50 to the acre, and with modern ideas of housing and town planning the accepted standard is only 12 to the acre, or at the most 20.

How, then, can these ideas be reconciled? How, on such a congested site, can it be possible to provide playgrounds for the children and the green open spaces and gardens which are so essential for the happiness of all?

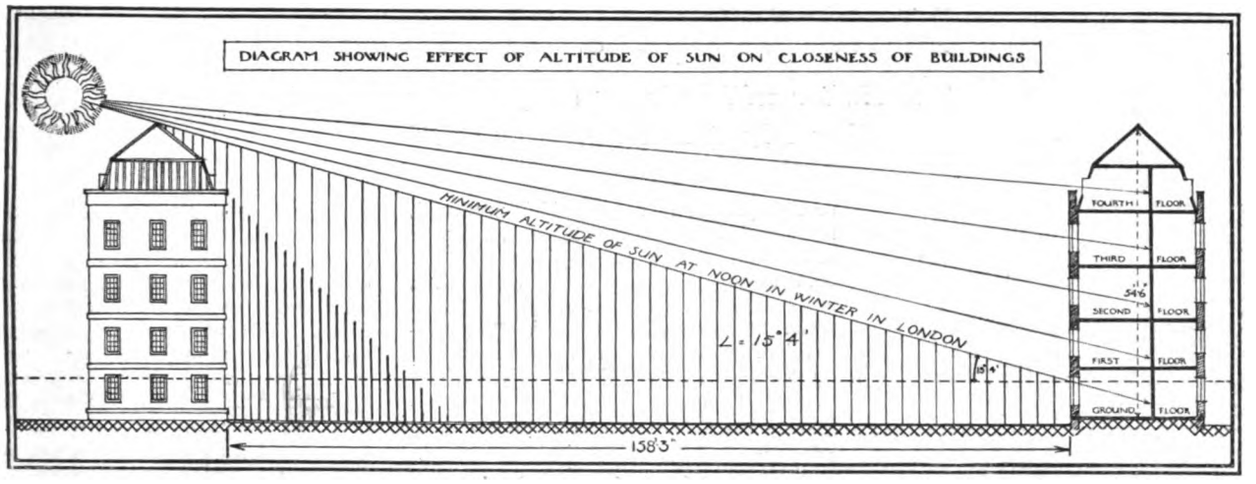
Fortunately, the majority of our slum areas are old two-storey buildings fallen into decay, and in such cases, by the adoption of rather higher buildings, it is possible to increase the amount of open space available. Flats, as such, are not yet popular in this country, and what appears to be necessary in such cases is for a building containing, not flats, but a large number of separate two-storey houses, superimposed if necessary, grouped round a central garden or playground.

The illustration of the suggested method of dealing with this problem in Stepney will make this point abundantly clear.

The plan of this area of ten acres as it is, shows the congested nature of the district, consisting entirely of two or three storey houses, with cramped backyards and insanitary conditions.

The proposed lay-out shows that, by confining the building area to 1½ acres only, it is possible to utilise the whole of the remaining 8½ acres for open spaces, playgrounds and gardens, which would be of immense advantage in such an area as this.

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The proposal is novel in the housing history of this country. Every one of the 540 families displaced will have the opportunity of a separate self-contained, two-storey dwelling on the old site, with the additional attraction of the gardens and common open spaces.

Ample space is provided all round the buildings. The height of the buildings can be kept well within the present limits of height under the London Building Act, and lifts are to be provided wherever necessary to give direct access to the separate houses.

Once such an area is satisfactorily dealt with, the existence of the new buildings affords a ready means of gradually decanting the population from the adjoining squalid areas and opens the way to a steady programme of improving the East End of London.

Better Class Housing.

So far, the authorities have always considered the problem of housing either for the artizan class or for the very poor. There is, however, a very large class of deserving people, not blessed with too much of this world's goods, and too proud to go and live in an East End street, but yet desperately in want of a decent home.

Many such find that their means will allow them to rent two or three rooms or to share with friends in the rent of a large house. Some attempts at co-operative housing for single women and small families have been made, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, but in most cases a flat in a co-operative undertaking of this kind can only be secured by subscribing fairly heavily to the initial capital outlay, which in most cases is considerable.

There is no reason why excellent tenants of this description should not have the same facilities as are offered to the more necessitous members of the community, and the scope of the Housing Acts is amply wide enough to provide for a wide extension of housing facilities of this description.

Small Dwellings Acquisition.

In the suburban districts of London much has already been accomplished by the acquisition of houses for occupation under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, under which advances may be made by the L.C.C. and other authorities to enable persons with small capital to secure a dwelling of their own.

The tendency at present is for such houses to be erected in the first instance by speculating builders with a view to sale, and it is very desirable that a close watch should be kept over not only the construction but the surrounding conditions and amenities of all such houses erected or acquired by the aid of public funds.

Standards of Construction and Design.

The present standards of construction under the relaxation of the Building Acts and by-laws are in many ways far from satisfactory, and although no doubt necessary as a temporary measure, it is very desirable to secure some competent control both over construction and design.

This will only be fully achieved when it becomes recognised by the public as a whole that an architect is worth employing, even in the smallest of houses. In no other way can the public be fully protected from the enormities which are everywhere springing up.

In some parts of the Empire no one is allowed to submit plans to the local authority unless he is licensed as a competent architect, and the introduction of a similar rule in England would have a widespread and altogether beneficial effect.

A building must not only be good, but must look good.

The Architect and His Client

(*Continued from page* 261.)

borough surveyors. He thought the profession should engage more in collective advertising on the lines of the recent pamphlet issued by the R.I.B.A.

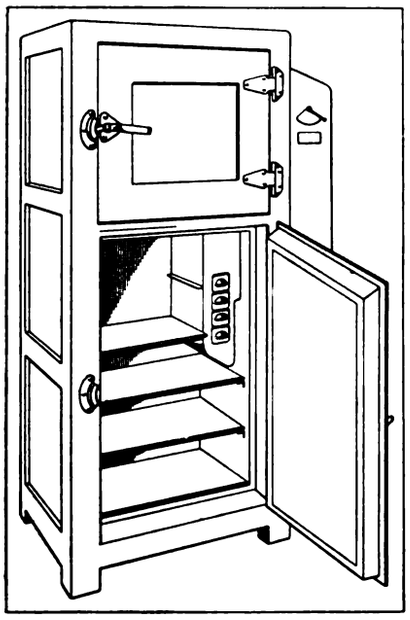
Dr. Raymond Unwin did not agree that the employment of architects increased the cost of housing, and stated that on the whole the most satisfactory and economical schemes were those under the direction of a competent architect. The Ministry of Health urged that architects should be employed on all housing schemes. He had to admit, however, that a considerable number of architects had been engaged on housing schemes who were not really competent for the work, and it was felt that those responsible for architectural education did not sufficiently realise the importance of smaller buildings. Some 60 per cent. of the total value of building work carried out in this country was of the smaller class in which no architect was employed. He suggested that perhaps a better method than partnership of solving the problems brought about by the increasing complexity of building was the greater use of consultants, on the same lines as those of the medical profession and of the legal profession. It was also possible that the quantity surveyor might be of more assistance to the architect, if he was trained for the work. He was afraid the quantity surveyor had proved rather a failure in housing work, and had now been practically dispensed with.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (President), who occupied the chair, said one of the reasons why the speculative builder would always build more cheaply than the architect was because he was able to be more of an opportunist and study markets; the speculative builder was always in more close touch with the job than the architect could hope to be, and was able to vary his materials as he desired. He agreed that a hide-bound quantity surveyor was liable to be a hindrance to the practice of building, unless the architect looked through the bills and dispensed with some of the items. It was a curious fact that a builder always sent in a higher tender if an architect asked him to do something in an unusual way—probably something was added for "wounded feelings." It was no use an architect trying to compete with a speculative builder, because the first builder who priced the bill of quantities would determine that he should not.

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New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Electrolux" Refrigerator. (Electrolux, Ltd.)

Refrigeration in the House

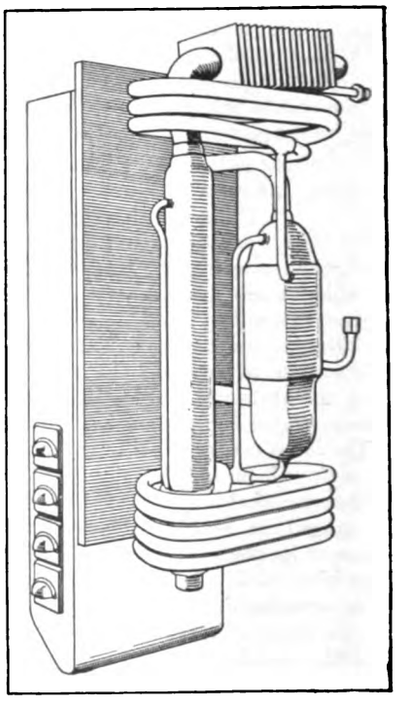
The introduction of a new system of refrigeration which continuously produces "cold" without the use of any mechanical moving parts promises to go far to make cold storage a more general practice for the householder, as well as for the retail shopkeeper who deals in perishable produce. At the present time most of the so-called household refrigerators are merely ice chests in which a low temperature is maintained at the expense of purchasing a continual supply of ice, and those who demand a more efficient mode of refrigeration must instal an expensive unit complete with its compressor and electric motor. The "Electrolux" Refrigerator, which has just been introduced by Messrs. Electrolux, Ltd., of 153-155 Regent Street, London, W.1, however, is the happy medium between these two alternatives, for this appliance requires the minimum of personal attention, there being no valves or machinery to be watched and kept under control. The actual cooling apparatus consists of a series of three cylindrical vessels—generator, absorber and evaporator—interconnected by pipes and charged with a certain quantity of water, ammonia and hydrogen gas, the whole system being welded together and hermetically sealed so that escape of the gaseous contents is impossible. The cycle of phases necessary for the production of "cold" is set in operation by the application of heat to the cylinder known as the evaporator, preferably by means of an electrical resistance, a small quantity of water being allowed to flow over one of the other cylinders—the absorber—and around one of the connecting pipes for cooling pipes. In this way "cold" is continuously produced in the third cylinder—the evaporator—so long as the supply of heat and water is maintained, whilst the liquid and gaseous contents of the system pass through the same cycle over and over again. In our illustration the evaporator, or the cylinder in which cold is produced, is concealed by the insulation forming part of the brine tank which is placed inside the cold storage cabinet. This brine tank assists in maintaining a low temperature when the apparatus is shut off. "Electrolux" refrigeration operates automatically on a consumption of ¼-unit of electricity per hour, an average temperature of 40° Fah. being maintained inside the cabinet, equal to the amount of refrigeration produced by melting 50 lb. of ice per day. The household cabinet, shown in our illustrations, is provided with cork insulation 3 inches in thickness, and is lined on the inside with washable white enamel. A series of small trays for the production of cubes of ice are housed in the lower part of the brine tank and form a novel feature of the internal fitting. Ten cubic feet of cold storage are provided with 12 square feet of glass shelving, the overall dimensions of the cabinet being 65 inches high by 28 inches wide by 23 inches deep.

A New Concrete Block for Roads

A new concrete block road paving, recently patented by Mr. J. C. Thomson, of 34 London Street, Edinburgh, is now under test at Kelliebank Shipyard, Alloa. The units employed are of two forms, the one pyramidal (a four-sided pyramid) and the other tetrahedral (a three-sided pyramid). For one paving unit five pyramids and four tetrads are used, four of the pyramids being placed close together in square formation on the prepared bed of the road. The four tetrads are then placed in position to occupy the spaces between these pyramids, and into the pit which is formed the fifth pyramid is inserted in the inverted position. The finished surface therefore consists of the bases of the inverted pyramidal blocks in close formation. The standard blocks which are being used measure 18 inches on each edge, and the pyramid and the tetrad units weigh 70 lb. and 40 lb. respectively. The bases of the pyramidal blocks are provided with deep cross grooves to increase the efficiency of the bedding and to give a non-skidding surface to the finished roads. The chief advantage claimed in respect of this system is that the vertical pressure of the traffic is distributed over four times the usual area and there are no vertical joints. It should also be noted that the blocks keep their position by reason of their geometrical form and weight, and that they can be lifted and relaid without damage. As an efficient drainage is provided over the whole surface of the road, the excessive camber now in use is unnecessary. Increased economy under heavy wear and tear might also be expected from an adoption of this sytem, but we are inclined to think that the blocks could be more conveniently handled if they were reduced in size.

A New Corrugated Roofing

A new form of sheeting for roofs and external walls has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. Cellactite, Ltd., of 296 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. This material is a fibrous bituminous composition resembling vulcanite, and is manufactured in corrugated and flat sheets, into which a light steel core has been introduced to give increased strength with the minimum thickness and to afford a better fixing. The bituminous composition is consolidated under heat and pressure. In this way a comparatively thin roofing is obtained, which is superior to galvanised iron and has many of the advantages of asbestos cement at a saving in weight. The samples which we have inspected appear to have a remarkable strength and rigidity, and are tough and waterproof. Being of a bituminous character, the composition does not crack or laminate, and, in addition, it is unaffected by the weather, sea air, and chemical fumes. The corrugated sheets are fixed in precisely the same manner as corrugated iron, a lap of 3 to 4 inches sufficing for a weatherproof joint. Nails and screws may be driven through the material with comparative ease, and the necessary holes for bolts can be drilled or punched. It should be noted that the light weight of the sheeting permits the use of lighter purlins than are ordinarily required for asbestos sheets. The flat sheets can be nailed direct to studding or bolted to steel work. They can be nailed close to the edges without injury and are easily cut to size with a carpenter's saw, having relatively fine teeth. "Cellactite" can be obtained in four varieties—natural black, russet, green, and aluminium. The corrugated sheets are 6 feet long by 27 inches wide, giving cover to a nett width of 2 feet after allowing for the lap. The flat sheets are 30 inches wide, but in both cases, approximately, 110 sheets go to the ton. Steel-cored ridging, hips, valleys and flashings can be supplied to order.



The "Electrolux" Refrigerator: The Cooling Unit. (Electrolux Ltd.)

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Boards laid on to concrete

The practice of laying boards direct on to concrete to the exclusion of a free circulation of air has made the Dry Rot problem acute.

Complete immunity from the Dry Rot fungus can be assured if the fillets embedded in the concrete and the undersides of the boards are treated with Exterior Solignum before being laid.

But it must be Solignum

We offer co-operation in severe Dry Rot cases. Write to
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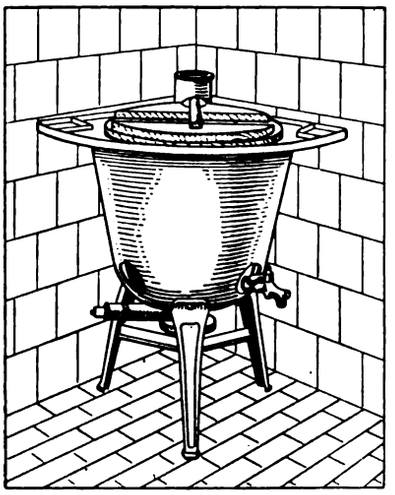
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WOOD PRESERVATIVE & STAIN

18 Colours

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The "Corna" Gas Wash Boiler.
(Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd.)

A New Gas Wash Boiler

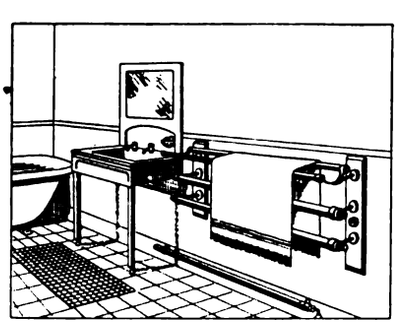
In the combined kitchen-scullery of the bungalow or the small house space is necessarily limited, and it is here that the "Corna" Gas Wash Boiler, shown in our illustrations, finds its chief merit as a compact installation. This boiler, which is made by Messrs. Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., of Deepfields, near Bilston, is an all-cast one of 10 gallons capacity. It is constructed with an extended triangular top which fits into the corner of the scullery and at the same time serves a useful purpose for accommodating the clothes immediately they are removed from the scalding water. The flue-pipe is carried away in the corner of the room, where "unsightliness" is reduced to a minimum. The draw-off tap and lighting holes are interchangeable between the right and left-hand positions, and further improvements are to be found in the construction of the joints beneath the top cover which obviates the escape of steam or gas fumes into the air. The pan is supplied in rustless iron with black japanned casing, and in enamelled iron.

A New System of Electrical Heating

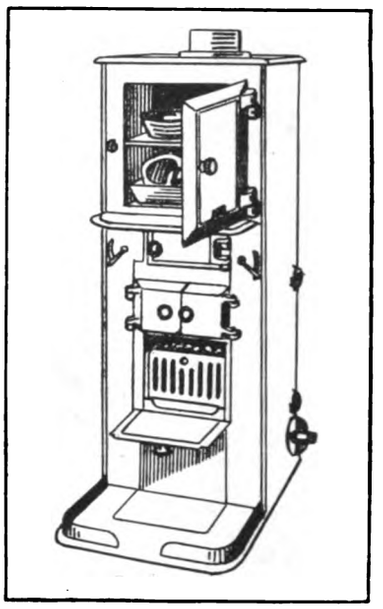
The cleanliness and convenience of electricity, as well as its ease of control, have much to recommend it for heating purposes, and undoubtedly we have only to abide the time when electrical power will be available at a special low rate in order to prove that its restricted popularity at the present day is only due to cost. The "Lightfoot" Tubular Heating System, which has been introduced by Messrs. Young, Osmond & Young, Ltd., of Stafford House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, consists of an electrical element mounted within metal tubing, which can be conveniently fixed in a horizontal position to the skirting around the rooms. In this position, so far as a dwelling-house is concerned, two or three heaters may be installed in one room without becoming conspicuous, and this arrangement tends for a more even distribution of heat than is possible with an ordinary electric fire situated at one particular point. "Lightfoot" heaters, which are obtainable in any length from 2 feet to 16 feet, rising by increments of one foot, are adapted for placing in those positions where heat is most required. To cure the down-draught from a window, for instance, one of these heaters may be used as a curtain rod. A short length also forms an ideal means of heating the linen cupboard or the bathroom. In the former case, the heater should be protected by a wire guard to ensure proper circulation of the air, ventilation being provided at the top of the cupboard. The towel rail, which we illustrate, is a very convenient bathroom fitting and can be supplied in any length with as many rails as are required. Its use entails no danger of the towel scorching, for the heating tubes are situated in the centre, whilst the towels hang from a double rail at the top. Where desired, these towel rails can be supplied in pedestal types. The "Lightfoot" Tubular Heating System is a low temperature one which distributes heat evenly and steadily without waste. Each heater is connected separately to the wiring circuit and is as independent of other heaters on the same circuit as one electric lamp is of another. As each heater is provided with a separate plug, the number in use may be varied at will, and in this way the room temperature may be maintained within very close limits under varying external conditions, but if desired the current may be thermostatically controlled so that it is switched on and off automatically. The tubes themselves can be finished in any colour to tone with fittings already existing in the room. The temperature of the heating element never exceeds that of "black-heat," and this has an important bearing on the life of the element, so much so that the manufacturers are able to guarantee it for a period of five years. As the element is entirely enclosed within a heat-resisting insulator, which in turn is protected by the outer tube, it is impossible for any inflammable material to come into contact with it. We have been favoured with an advance copy of a booklet describing the system in detail and summarising its advantages over other forms of heating. This booklet should be of interest to all architects and builders since it provides the necessary data in regard to the length of the tubing reuqired for any room, and includes some practical notes on installations which are already in use. It may be added that 15 feet of "Tubular" heating rated at 50 watts per foot should be allowed per 1,000 cubit feet of air space, where a room temperature of 60° Fah. is required with the outside air at 32° Fah.

Heating and Cooking Unit with a New Finish

Messrs. Binns & Speight, Ltd., of Crown Boiler Works, Bradford, are striking a new note in the finish of combined heating and cooking units by the introduction of their "Danite" Cooker in a vitreous green enamel, similar to that which has found so much favour for anthracite stoves. This cooker comprises an independent boiler for hot water and central heating, surmounted by an oven of equal capacity to that of a good-sized kitchen range. The complete unit is heated from one fire, ordinary gas coke being used. It is quite independent of any brick-setting, and requires no special fixing other than a connecting of a length of flue pipe to the chimney. In new houses, of course, the chimney breast may be replaced by a 6-inch flue. It should be noted that the "Danite" combination takes up much less room than any other cooker or range on the market, and that the oven is in a most favourable position to obviate all bending and stooping. The floor space occupied is only 16 inches square, and the total height of the unit is 50 inches. The boiler has a heating capacity of 45,000 British Thermal Units per hour, and will therefore supply 45 gallons of hot water per hour at a temperature of 100° Fahr. If desired, central heating up to three good sized radiators can be maintained. The fuel consumption is claimed not to exceed 4 lb. of coke per hour, but this figure, of course, naturally depends upon the quality of the coke employed. The "Danite" Cooker is also supplied in a standard finish — stove enamelled black with nickel-plated edges and shelf.



"Lightfoot" Tubular Heating applied to the Bathroom.
(Young, Osmond & Young, Ltd.)



The "Danite" Cooker.
(Binns & Speight, Ltd.)

Current Trade Publications

The Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., 5 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.—*Ware Wire* (pp.24). This booklet deals with the subject of corrosion so far as it affects woven wire fencing, and lays stress upon the fact that only those fencings galvanised after manufacture can successfully withstand the sulphurous, salt-laden atmosphere of the British Isles. It also goes into the question of the qualities and defects of galvanising with special reference to "Darfen," an alloy which is claimed to be more rust-resisting than ordinary spelter.

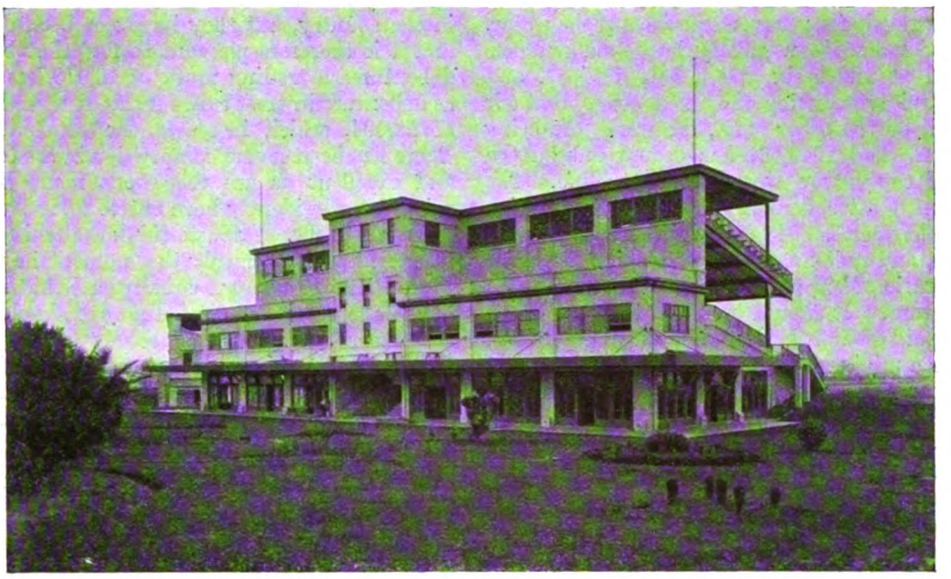
Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—*Morris Worm-Gear Pulley Blocks* (pp. 32). An informative booklet on the design and utility of hoisting tackle.

Ewart & Son, 346-350 Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Ewart's Geysers* (pp. 36). Illustrating a variety of geysers and hot water installations.

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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

TRADE in stocks and shares is improving. There is a fair business doing in industrials, and the dealers in the rubber market are expecti ıg a revival.

The Associated Portland Cement report and balance sheet is a very pleasant document, and may be considered as the best this big concern has ever given us. The business was heavily over-capitalised on floatation, and consequently there has been a struggle for years to squeeze out the water. To-day the position has been greatly improved and the works now stand at under six and a half millions, and depreciation is rapidly reducing the fixed assets to their real value, whilst, on the other hand, the works are being brought up to date and £242,561 has been spent on the reconstruction of the Bevan works at Northcliffe. The actual profit earned after deducting depreciation, which is up £50,000 on the year, is £543,459, which compares with £368,088 in 1924, and quick assets exceed quick liabilities by £3,216,350, a ratio of 33⅓ per cent to total assets, which is an excellent figure. It should be noted that the mortgages have been paid off and there are now only debentures, and of these over a million first and second have been paid off, and each year this debt is decreased. £100,000 has been used to write down the investment in the Indian Cement Works and 6 per cent. dividend is paid on the ordinary. It looks very much as though the current year would show an increased profit, and probably an increased dividend, for there is a large and growing demand for "Ferrocrete"; the export trade holds up and the home trade has substantially improved. Altogether we congratulate the directors on having given us the best report in the history of the company. The ordinary shares are undervalued on prospects of a bigger yield.

Stewarts & Lloyds have had a bad year, for the earnings have dropped £187,841 to £291,119, and although only £75,000 is set aside for depreciation, the dividend on the deferred is cut down to 1s. 6d., whereas in the two previous years 2s. 6d. was paid. We fear that even this rate of distribution cannot be maintained, for the dividends call for £332,670, and after deducting depreciation the total profit is only £291,119, and consequently the carry forward is reduced £41,552, the firm having paid away in dividends more than it has earned in the year. The combine is excellently managed, but its capital expenditure mounts up rapidly every year and this year has increased £1,381,383. Debtors are down £1,266,855, but stocks are up £329,777, and cash is only £89,087, whilst there is an overdraft at the bank of £286,795.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co. have made £112,276, which is £14,980 less than the previous year, and the lower profits are due to the exceptional conditions on the Continent and in the Far East. Still, the amount earned is amply sufficient to hold the dividend at 30 per cent. and place £15,000 to reserve, carrying forward £30,519. The financial position is good, for though cash has dropped £40,894 investments are up £43,387 and quick assets exceed quick liabilities by £623,186, a ratio of 55·8 per cent., and the earnings are over 10 per cent. on the total assets. The shares are fairly high priced but the business is one of the best in the country and the goods are used by every builder throughout the world.

Shanks & Co., the famous sanitary engineers, have had a good year, for they have made £47,744, against £21,319 in 1924, and the dividend on the ordinary is raised to 6 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the previous year. This leaves £21,167 to go forward, against £8,487 brought in. Therefore no one can accuse the careful board of dividing up to the hilt, for the total capital of the company is only £378,570 and there are only £290,000 ordinary issued, the rest being preference shares which call for under £5,000 a year. It is not easy to understand from the balance sheet why the directors have been so careful in conserving the profits, for the fixed assets are moderately valued; the company only owes £88,846 and has £280,820 quick assets. So that the ratio of net quick assets to total assets is over 35 per cent., which is a very good figure, and after deducting £14,255 for depreciation the earnings are 7¼ per cent. on the assets. As long as the building trade remains good we expect the profits to continue high and we do not think that anyone should sell the shares.

Robey & Co. are one of the best-known engineering firms in the country, but they have not been doing well of late and it is therefore pleasant to find that before paying the debentures a trading profit of £5,078 has been made, but as debenture interest calls for £7,662 there is a debit balance of £2,584, which increases the total debit to £15,373. There has been severe competition in the engineering trade, and excellent as are the goods made by the company prices have evidently been cut to a level which practically leaves no profit. Still, we think that this great firm should recover, and it is hardly the moment in which to sell the shares, although we are equally sure that until the troubles in the coal trade are settled no one should buy.

Parker, Winder & Achurch is one of the best-known firms who deal in ironmongery and builders' requisites in the Midland counties, and it is therefore not surprising that the profit for 1925 should have risen from £8,061 to £10,190 and the dividend has been increased from 7½ to 10 per cent. £5,000 again goes to reserve, making the fund £30,000, and £7,958 is carried forward, against £6,843 brought in. The financial position is quite strong, for creditors are more than covered by debtors and stock is valued at £75,281. The company has been a steady dividend earner, and though the shares are only quoted in Birmingham they are worth picking up when offered as the business is well managed and old established.

Henry Bessemer & Co. bears a name that has been associated with the steel trade for many years, but unfortunately the concern has not been particularly profitable to the shareholders. However, although losses have been made for some years, this year, thanks to a reorganisation of the works and the erection of new plant, a small profit of £1,306 has been earned, thus reducing the debit balance to £36,619, and the present year opens with a good order book although prices remain low. It cannot be said that the shares are particularly attractive in view of the past history, and we are afraid that the future of the steel trade remains rather stormy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. O. (Cambridge Heath).—We consider the Canadian Pacific report admirable and we look upon the shares as a sound purchase.

H. J. (Sheffield).—Tin is likely to remain firm during the present year. The price may fluctuate, but on the whole seems unlikely to fall, and therefore you should hold your tin shares. We can find nothing very attractive in the Austin reconstruction scheme and we are doubtful whether it will go through. Shanks ordinary are 15s. 9d. and seem cheap.

Some Active Securities

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Eastwoods ..	37	6	Johnson & Phillips	60	0
Armstrongs ..	10	3	Brit. Insulated ..	64	0
Baldwins	9	0	Callenders ..	76	6
Cammell Laird ..	7	6	Henleys	75	3
Consett Iron ..	15	6	Siemens	32	6
Dorman Long ..	9	6	Edison Swan ..	8	3
Guest Keen ..	32	0	Brit. Glues 8 % Prf.	16	7½
Stewarts & Lloyds (def.)	27	6	General Electric..	31	6
Weardale 6% Prfd.	19	4	Limmer	58	3
Assd. Cement ..	18	6	Val de Travers ..	22	0
Brit. Portland Cement	36	6	Zinc	54	6
Wallpaper (Def.) ..	29	9	Burma	16	3
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			Maidenhead Brick	3	6

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M.G.P.

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BEXHILL.—The G.P.O. announce that it is proposed this year to commence the erection of a new post office and telephone exchange.

BRENTFORD.—The U.D.C. are seeking sanction for a loan of £50,000 for further housing advances.

FARNHAM.—The R.D.C. have received the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the granting of 50 subsidies for the erection of houses for the working classes.

GREENWICH.—The Borough Council are to invite tenders for the erection of 120 houses—100 on the Charlton Park site and 20 on the Pound Park section of the same site. Permission is also to be sought from the Ministry of Health to erect a further 100 houses at Charlton Park.

ISLINGTON.—After consulting Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., a committee of the B.C. now recommend the erection of a public hall on the unused part of the Tyndale Road site, and they suggest that preliminary plans should be prepared by Mr. Monson.

SOUTHEND.—Plans passed at the last meeting of the Town Council included those for 25 houses, 8 bungalows, 21 garages and one church.

South Coast

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Borough Engineer is to prepare sketch plans for the reconstruction of the pavilion in Meyrick Park.

CHICHESTER.—The Corporation have approved plans for the erection of another 50 houses on the Kingsham Road estate.

Midlands

WARSOP.—The Notts County Educational Committee have given notice of their intention to erect an additional school to accommodate 300 children. Also about 350 houses are to be built at Church Warsop.

North Western Counties

ACCRINGTON.—Plans are being prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. W. J. Newton, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., for the erection of a new nurses' home, with accommodation for 20 beds, and which is estimated to cost £12,000.

ALTRINCHAM.—Plans have been approved by the Housing Committee for the erection of 20 houses on St. Mark's Avenue for the District Council.

BLACKPOOL.—The Board of Education have approved, with slight alterations, the preliminary plans by the Borough Engineer, Mr. F. Wood, for the erection of Abbey Road school. Complete plans and specifications are now to be prepared.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., is preparing plans and lay-out for the erection of houses in Fairfield Road and Bedford Road, and for the erection of shops on the corner of these two roads.

BURY.—Plans prepared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. J. A. Settle, for the construction of proposed new baths, have been approved.

GREAT HARWOOD.—Plans have been approved by the U.D.C. for the erection of 48 houses in Harwood Lane and 12 houses in Harwood Sale.

HURST (LANCS).—Mr. S. Hatfield, builder, of Droylesden, proposes to erect 14 brick houses on a site in Higher King Street, to plans prepared by Mr. J. Frith, Architect, of Droylesden.

MANCHESTER.—The report on a proposal to construct an underground railway, on the London tube principle, as a means of solving the road traffic problems, will most likely come before the City Council at their next meeting. The idea is to construct 14 miles of line.

MILNROW.—The District Council have decided to make application to the Ministry of Health for sanction to erect a further 72 houses on the Holt estate.

NELSON.—The Borough Surveyor, Mr. W. H. Shackleton, has prepared revised plans for the erection of shops on the Marsden Park estate.

NEWCHURCH (WARRINGTON).—A central site has been selected for the erection of a new Council school. The plans are to be prepared by the County Architect, Mr. H. Littler, of 16 Ribbledale Place, Preston.

RADCLIFFE.—Plans have been approved, subject to sanction of the Ministry of Health, for the proposed erection of 37 houses on the Dales estate.

SALFORD.—The trustees of the De la Salle College, Weaste Lane, Pendleton, are to erect additional accommodation for 350 students. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W. Ellis, Architect, of St. Helens, Lancs.

WARRINGTON.—The School Attendance Sub-Committee and the Education Committee recommended that a school of three departments be provided at Bewsey, with accommodation for 405 girls, 360 infants and 405 boys.

Yorkshire

BRADFORD.—The question of the provision of a public hall to take the place of St. George's Hall, which has been acquired by the New Century Pictures, Ltd., has been discussed by the Sub-Committee of the Bradford Corporation. The City Engineer and Surveyor has been instructed to draw up a scheme for a comprehensive improvement of the whole of the central area of the city, and the scheme is to include a new City Hall.

Shortly before the war an improvement scheme for a complete remodelling of the central area of the city was in the course of being adopted, but was abandoned. The scheme included the clearance of Charles Street, Booth Street, Bentley Street, and several other streets, and of large warehouses situated between the Great Northern Railway station and Forster Square. The estimated cost to the Corporation was about £1,000,000.

DONCASTER.—The Rural Council are to apply for sanction to borrow £62,681, excluding the cost of land, for the building of 82 houses at Bawtry.

HALIFAX.—The Corporation Improvements Committee have decided to authorise the Borough Engineer to invite tenders for the alterations to business premises in King Cross Street, Halifax. The Borough Engineer has also been instructed to prepare plans, specifications, etc., for the erection of 28 houses on the Nursery Lane site, and to invite tenders for the work.

HALIFAX.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the Corporation's proposals for the erection of an additional 40 houses at Booth Town.

LEEDS.—The Markets Committee are to proceed with a scheme of extensions to the Central Meat Market at a cost of £30,000, in accordance with plans prepared by Messrs. Braithwaite & Jackman, Architects, South Parade, Leeds.

LEEDS.—A large Sports Pavilion capable of accommodating 200 players of both sexes is to be erected on the site of the Military Field at Roundhay Park. The facilities to be provided include dressing rooms, lock-up cubicles, and hot and cold water installations. Tenders are to be invited shortly.

ROTHERHAM.—A new reinforced ferro-concrete bridge is to be erected alongside the ancient Chantry Bridge, the estimated cost being £70,000, and alterations to the Town Hall are to be carried out at a cost of £4,000.

ROTHERHAM.—The Rural Council are to erect 310 houses of parlour and non-parlour types, in accordance with plans prepared by the Architect to the Council. The houses have been allotted to the following parishes: 40 at Bamley, 50 at Brampton-Bierlow, 10 at Catcliffe, 40 at Dalton, 50 at Ravensfield, 50 at Thrybergh, 50 at Thurcroft, 20 at Wickersley. Also, additional sites are being acquired upon which to erect 82 houses near Dalton Lane and 200 houses between Doncaster Road and Park Lane, Thrybergh.

SHEFFIELD.—The Education Committee are to commence an extensive school building programme, the scheme being spread over the three years 1927-9. It is proposed to build new elementary schools at an estimated cost of £522,880, and new secondary schools at an estimated cost of £100,000, plus cost, in each case, of sites where not already obtained.

Scotland

FIFE.—The Fife Coal Co., Ltd., have decided to convert Blair Castle, Blairadam, into a convalescent home for Fife miners.

GLASGOW.—It has been arranged that the new bridge over the River Kelvin at Queen Margaret College shall be of reinforced concrete with granite parapets. Tenders for the work are to be invited.

Wales

RISCA.—The Urban District Council have passed plans for the erection of a Spiritualist Church at Pontywaun.

SWANSEA.—The Rural District Council have accepted the offer of Mr. W. Rufus Lewis, J.P., to erect and equip a hospital at Gorseinon. The Council have decided to allocate one or two sites for the proposed building, and we understand that the approximate cost of the hospital will amount to £20,000.

THOMASTOWN.—The Rural District Council have decided to repair 60 houses by contract and not by direct labour.

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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

BAKEWELL.—April 7.—For the erection of 12 houses, in pairs, for the Urban Council. Mr. W. G. F. Kingston, surveyor to the Council, Market Hall, Bakewell.

BARRY.—April 3.—For the erection of (*a*) 22 semi-detached non-parlour type houses, (*b*) 22 semi-detached parlour type houses, (*c*) 46 maisonettes, on a site between College Road, Buttrills Road, and High Street (continuation). Mr. E. R. Hinchsliff (F.S.I.), County Offices, Barry. Deposit £2 2s.

CASTLEFORD.—Messrs. Blenkinsopp & Scatchard, architects, Midland Bank Chambers, Castleford, have prepared plans for extensions and alterations to the Comrades Club at Allerton Bywater, Castleford. Contractors desiring to submit a tender for the whole of the work to forward deposit of £1 1s. to the architect, and bills of quantities will be forwarded in due course.

CAMPDEN.—April 6.—For the erection of houses, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1924, in the parishes of Admington, Ebrington, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Mickleton, and Quinton, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. H. Earp, architect to the Council, Arrow, near Alcester.

CLUTTON.—April 6.—For building 10 additional houses at Stanton Drew, for the Council. Tenders may be for one or more pairs in stone, brick or otherwise. Applications for particulars to be made to Mr. Hawker, Architect, Council Houses, Temple Clow, Nr. Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

DUNDEE.—April 20.—For the various works in connection with the erection of a new central advanced school at Blackness Road, Dundee. Offers are required for the following works: Mason and concrete; joiner; plumber; plaster; slater; glazier; structural steel; railings and gates; electric light; metal casement windows; and wall tiling. Apply Messrs. MacLaren, Soutar & Salmond, F.R.I.B.A., 16 South Tay Street, Dundee. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM.—Names by March 31.—For the erection of Eppleton Colliery Council School, to accommodate 1,100 scholars. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EGHAM.—April 7.—For the erection of 18 houses (being the first portion of a suggested scheme for 100 houses) at Pooley Green Road, Egham, for the Urban District Council. Apply to the Surveyor's Office, 155 High Street, Egham. Deposit £2 2s.

MIRFIELD (YORKS).—April 12.—For the erection of 31 houses in blocks of two, three or four on the Granny Lane site. A. E. Thompson, Clerk to the Council.

PENMAENMAWR.—April 3.—For the construction of roads and sewers and the erection of 32 houses on the Cwm Road and Gilfach Road, for the Urban District Council, from plans, &c., by Mr. R. J. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A. Tenders to be submitted as follow: 1. Roads and sewers. 2. Houses (*a*) built with brick walls, (*b*) built with concrete walls. Apply to George J. Hughes, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Penmaenmawr. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHERHAM.—April 12.—For the erection of 50 houses at Thrybergh, 50 at Ravenfield, 40 at Dalton and 10 at Catcliffe (Mr. J. Totty, Architect, Moorgate Street, Rotherham); 50 at Brampton Bierlow, 40 at Bramley and 20 at Wickersley (Mr. J. Platts, Architect, High Street, Rotherham); and for 50 houses at Thurcroft (Mr. J. E. Knight, Architect, Moorgate, Rotherham). The plans in each case will be for various types of houses. Details from the architects.

SHEFFIELD.—March 31.—For the erection of a special school at Northfield Road, Crookes. Conditions of contract, &c., may be obtained from the City Architect's Department, Town Hall, Sheffield.

SKEGNESS.—The Derbyshire District Miners' Welfare Committee invite builders desirous of tendering for the erection of a convalescent home at Skegness to send their names to the architect, Mr. Percy B. Houfton, Furnival Chambers, Chesterfield.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—April 8.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works invite tenders for the erection of a telephone exchange at Thorpe Bay. Apply to the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

SWANSEA.—April 12.—For the erection of 100 type "A" and "B" houses as follows: 30 at Gorseinon, 20 at Gowerton, 20 at Loughor, 20 at Pontardulais, and 10 at Penllergaer. Contractors may tender for the whole or for the site or groups of 10 houses. Mr. J. Teifion J. Williams, L.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council, 3 Temple Buildings, Goat Street, Swansea. Deposit £2 2s.

WIGAN.—For the erection of 98 houses in brickwork on the Bottling Wood site, in lots of 20, 28, 20, 16 and 14 on plots A, B, C. D, and E, respectively, for the Corporation. R. B. Donald, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Library Street, Wigan. Deposit £3 3s.

WORKSOP.—April 6.—For the erection of a shop and one house at Manton, near Worksop, and a shop and 5 houses at New Ollerton, Notts, for the Worksop Co-operative Society. Mr. J. Haslam, Architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Place, Worksop.

Building Tenders Accepted

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—For the erection of new schools for the Rev. P. J. Delaney, of St. Mary of Furness. (Architect, Mr. H. T. Fowler, A.R.I.B.A., 6, Cornwallis Street.) Mr. J. Turner. £6,000 (accepted).

BOSTON.—The Ministry of Health have approved the tender selected for building the new Holland County Council Offices. The contract is that of Messrs. J. Youngs & Sons, Ltd., Norwich (£25,600).

GILDERSOME (YORKS).—For the erection of 8 houses of the non-parlour type on the vicarage site. (Plans, etc., by the Surveyor to the Council), the following tenders have been accepted:—Brickwork: F. Turner, Britannia Road, Morley; joinery: W. H. Gough, Morley; plumber: F. Hardy, 7 Cross Church Street, Morley

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee have now accepted the tender, in lieu of one withdrawn, of Mr. John Taylor, of Yoker, for mason work at the Govanhill rehousing scheme, at £42,300.

GRIMSBY.—Subject to the approval of the Government authorities, the Grimsby Corporation Highways Committee recommend the acceptance of the tender of Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Glasgow and Newcastle, at £54,511, for the erection of a lifting bridge to replace the old swing bridge over the Alexandra Dock cutting.

LEEDS.—For the erection of a new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Clare for the Reverend Canon McAuliffe (architect, Mr. A. Simpson, Bradford), Messrs. Lazenby Bros. (accepted).

LITTLEBOROUGH.—For the erection of twenty houses on the Calderbrook Road Site for the Urban District Council (Mr. G. H. Wild, Surveyor to the Council), Messrs. Dryland & Preston, Ltd. (provisionally accepted).

LOUGHBOROUGH.—For the erection of new buildings at Kingston College and the erection of new farm buildings for the Midland Agricultural and Dairy College at Sutton Bonington for four county authorities (architects, Messrs. Taylor & Royle, 23 King Street, Nottingham), Messrs. W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., £36,700 (accepted).

NEWPORT.—For the erection of shops, bank premises, and also reconstructing hotel in High Street (architects, Messrs. Griggs & Vaughan, Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newport), Messrs. John Henkins, Ltd., 12 Clifton Road, Newport (accepted).

NEWPORT.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £2,410, of Messrs. John Charles & Sons for the erection of a filter house at Pant-yr-eos reservoir.

OXLEY.—The District Council have decided to place a contract with Mr. Walter Richmond, Otley, for the erection of a new bandstand at Wharfmeadows, in accordance with plans and specifications of the Surveyor to the Council.

ROTHERHAM.—For the extensions of Badsley Moor Lane Council School for the Education Committee (architect, Mr. C. A. Broadhead, A.R.I.B.A., Devonshire House, Moorgate, Rotherham), Messrs. George Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherham, £6,590 (accepted).

SCARBOROUGH.—The Board of Guardians are to erect a new children's home upon a site in Stepney Road, Scarborough (architect, Mr. G. H. Fawcett, A.R.I.B.A., 3 York Place, Scarborough), Mr. T. Wilcox, Scarborough, £3,286 (provisionally accepted).

SCOTSWOOD.—For the erection of a library for the Newcastle-on-Tyne T.C., Mr. S. Miller, North Street, Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, £11,339 (accepted).

STUBBINS (LANCS).—For the erection of St. Phillip's New Church in Chatterton Lane, for the Reverend W. Minshaw (plans by the Diocesan Architect, Mr. R. Montin, 90 Deansgate, Manchester). Messrs. L. Fairclough, Ltd., of Chorley, £6,000 (accepted).

WARWICK.—For the erection of 12 houses in Beauchamp Road and 30 houses in All Saints' Road, for the Corporation (architects, Messrs. F. P. Trepess & Son, Church Street, Warwick) Mr. R. P. Gathercole, Leamington Spa, at £18,165 (accepted).

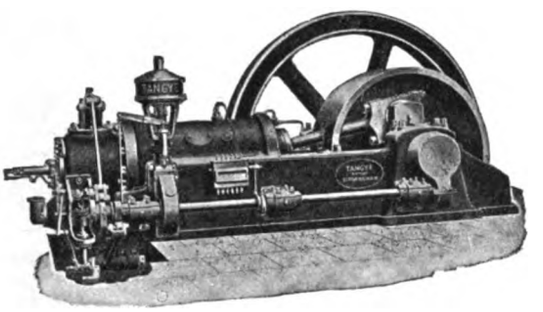
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Failures and Arrangements

EDWARD SEYMOUR WENSELL, 357 Seven Sisters Road, Middlesex. Builder.

The receiving order in this matter was made on a creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of £3,234, against assets of £1,769. Debtor attributes his failure to losses on contracts through bad management.

The principal creditors are :—Barton, B. S., Ltd., London, £300 ; Kelland, W. H. S., & Sons, London, £305 ; Reid, W. C., London, £185 ; Smith, M. A., & Co., London, £155 ; Smith, T., & Sons, London, £465 ; Wensell & Sons, Ltd., London, £265 ; Wensell, H. W., London, £245.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SPARLING BUNTING, Maidstone Road, Lenham, Kent. Builder and decorator.

The public examination of this debtor was held on March 5 at Maidstone, when the statement of affairs showed liabilities of £3,210, with a deficiency of £2,613. He said one cause of his failure was his paying too much for the goodwill and lease of the business and losses on building contracts. He also added that losses on five of his contracts were due to underestimating. After further questions, the examination was closed.

J. CHETWOOD, LTD., Moss Lane, Alderley, Manchester. Builders and joiners.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, a meeting of the creditors was held recently at Manchester, when it was reported that the liabilities were £1,182, of which £969 was due to the trade and £213 to cash creditors. According to the books, the assets totalled £735, and they were estimated to realise £574. No definite resolution was passed, but the opinion was expressed that the voluntary liquidation of the company should be continued.

The following are the principal creditors :—Turner, W., Junr., & Co., £120 ; Southern J. W., & Sons, £114.

CHRISTOPHER ZEALAND, 8 Barker Road, Middlesbrough. Builder.

The creditors interested were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £1,883, all of which was due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated to realise £539, from which had to be deducted £65 for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £474, or a deficiency of £1,409. A resolution was passed in favour of a committee of five of the creditors being appointed to consider the matter.

The principal creditors are :—Middlesbrough Estate, Ltd., £159 ; Mascall, J. & R., Ltd., £115 ; Watson, T. B., & Son, Ltd., £334 ; Newhouse, J., Ltd., £110 ; Levy, R., £135.

STUART E. GREEN, 14 Gloucester Place, Cheltenham, Glos. Builder.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 18 at Cheltenham, when the statement of affairs showed liabilities of £1,051 against assets of £92, or a deficiency of £959. Debtor attributed his failure to lack of capital, inexperience and underestimating. The case being a summary one was left with the Official Receiver as trustee of the estate.

The following are the principal creditors :—Sessions & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester, £578 ; Sharpe & Fisher, Ltd., Cheltenham, £300 ; Bence, George, & Sons, Cheltenham, £210.

JAMES PHILIP OPENSHAW and JOHN ROBERT OPENSHAW, 37 Bridgeman Place, Bolton. Builders and contractors.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 17, at the Official Receiver's offices, Manchester. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £1,362, all of which was expected to rank, against assets of £471, thus leaving a deficiency of £891. Debtors attributed their failure to loss in connection with having tiling condemned, lack of capital, and losses on contracts.

ARTHUR HALES, 26 Lichfield Grove, Church End, Finchley, Middlesex. Builder and contractor.

The receiving order in this matter was made recently on debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £5,520, against asssets of £1,001, or a deficiency of £4,518. Debtor attributes his failure to lack of capital and underestimating. Two private meetings of the debtor's creditors were held in January, and one on February 10, 1926, when it was decided that the debtor should file his petition.

We have been informed that the address of the London office of the Hemel Hempstead Patent Brick Co., Ltd., is now at 76/8 Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. The telephone number and telegraphic address remain unaltered.

New Companies

WARREN LIVINGSTONE, LTD. (212,338).—Private company. Registered March 11. Capital, £2,000. Objects : To carry on the business of quarrymasters, and stone, sand and gravel merchants, etc. Directors : Major H. M. Barnes, Stonecroft, Ipswich ; W. Livingstone, New House, Little Bromley, Essex ; J. H. P. Daman, Woolpack Cottage, Ipswich ; Lt.-Col. C. C. Barnes, Kesgrave Hall, Ipswich. Solicitors : H. S. Gotelle, 11 Arcade Street, Ipswich. Registered office : Prudential Buildings, Princes Street, Ipswich.

WILFRED BURDEN & SONS, LTD. (212,368).—Private company. Registered March 12. Capital, £1,000. Objects : To carry on the business of wholesale and retail import and export timber merchants, etc. Directors : W. Burden, H. A. Burden, Mrs. S. E. Burden, all of Brynfedw, Aberhafesp, Newtown. Registered office : Kerry Road, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

J. CONNOR & CO. (LIVERPOOL), LTD. (212,350).—Private company. Registered March 12. Capital, £500. Objects : To carry on the business of builders, builders' merchants, etc. Directors : Mrs. J. M. Carruthers, 95 Nicander Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool ; J. Connor, 168 Mill Street, Liverpool. Registered office : 168 Mill Street, Liverpool.

FRED WALKER & SONS, LTD. (212,376).—Private company. Registered March 13. Capital, £1,500. Objects : To acquire the business of a builder, slater, etc., carried on by Fred Walker at 71 Frederick Street, Rotherham. Directors : F. Walker, 3 Ash Mount, Doncaster Gate, Rotherham ; G. Walker, 71 Frederick Street, Rotherham. Solicitors : Marsh & Son, 8 West Gate, Rotherham.

RUSHOLME (MANCHESTER) BUILDERS, LTD. (212,396).—Private company. Registered March 13. Capital, £2,000. Objects : To carry on the business of builders and contractors. etc. Directors : W. F. D. Dick, 175 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester ; A. Foden, 367 Claremont Road, Manchester. Solicitor : W. J. Sharratt, 89 Fountain Street, Manchester. Registered office : 89 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

F. H. WALKER, LTD. (212,375).—Private company. Registered March 13. Capital, £1,000. Objects : To carry on business as wholesale and retail builders' merchants, etc. Subscribers : F. H. Walker, 22 Commercial Street, Mansfield ; Margaret H. Walker, 22 Commercial Street, Mansfield. Solicitor : R. P. Marchant, Mansfield. Registered office : 30A West Gate, Mansfield, Notts.

PERRY AND CO. (ROADS), LTD. (212,406).—Private company. Registered March 15. Capital, £3,000. Objects : To carry on the business of constructors and repairers of roads, paths, squares, floors, etc. Subscribers : N. Bartlett, 20 Ebury Street, S.W.1 ; N. Bell, Clovelly, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey. Solicitors : Freshfields, Leese & Munns, 31 Old Jewry, E.C.2. Registered office : 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

MITRE HOUSE, LTD. (212,510).—Private company. Registered March 18. Capital, £18,000. Objects : To acquire, develop and turn to account any lands and buildings in the United Kingdom, to carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Subscribers : J. H. Saffell, 189 Regent Street, W.1 ; F. K. Barton, 189 Regent Street, W.1. Solicitors : Bartlett & Gluckstein, 199 Piccadilly, W.1. Registered office : 189 Regent Street, W.1.

BRENT ESTATES, LTD. (212,523).—Private company. Registered March 19. Capital, £100. Objects : To acquire and deal with lands, minerals, etc., and to erect houses. Subscribers : A. S. Cooper, 40 Ravensdale Mansions, Crouch End, N.8 ; R. C. Distin, 187 Boundary Road, Wood Green, N.22. Solicitor : N. C. W. Edge, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Registered office : 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

F. P. LEACH & SONS, LTD. (212,528).—Private company. Registered March 19. Capital, £4,000. Objects : To carry on the business of builders, general contractors, etc. Directors : F. P. Leach, 45 Kensington Street, Bradford ; N. Leach, 45 Kensington Street, Bradford ; H. Leach, address not stated. Secretary : N. Leach. Registered office : 45 Kensington Street, Bradford.

SANDHURST PRODUCTS, LTD. (212,597).—Private company. Registered March 22. Capital, £300. Objects : To carry on the business of brickmakers, builders, contractors, etc. Directors : E. J. Gyles (managing director), 42 Purley Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.2 ; Mrs. Florence S. Pigott, 8 McDowall Road, Camberwell, S.E.5 ; C. H. Duke, Sandhurst Farm, Bexhill-on-Sea. Registered office : Sandhurst Farm, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea.

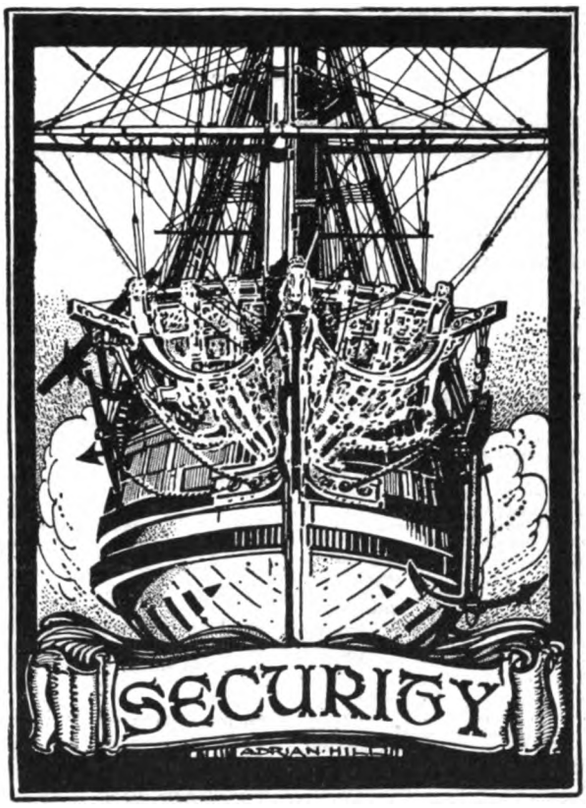
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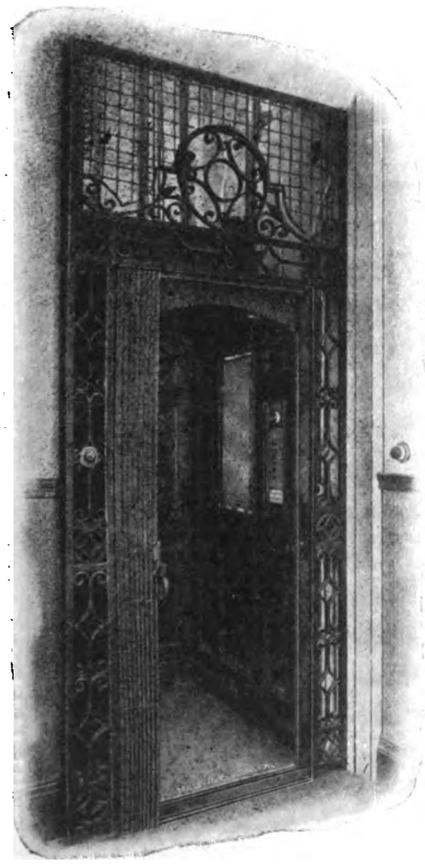
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Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	½%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	⅛th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced—In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube—5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware—4 in.	6 in.	Iron—4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	35/0	50/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced—Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	634/-	813/-	1119/-
,, ,, cement mortar	660/-	839/-	1145/-

	Per Foot Super—Horizontal	Vertical
Damp course		
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9d.	1/0

	Per Foot Super.—Flemish bond	English bond
Facings		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.—1in.	1½in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube—Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6 Stairs	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0 To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs.	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

	At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding		31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates		10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid			12/0 to 20/0	
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super				1/0

JOINER.

Per square	¾in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

	Sashes, per foot super.	1¼in.	2in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares		1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very small	Small.	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼ in. pulley styles, 2 in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

	1¼ in.—2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in.—4 Panel	6 Panel
Doors, per foot super.				
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1 in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2 in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

	Per Foot Cube—Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

	Sectional Area—1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9 in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/8½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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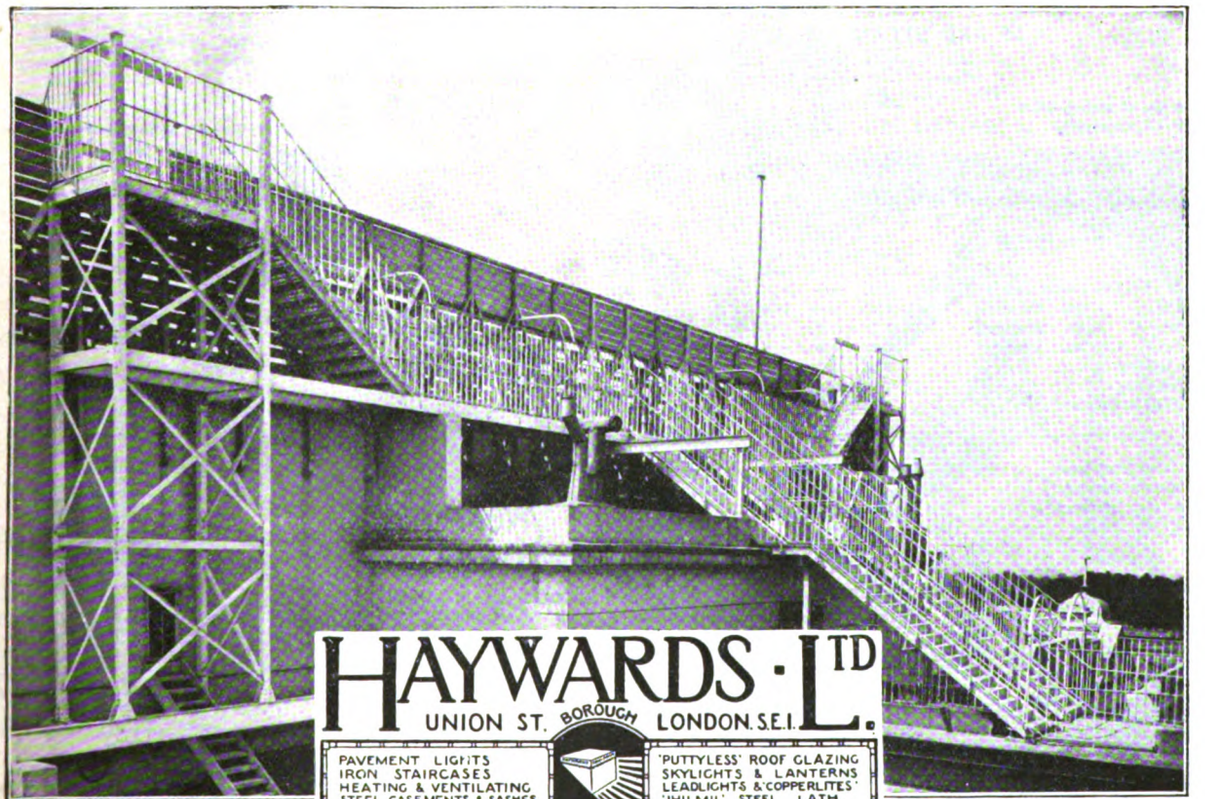
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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

	Labour and Screws only Fixing								
	Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	57/6	64/6	67/6

	Per Foot Run		Each		
	Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
	4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/-

	Per Foot Run							
	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	3/-	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/1

	Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/-	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run	
	2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions .. .. each	11/11	18/4

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run							
	Gas: ¼in.	⅜in.	Steam Tubing: ¼in.	½in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10d.	10½d.	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Rounded Arris	Rounded Angle	Flush or Staff Quirk Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair .	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½ 0/8
Do. do. Stripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½ 0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2 0/9
Do. do. Keene's	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2 0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	— —
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	— —
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	— —

Per Foot Run	Per lin. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super: 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	⅛in. Rolled	Cast Glass: ⅛in.	¼in.	½in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square: Countess	Ladies
Slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼ in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	110/0	
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0	
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0	
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/-	
Add for vertical work	2/6	
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%	
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%	
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%	

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7d. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/0
Chimney bars	36/-	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/0

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run: 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/9
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following: If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats: 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/6	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each—	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1⅞

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	2d.

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Per Piece: Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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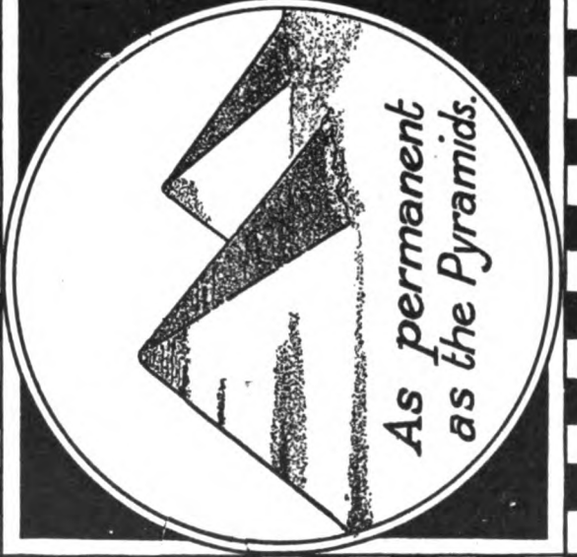
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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATES PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	GraniteMason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machinist Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/8½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ +12½%	1/0½ +12½%	11½ +12½%	Plumber previous to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½ +12½%	1/1½ +12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	Add 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919–Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/8	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924 Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924 Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	2/11	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon

				2"	½"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0	12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0	12/9	
			½"	¾"	1"	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6	7/9	13/4 each
	Brick	Broken	11/6		Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Hardcore	5/0		
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0		Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0		
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0		
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0		
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3		
	Ditto	Reds	110/0		
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0		
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6		Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0		F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	430/0		Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	420/0		
	Ditto	2nd quality ..	20/0		Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6		Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6		
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6		Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0		
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0		
	Cement	Keenes, pink	110/0		Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0		
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0		
	Copper	Nails	1/9		Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6		Ditto
			½"	¾"	1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0	6/0	9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6	6/6	10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings .. Standard list	—20%			F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%			Delivered
			4"	6"		
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	6/0	9/3		Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0			Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0			Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10			Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/3			Ditto, per cwt.
			1"	1½"		
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	25/0	31/0		Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	25/0	31/0		
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	—60%			Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—50%			Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—45%			Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/4			Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/4			
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/1			
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/5			
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7			
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9			
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5			
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4d.			
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6d.			
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½d.			
	Ditto	Rough cast ½" ..	6½d.			
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9½d.			
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7½d.			
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7½d.			
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0			
	Gold leaf	English	2/9			Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6			Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	36/0			Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	29/0			Per ton

(Continued on page 32.)

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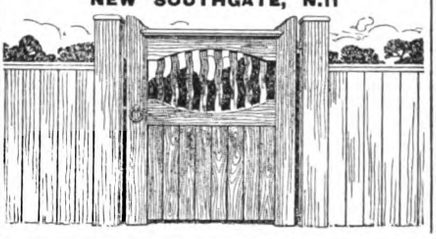
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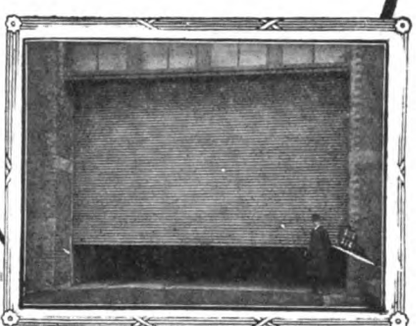
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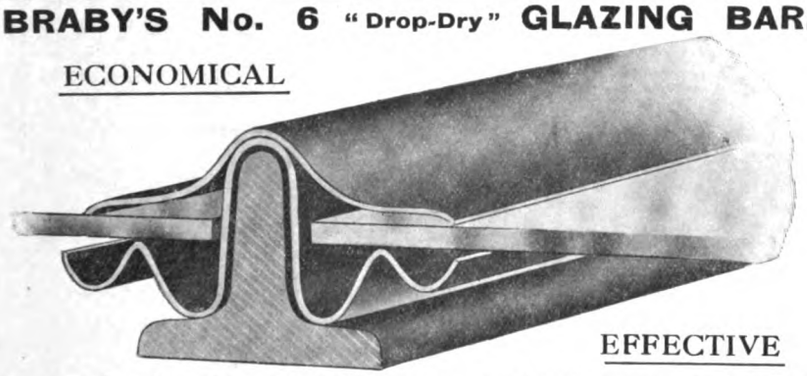
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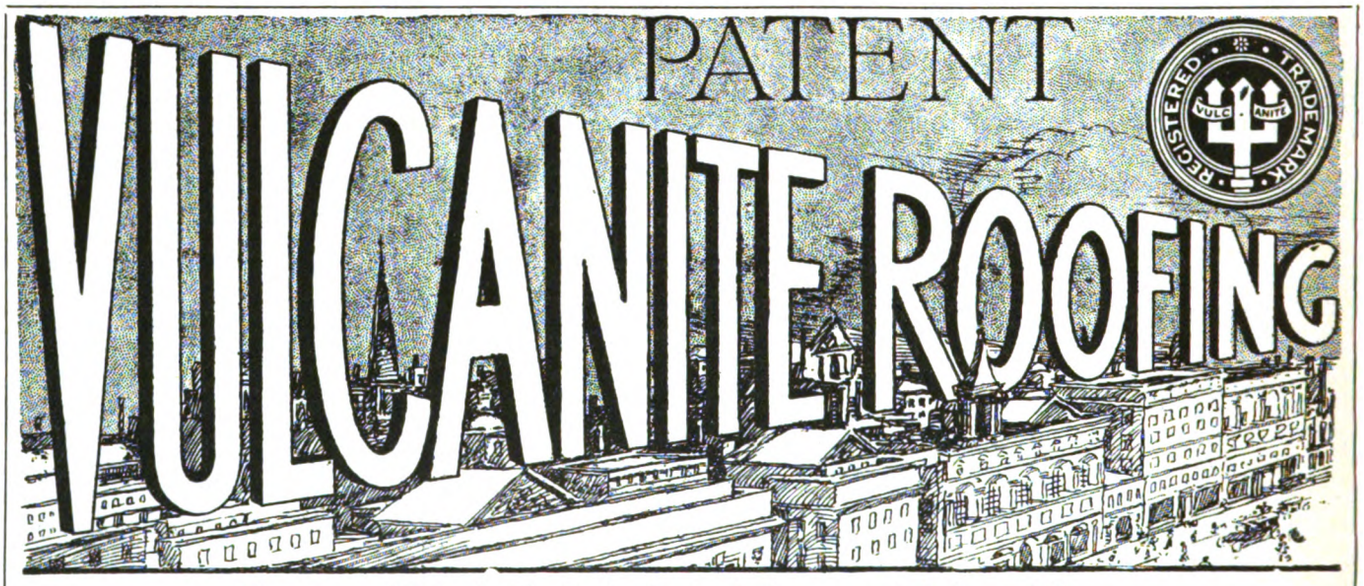


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Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued.*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller / Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 55%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 45%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 38½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″×3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″×2½″	2/6	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″×2″	2/6	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per Yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	45/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	46/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	49/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	57/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	50/9	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	50/0	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	17/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/-	Ditto
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	16/6 19/0 24/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	19/6	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	12/0	
	Ditto	European	17/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	15/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	3/8	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/5	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	78/0	Per cwt. d/d
			2″ 3″	
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse pink	60/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	69/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.

				5″ 6″	
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
			3″ 4″	
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinary	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8 No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per fkn.
	Slates	20″×10″, Welsh	430/0	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″×9″, ditto	167/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/0	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—40%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—32½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	12/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/0	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
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T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/-	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″×6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	2/6 to 3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/8	Per gallon
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
U	Unions	Plumbers'	1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
			½″ ¾″ 1″	
V	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/-	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5*d.* 6*d.*	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
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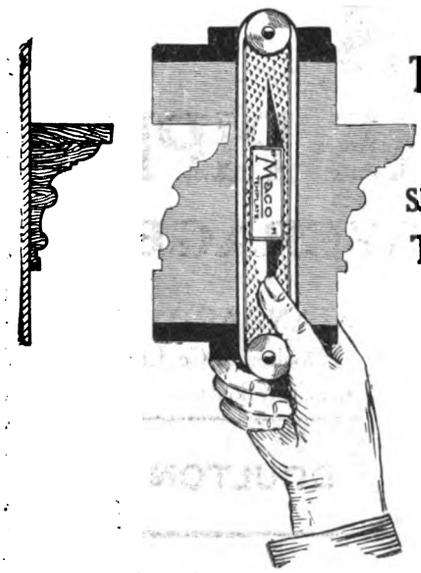
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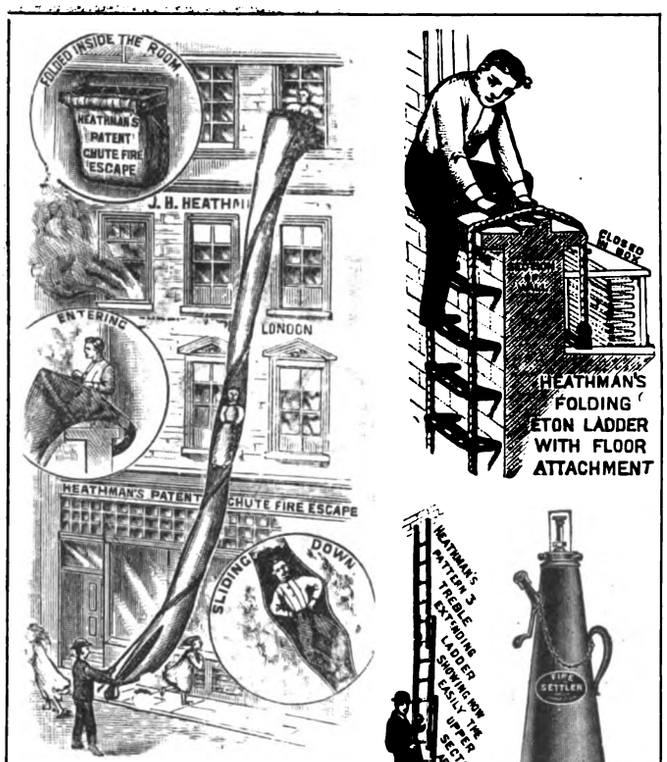
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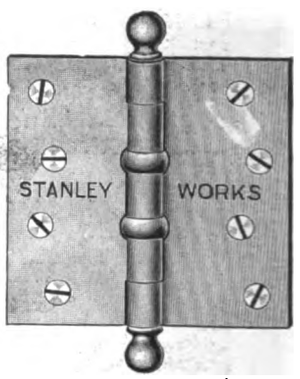
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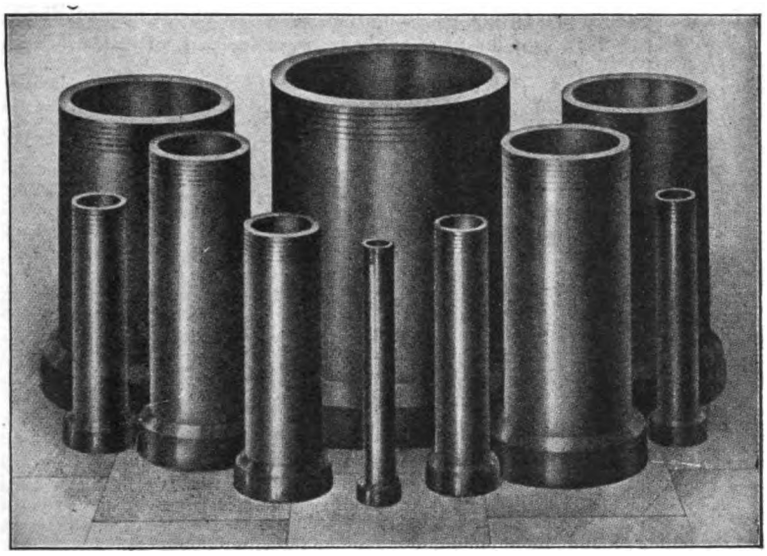
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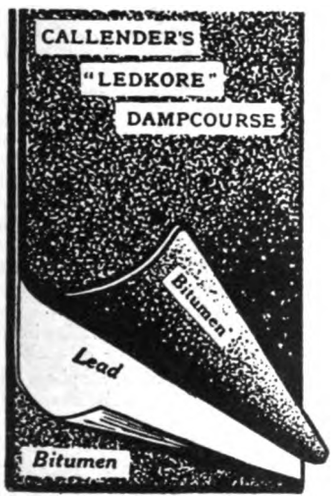
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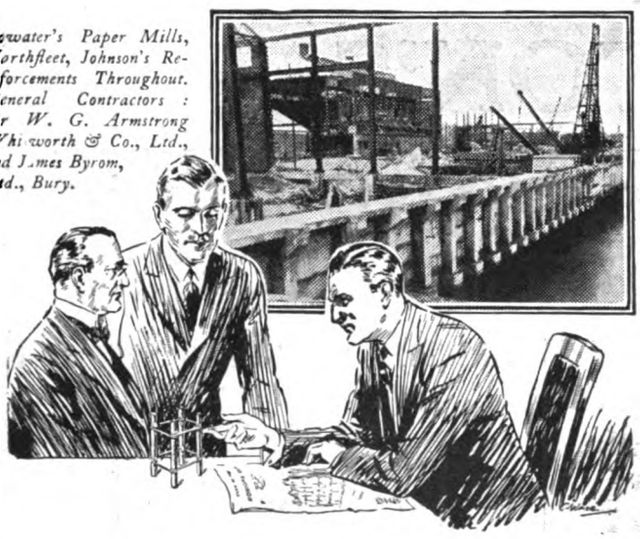
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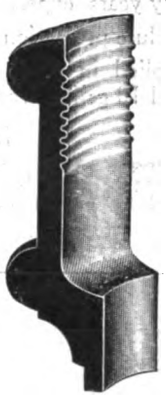
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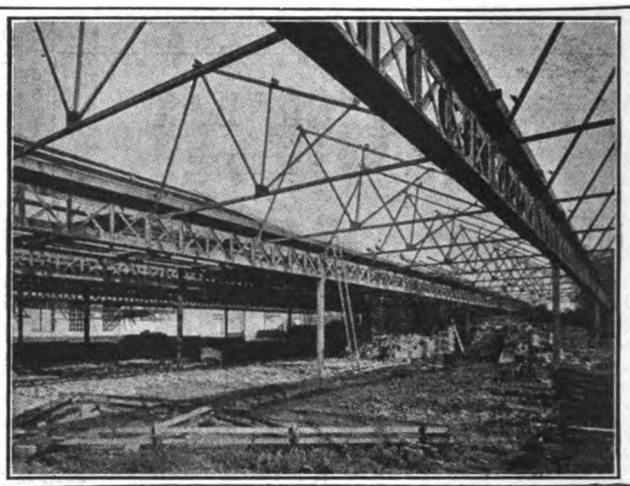
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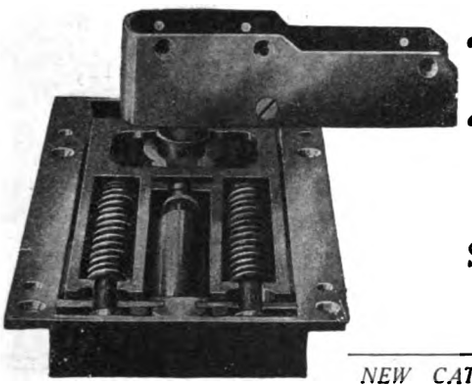
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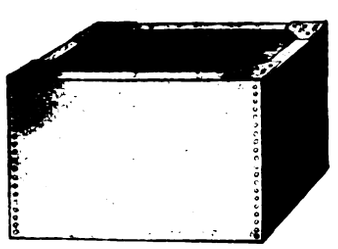
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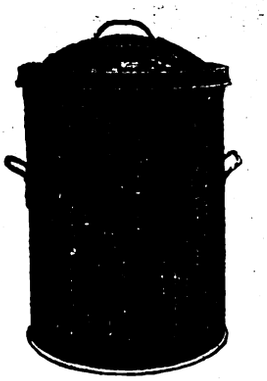
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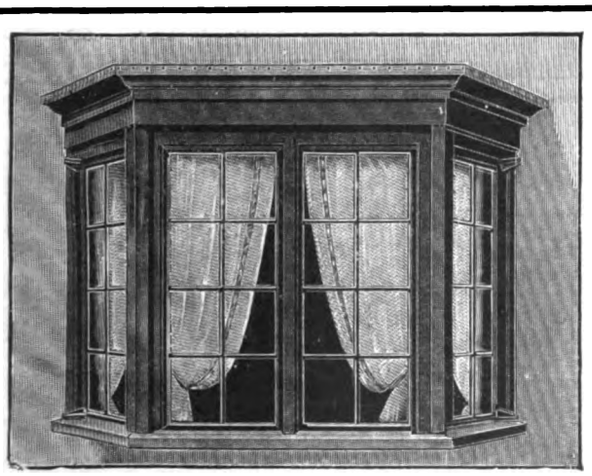
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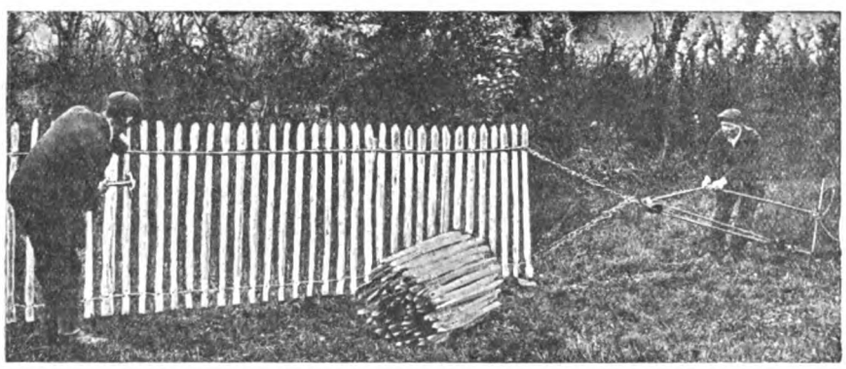
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ROOFING TILES and FITMENTS. Land Drainpipes. Large stocks. Prompt delivery.—WEBB BATTLEDOWN TILERIES, Cheltenham.

FOR YOUR FACING BRICKS.
WILLIAM DAVIS,
KNAPHILL BRICKWORKS, WOKING, SURREY.
Telephone: Brookwood 100.
Hand Made and Machine Made
RED FACINGS
in Cherry and Multi Colours, 2½ in. and 2 in.
MULTI-COLOUR STOCK FACINGS,
FIREPLACE BRIQUETTES in many shades.
Immediate delivery on to sites in any quantity.

BELGIAN BUILDING MATERIALS of guaranteed quality.—SLATES per 1,260, 18 by 9, 240s.; 20 by 10, 300s.; Asbestos do., 15½ in. sq., per 1,000, grey 215s., red 235s.; Asbestos Sheets, 5/32 in., 1s. per yd.; Floor Tiles, red, white, grey, black, yellow, 2s. 5d. per yd.; with design 2s. 8d. All free on rail Harwich, truckloads only. Bricks bought, inspected, and shipped on commission. Inquiries for other goods invited.—C. C. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, 9 Rue de Ligne, Brussels.

WATERPROOF COVERS, oiled and dressed; same material as railway sheets; fitted with eyelets and lashes; 12 ft. by 9 ft., 15s.; 15 ft. by 9 ft., 18s. 9d.; 18 ft. by 12 ft., 30s.; 19 ft. by 16 ft., 48s. 6d.; special quotation for quantities; any size supplied at 1s. 3d. sq. yd.; money returned if not approved of; send for list free.—H. J. GASSON & SONS, Rye, Sussex.

LATHING
RENDERED LATHS, Lath and half or single.
SAWN LATHS, 3/16 in. or ¼ in.
METAL LATHING of all descriptions.
Supplied and fixed, or materials only.
SAWYERS & CO.,
44 GLOUCESTER ROAD, CROYDON.
'Phone: Thornton Heath 1373.

ROOFING TILES. Red or Black, Hand-made Sand-faced Tiles and Fittings. Also Kent Stocks. Red Sand Stocks. Red or Grey Wire-cut Facings. Prices, f.o.r. Shornoliffe, on application. QUESTED, Cheriton, Kent.

FENCING—All descriptions plain and ornamental Fencing, Gates, Wattle Hurdles, etc.; Fencing specialists since 1870.—Particulars from ECONOMIC FENCING CO., Billiter House, London, E.C.3.

FENCING—Every Description (Oak, Chestnut Wire, etc., supplied or fixed complete. Prompt delivery. Lowest prices, reliable quality. Fences repaired. Contractors to H.M. Government, L.C.C., Various Councils, etc.—QUENBY, FRY & Co., LTD., Sawmillers and Fencing Contractors, London Offices, 182 High Street, Acton. Phone: Chiswick 374.

Plant, etc.

MORTAR MILLS, OIL ENGINES and WOODWORKING MACHINERY.
New. Immediate delivery. Keen prices. As supplied leading Corporations and Contractors at Home and Abroad.
Particulars gladly,
THE ENGINEERS' SUPPLY CO.,
Branch Works: Shipley.

CRANE FOR SALE.
FIVE TON electric Derrick, 25 h.p. 410 volt d.c. Makers, Messrs. Morgan & Son, Kilwinning. 90 ft. steel jib. 40 ft. wood staging. Price £300, to be taken as and were it stands in London.—Apply J. KING & Co., LTD., Riga Wharf, Canal Road, London, N.1.

FOR SALE.
Plant, etc.

TAR and Bitumen Boilers for road and path work. Capacities from 10 galls. to 500 galls. Also Hand Pumps for dealing with 600 to 6,000 galls per hour of sandy or clean water and sewerage, etc. Catalogues free.—PHŒNIX ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Chard, Somerset.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST QUALITY BROWN GLAZED PIPES, no collars, suitable for land-drains, ditches air-shafts, lining chimneys, etc.; all sizes, 2 ft. 4 in. and 3 ft. 3 in. × 6 in. to 10 in.—PHILLIPS, 22 North Road, Southall, Middlesex.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY and BEDDING direct from the manufacturers at wholesale prices. Quality guaranteed. Carriage paid.—Write for catalogue.—MAGNUM CABINET CO., LTD., 28 Coronet Street, Old Street, N.1.

JOINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
J. R. WELCH & CO.,
145 Effra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
Telephone: Wimbledon 617.

COMPOSITION (Bituminous) for Wood Block, Wood Board, Floor-laying. Damp-proof, dry-rot preventive, everlasting. Apply W. M. WALTERS & Co., LTD., 5-11 Portland Street, Liverpool.

EDUCATIONAL

RENDCOMB COLLEGE, near Cirencester. A boarding school in the Cotswold Hills for boys of Preparatory and Public School ages. Vacancies for the sons of professional men at an inclusive fee of £100 per annum. For prospectus and particulars apply to the Headmaster, J. H. SIMPSON, M.A.

ARCHITECTS AND ARTISTS
Wishing to work from the Model may obtain books of coupons for afternoon and evening classes, thus enabling them to work on such days as may suit their own convenience.
NO TUITION OR SUPERVISION UNLESS SPECIALLY DESIRED.
GROSVENOR SCHOOL OF MODERN ART.
Principal: Iain Macnab, A.R.E.
Lecturers: Frank Rutter, Cyril E. Power, F.R.Hist.S., A.R.I.B.A.
Write for Prospectus to Secretary,
33 WARWICK SQUARE, VICTORIA, S.W.1.

A large comfortable lounge is provided where patrons may meet and entertain their friends in club-like surroundings. Well-cooked meals may be obtained at reasonable prices.

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A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A., Municipal and County Engineers' Examinations. Expert postal tuition until successful. Low fees payable by instalments. Particulars free.—A. TRILL, 1, Lyncroft Gardens, Ealing, London, W.13.

NOTICES.

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PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES and ANTIQUITIES.
Open free 10 a.m.—5 p.m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, March, April, May, June, July, August. At other times by cards obtained of the Curator.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS.

INVENTIONS Advice Handbook and Cons. free.—KING'S PATENT AGENCY, LTD., B. T. King, C.I.M.E., Regd. Patent Agent G.B., U.S., and Can., 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, and 6 Quality Court (next Pat. Off.) London, W.C.

NOTICE.
To Advertisers and Advertising Agents

In consequence of the necessity of closing pages for press on Wednesday, all fresh copy where proofs are required must reach this office by the Friday preceding publication, where no proof is required by Tuesday 5 o'clock.

AUCTIONS.

W. BURROUGH HILL, F.S.I., F.A.I.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR, VALUER, ARBITRATOR, AND FIRE ASSESSOR
SOUTHAMPTON.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1850.

Subscriptions to enable the Council to carry on the work efficiently are urgently needed.
It is hoped that every architect in active practice will become a subscriber.
Unpaid subscriptions for the current year will be gratefully received.

W. HILTON NASH, Hon. Treasurer.
Sir CHARLES A. NICHOLSON, Bart., Hon. Secretary.
9 Conduit Street, W.

The Value of the Small Type Announcements is a Proved Fact.

The WANTED and FOR SALE columns of this Journal are constantly proving this.

RECENT ADVERTISERS write:

"Please withdraw my advertisement for Country House in Surrey. Have found what I require through your advertisement."

"You may continue our small announcement in your pages until further notice. Results quite satisfactory."

We take all possible care that these small advertisements should be from firms who are of repute. If there be at any time cause for complaint, we should be glad to receive immediate information.

Advertise your requirements in this Journal, the rates are reasonable.

Please note when ordering to address:
THE ARCHITECT,
6 to 11 Imperial Buildings,
Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4
Telephone: Central 4261.

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TENDERS.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, April 13, 1926, for Alterations to the Post Office, Hereford.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at the building.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in Tenders in conformity with the conditions.

G R

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS FOR WORKS AND REPAIRS.

TENDERS are required for the term contracts from May 1, 1926, in the South Western Area.

Separate Tenders will be accepted as follow:—

Contract No. 1. Bull Point, Crownhill, North and East Defences, Devonport, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Drakes Island and Breakwater Fort.
" No. 2. West Defences.
" No. 3. Exeter.
" No. 4. Okehampton.
" No. 5. Taunton and Watchet.
" No. 6. Bodmin.
" No. 7. Willsworthy.

Forms of tender, Conditions of Contract and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Royal Engineers Office, Mount Wise, Devonport, by letter addressed to the Commanding Royal Engineer, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. o'clock (except on Saturdays) not later than 27th instant.

Tenders are to be forwarded to the Director of Army Contracts, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, not later than 9th April, 1926.

S. BOYD,
Lieut. Colonel R.E.
Commanding Royal Engineer,
South Western Area.

Royal Engineers' Office,
Devonport.
March, 1926.

BOROUGH OF WIDNES.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL, KINGSWAY, WIDNES.

TENDERS are invited for the whole of the works required in the ERECTION of the above NEW SCHOOL to accommodate 480 scholars in accordance with the DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared by Messrs. F. E. and C. H. Barlow, architects, Ditton Road, Chambers, Widnes.

Copies of Bills of Quantities and general conditions, with form of tender, may be obtained from the Architect's office, on receipt of a deposit of £3 3s. which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for New Central School" to be addressed to me and delivered at the undermentioned office not later than noon on Monday, April 19, 1926.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. S. OPPENHEIM,
Town Clerk,
Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

Education Department,
Town Hall, Widnes.
March 15, 1926.

COCKERMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HOUSING SCHEME (SECTION A).

THE Council are prepared to receive TENDERS from qualified Constructors for

CONTRACT No. 1.

Erection of Twenty-four Dwelling Houses of the Parlour and non-Parlour type on Fitz Road, Cockermouth, together with the necessary drainage and fencing works.

CONTRACT No. 2.

Construction of Roads and Sewers necessary in connection with the development of the above Scheme.

Drawings may be seen and a copy of Form of Tender, General Conditions, Specifications and Schedule of Prices obtained, on and after the 10th day of March, 1926, on application to the undersigned, on deposit of £2 2s., which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona-fide* tender. In the case of the accepted tender such deposit will be returned only upon the execution of the necessary form of contract.

The contractor shall state in his application if he proposes to tender for Contract No. 1 or No. 2, or both.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Housing Contract No. 1" and "Roads and Sewers, No. 2," respectively, must be lodged with Mr. J. W. Drummond, Clerk to the Council, not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1926.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

HY. GRAHAM,
Engineer and Surveyor,
U.D.C. Offices, Cockermouth.

TENDERS

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m. on Thursday, April 15, 1926, for the erection of a Post Office at Ferndale, Glam.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at the existing Post Office.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive TENDERS before 11 a.m., on Wednesday, April 14, 1926, for the erection (in concrete and steel) of a Station Sorting Office at Watford.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at the Head Post Office, Watford.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE above-named Council invite TENDERS for the erection of Twenty-two houses (Sixteen Class A and Six Class B) at Maple Road Site, Whyteleafe, and for the erection of Twelve Houses (Class A) at Westmore Green Site, Tatsfield.

Copies of the Plans, Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained, and Conditions of Contract inspected, upon payment of a deposit of Three Guineas at the Offices of the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Sydney F. Evershed, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Oxted.

The deposit will be returned provided the Tenderer shall have sent in, and not withdrawn, a *bona-fide* Tender.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Houses" on the forms provided should be delivered at the Council Offices, Oxted, on or before Tuesday, April 6, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices,
Oxted, Surrey.
March 9, 1926.

NOTICE

Next Friday being Good Friday THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS *will be published on Thursday. All advertisements intended for this Number must reach the Office not later than* 5 P.M. *on Tuesday, March* 30.

No alteration of advertisement copy can be allowed after Saturday morning, March 27.

BUILDING LAND.

GREAT CULVERDEN ESTATE, Tunbridge Wells. The mansion and about 70 acres of attractive well-timbered parkland for sale in large or small blocks for building.—Apply J. C. POCOCK, Architect, Tuesley, Godalming, or Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

"LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB." Building Plots now available in the central portion of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, on building lease. Special terms to Builders. Illustrated pamphlet and all particulars from COPARTS, LTD., Golders Green.

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OVER 60 EXAMPLES
WITH ELEVATIONS AND PLANS

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Postage in Special Wrapper to deliver flat, 6d. extra, 3/-

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Messrs. B. T. BATSFORD, the well-known Architectural Publishers. 94 High Holborn, W.C.

Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON'S Bookshops.

Messrs. JOHN & EDWARD BUMPUS Ltd., 350 Oxford Street, W.1, or

The Publishers:

Messrs. GILBERT WOOD & CO. Ltd.
6-11 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4.

PROUT'S CONTINENTAL SKETCHES.
Proofs on thick plate paper in handsome portfolio, cloth, gilt lettered, size 21 in. by 15 in., price 42s. net.
The work consists of 75 plates, and was originally published at 30 guineas. The plates are the full size of Prout's drawings and are an exact reproduction by the PERMANENT INK PHOTO PROCESS.

Mr. Ruskin, author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," etc., etc., referring to these drawings, says:—
"Prout drew every lovely street in Europe."
"Prout ransacked every corner of France, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy."
"I have," said Mr. Ruskin, "both in my earlier books and in my lectures at Oxford, spoken of the sketches of Prout with reverence and enthusiasm."
"Numerous as have been his imitators, extended as his influence, there has yet appeared nothing at all to equal them; there is no stone drawing, no vitality of architecture, like Prout's."
"The sharpest photograph is not half so natural."

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APPOINTMENTS.

FOREMEN OF WORKS required by the GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for two tours of twelve to eighteen months with possible extension. Salary £100-12-£500 a year, and an outfit allowance of £45 payable on first appointment. Free passages and quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Candidate, aged 25 to 35, should have served apprenticeships as Carpenters, Bricklayers or Masons, and have had experience as Foremen on the construction of Public Works, Buildings or Roads, and possess a knowledge of concrete work both plain and re-inforced.—Apply at once by letter, stating age and particulars of experience to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting 1/14407/10.

FOREMEN (2) required by the GOVERNMENT of KENYA for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for a tour of 20 to 30 months residential service with possible extension. Salary £250–15–£350 a year, payable in the Colony in local currency plus a temporary local allowance of 20 per cent. of salary subject to review after the end of the current month. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment. Free passages, quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, under 35 years of age, must have had a thorough training in either joinery or masonry and have had good experience in building construction, be capable of working to drawings and supervising the construction of buildings, the ordering of materials therefor and controlling the workmen employed thereon.—Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and particulars of experience, to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, quoting M/14390.

SENIOR OVERSEER required by the GOVERNMENT of KENYA for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for a tour of twenty to thirty months' service with possible extension. Salary £400–20–£500 a year payable in the Colony in local currency plus a temporary local allowance of 20 per cent. of salary, subject to review after the end of the current month. Outfit allowance of £30 payable on first appointment. Free passages, quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates under 40 years of age should be thoroughly trained and experienced in building construction, be proficient in making sketch designs for buildings, including details and preparation of estimates, measuring up work and instructing building contractors. Should have also had good experience as Clerk of Works on the construction of large buildings.—Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and experience, to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, quoting M/14387.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTOR AND ROAD FOREMEN (4) required by the GOVERNMENT of the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service with possible extension. Free passages, quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Salaries payable in the Territory in local currency plus a temporary local allowance of 20 per cent. of salary which is subject to review at the end of the current month. An outfit allowance of £30 payable on first appointment.

M/14393—INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTOR. Candidates, aged 23 to 35, should have a good knowledge of building construction, preferably with experience with large contractors on Public Works. Previous Colonial experience desirable. Salary £300–15–£400.

M/14398—ROAD FOREMEN.—Candidates, aged 25 to 40, should have a good knowledge of road and bridge construction and maintenance; preferably with previous Colonial experience in this class of work. Salary £250—15—£350.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and particulars of experience to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

CITY OF LEEDS.
CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of CLERK OF WORKS (Temporary).

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, stating age and salary required, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, March 29, 1926.

W. T. LANCASHIRE,
City Engineer.
Municipal Buildings, Leeds.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS' FOREMEN AND CLERKS OF WORKS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.4.

Experienced Foremen and Clerks of Works can be obtained by applying to the Secretary, Mr. G. H. WHITE, 77 Stanley Road, Bowes Park, N.11.

This Association (many of whose members are ex-Service men) provides against Unemployment and Death of its members, and Pensions for its aged members or their widows.

The Association is affiliated to the National Federations of Clerks of Works and Builders' Foremen's Associations of Great Britain and Ireland, and invites eligible men to join and help to maintain the status and promote the interest of Building Trade Foremen and Clerks of Works.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WANTED, in the Department of the County Architect, Two Temporary CLERKS OF WORKS, one for Rotherham and District and one for Wakefield. Candidates must not be more than 50 years of age and must have a practical knowledge of all the Building Trades and also of Reinforced Concrete Work.

The Salary will be £6 per week, and the probable duration of the appointments will be Two Years.

Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they must be returned not later than March 31, 1926.

PERCY O. PLATTS, A.R.I.B.A.,
County Architect.
County Hall, Wakefield.

AN old-established Firm requires REPRESENTATIVE with good connection for Parquet and Wood block flooring—Applicants must have first class references and clientèle.—"Z.P. 535," c/o DEACONS', Fenchurch Avenue, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUILDING GENERAL FOREMAN, just completed big job, seeks re-engagement. London area preferred. 32 years' varied experience; fully competent; splendid organiser. First-class references. Carpenter and joiner.—THOS. JONES, 86 Meadvale Road, Ealing, W.5.

ARCHITECT. Representative. Advertiser desires position (inside, outside or both) where lengthy dual experience would be useful. Good prospects more important than high salary.—J. B., Cleveland Hotel, Montague Street, W.C.1.

ARCHITECT'S AND SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT seeks position as representative in London. Well up in surveying, levelling, measuring up, estate development, road plans, etc.; working drawings, details, specifications, etc.—10 Witham Road, Elmers End Road, Anerley, S.E.20.

FIRST CLASS FRENCH POLISHER seeks work, used to builders' and other work, furniture, etc. In or near Cardiff. Estimates free.—G. MILLER, 73 Lisvane Street, Cardiff.

MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD, with HISTORICAL and DESCRIPTIVE ESSAY by BERNARD W. HENDERSON, M.A., containing 14 illustrations on art paper, neatly bound in Oxford blue cover. Price 2/6, by post 3/3.

"A good piece of work, welcomed by all lovers of Architecture."—THE GUARDIAN.
"Better illustrations could not be desired. The printer has done them justice."—NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.
"The work is of permanent value."—THE ISIS.
"An attractive publication."—THE GLASGOW HERALD.
"Remarkable for clearness of detail."
THE BIRMINGHAM POST.

I. E. GILBERT WOOD, Publisher,
Imperial Buildings,
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TENNIS COURTS
RACQUETS COURTS
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FIVES COURTS
Equipped and finished in permanent Coloured Cement as used in all the principal clubs and Schools.
20 years practical experience with the late Joseph Bickley

TO ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The Proprietors of "The Architect and Building News" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association, Employment Bureau, 3/4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

Demobilised Officers and Men Wanting Situations.

Survey Work. An ex-shipmaster, R.N.R., Board of Trade Certificate, disengaged, desires position of trust demanding initiative extensive experience in survey work and superintending. Excellent credentials, professionally, and socially, highly recommended. Dis 51

Estate Agents, Builders, etc. Ex-officer, architect and surveyor, of considerable London and Country experience, offers his services for building schemes, alterations and reconstructions, dilapidation and sanitary and land surveys. Experienced in party wall and ancient light differences. 3586

Architect, F.R.I.B.A., desires position as Architect with commercial firm or on estate or in Government Dept., lately engaged upon Government work; wide general experience. All particulars, references, etc., supplied on application. 5099

Road Supervisor: knowledge of surveying, plan drawing, and levelling; instructor in telegraphy, desires post as Foreman, Supervisor, Checker, or in a clerical capacity. 1265.

Secretarial Post or as Estate Steward or Similar: Ex-Officer, public school and architectural education (A.R.I.B.A.), age 46, desires post as above, outside London. Considerable experience as Secretary-Manager. Highest references. 4569.

Building Contractors' Surveyor: capable and experienced, available at once for any reasonable salary. London preferred. Dis. 12.

Assistant, M.R. San. I., A.M.I.S.E., desires post with architect, Surveyor or Engineer. Surveying, Levelling setting out, housing, sanitary work, building construction, roads, specifications, etc., neat draughtsman, tracer. 5½ years army. Excellent references. 5003.

BUILDERS' ACCOUNTS AND COSTS.—A new book for the Building Trade, by R. C. Legge, F.C.W.A.; price 3s. 6d., of Booksellers.
"The builder who takes the system outlined in this book as a guide will be working on a basis at once accurate, concise, and as simplified as possible."—"Builders' Merchants' Journal."
SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED at Lincoln FOREMAN for house building schemes. Concrete experience desirable. Thorough acquaintance of trades. Good opening for young energetic man. State trade, full experience and wages required to Box 94, "The Architect and Building News."

WANTED for Lincoln, with undoubted experience in making small concrete specialities. Position as LEADING HAND. Young, practical, energetic worker required. Apply, stating full experience and wages required to Box 179, "The Architect and Building News."

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of a TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Salary will be at the rate of £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £280 per annum. The increases will be subject to satisfactory service.

The duties will be to give assistance in the preparation of a Town Planning Scheme or other work as may be required.

Applications in candidate's own handwriting, stating age, experience, qualifications, etc., and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Saturday, April 17, 1926.

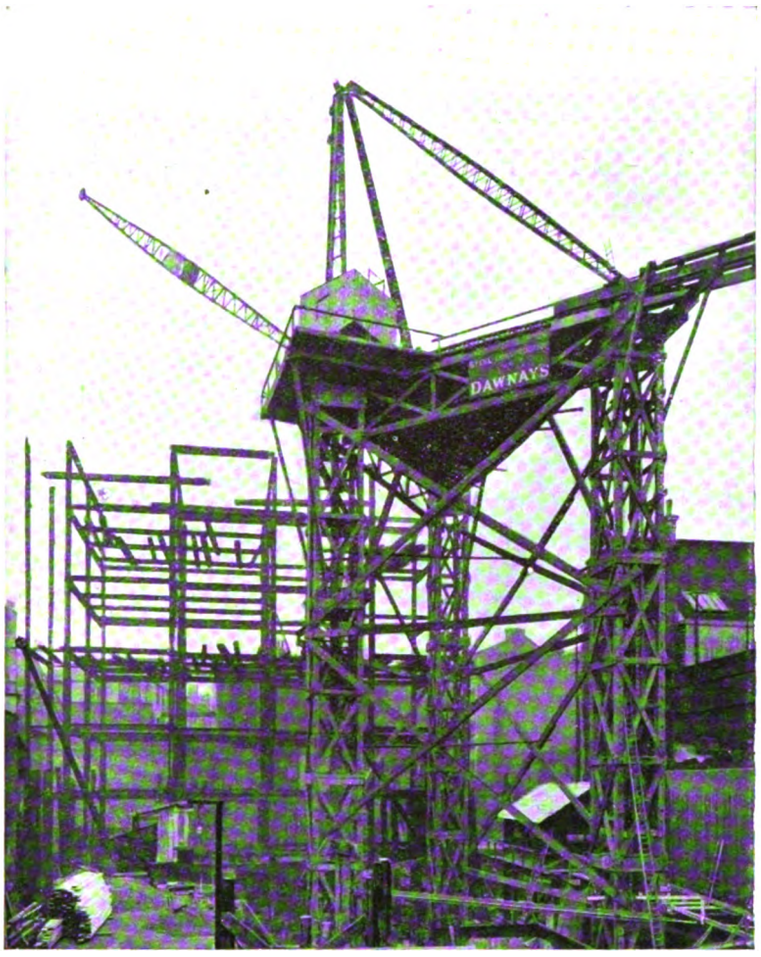
Canvassing will disqualify.

N. GREENSHIELDS,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office,
Newnham House,
Horne Lane,
Bedford.
March 24, 1926.

For remainder of Small Advertisements see pp. 47, 48 and 49.

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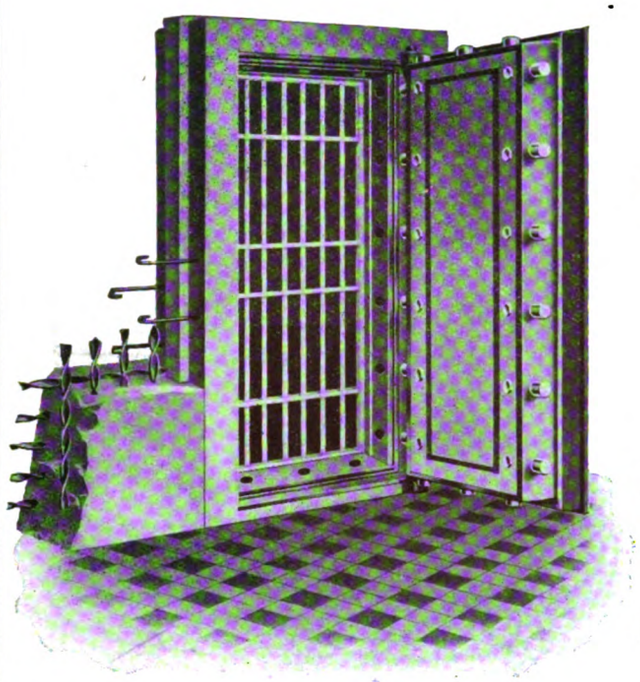
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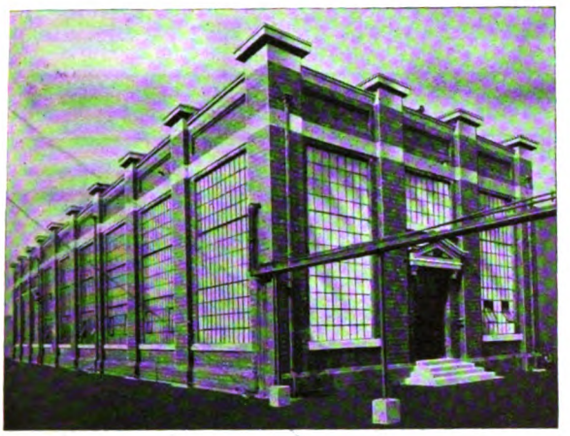
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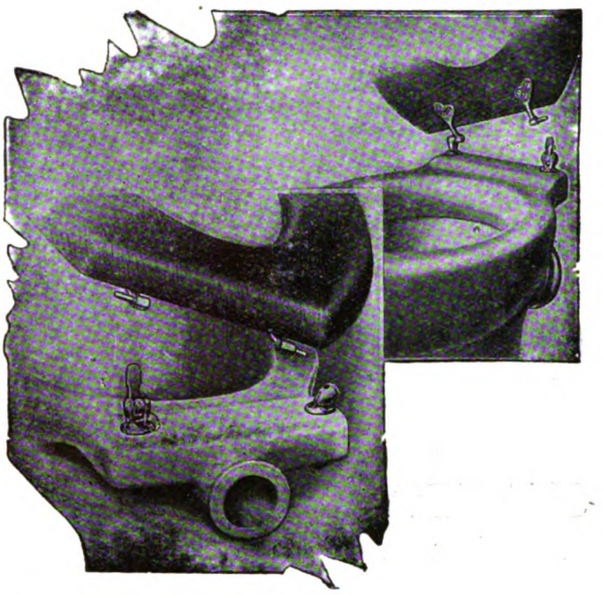
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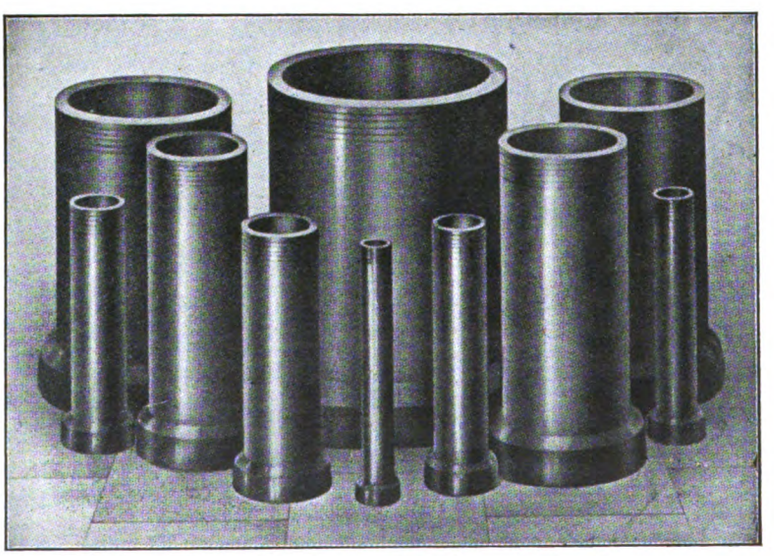
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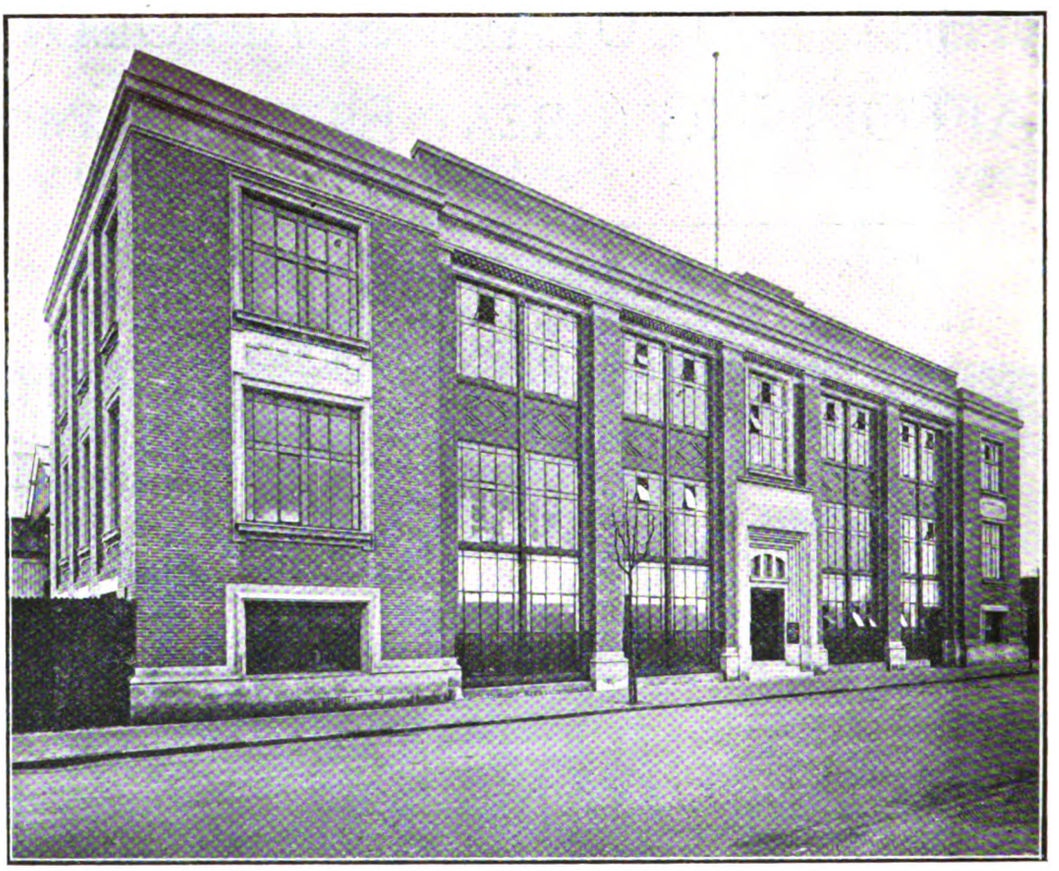
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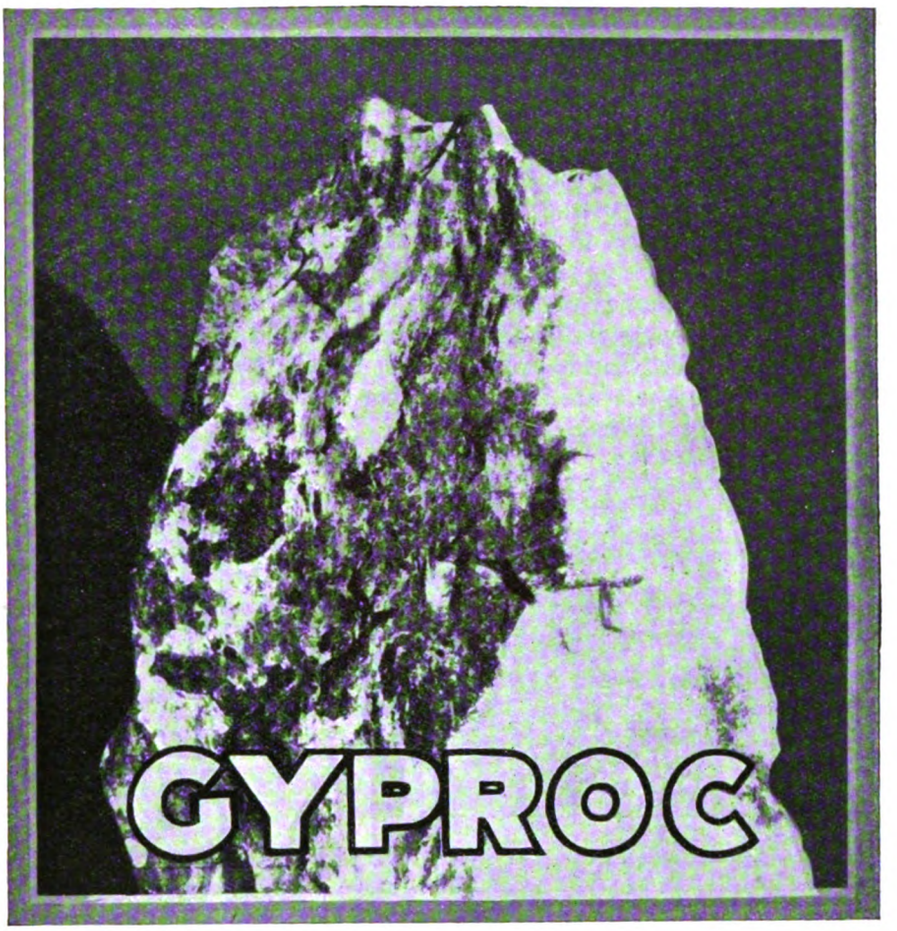
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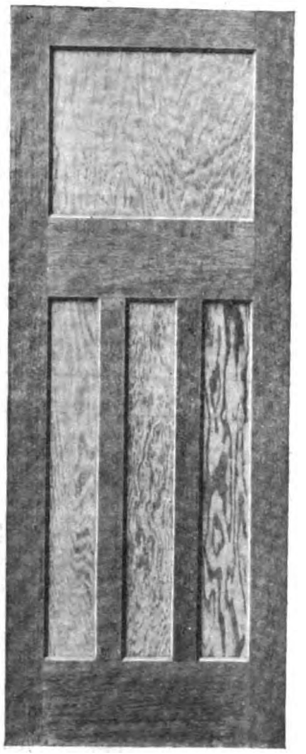
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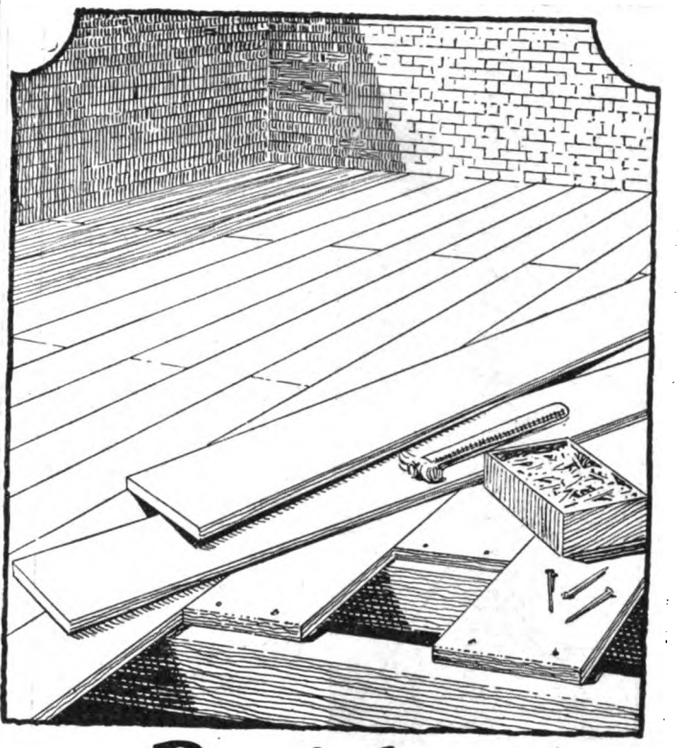
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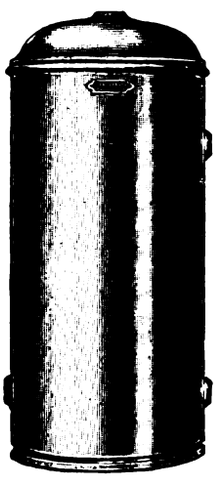
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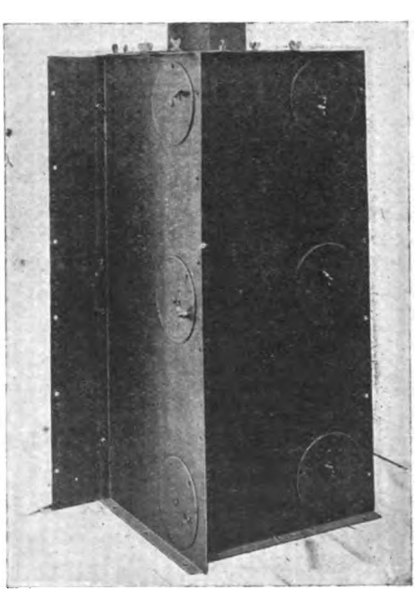
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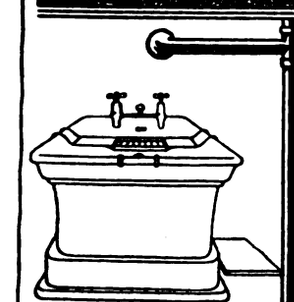
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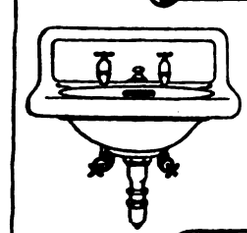
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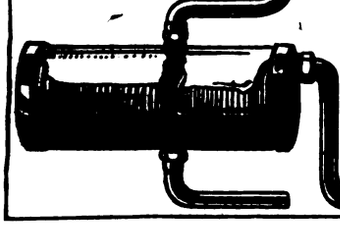
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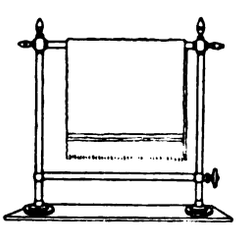
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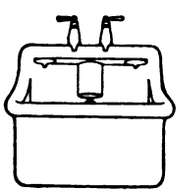
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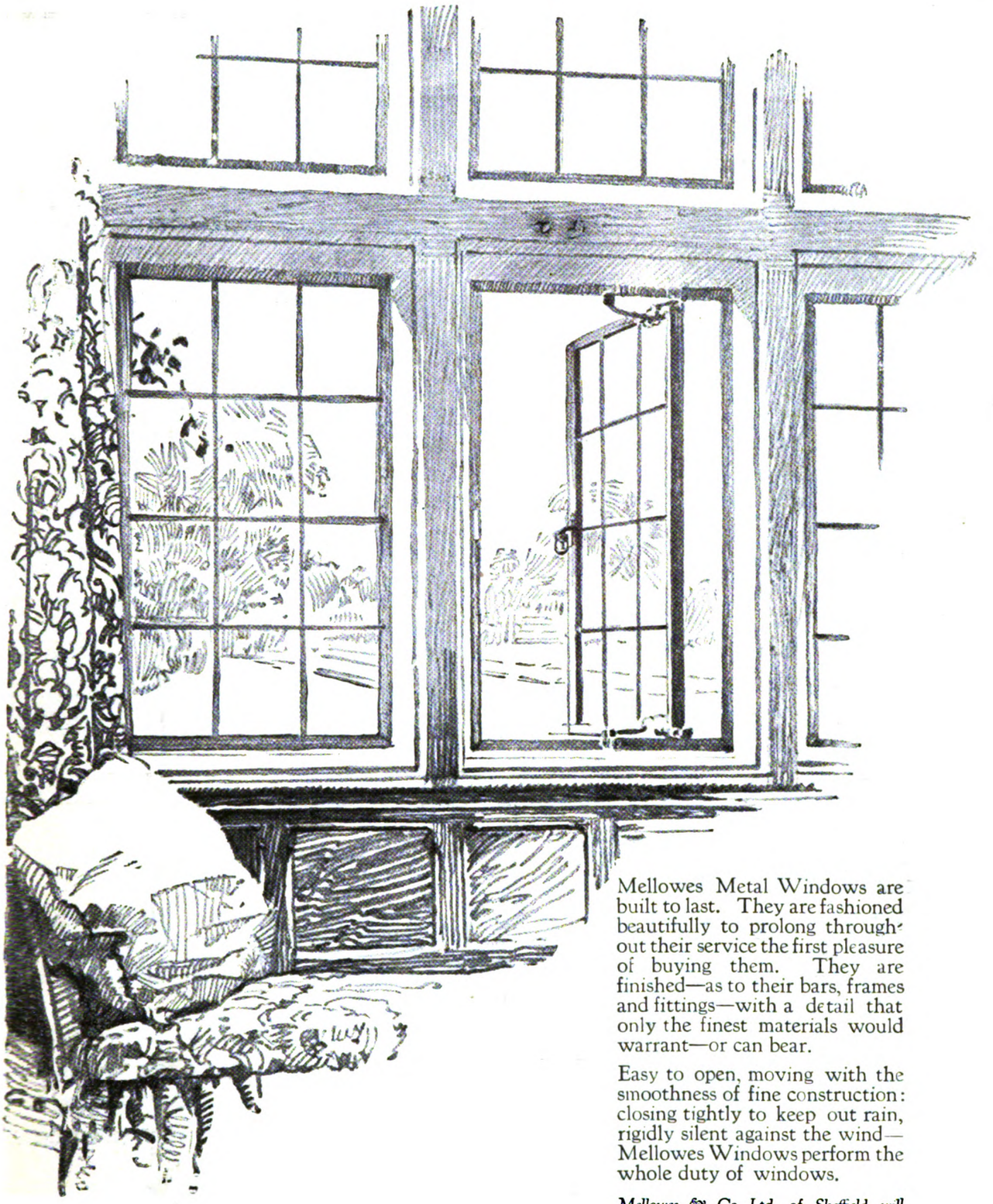
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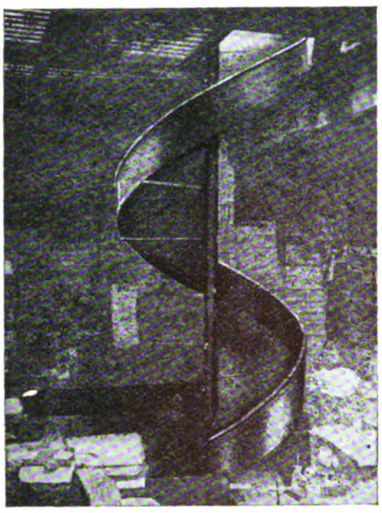
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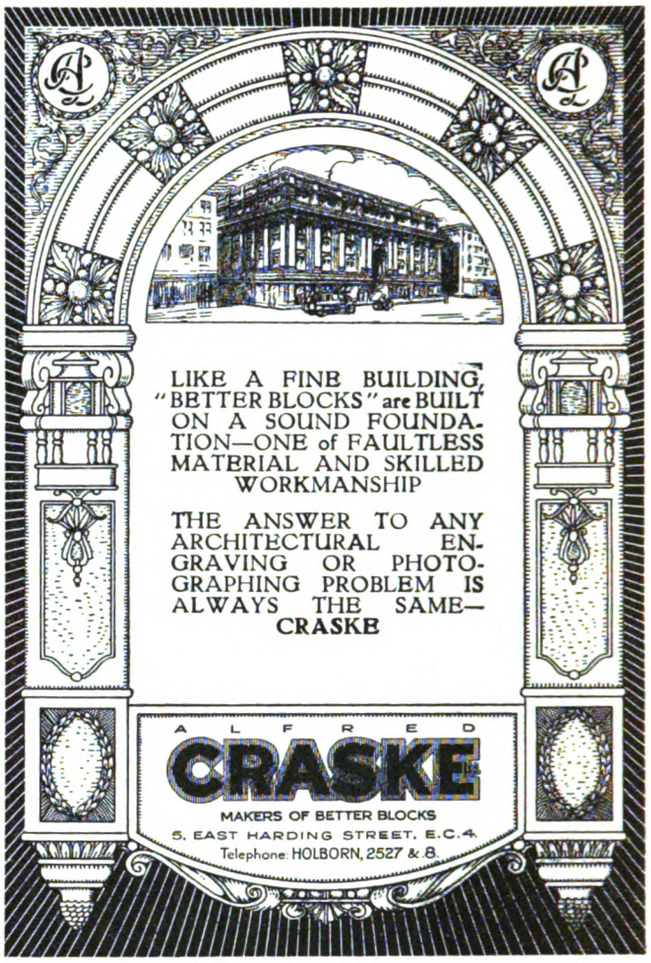
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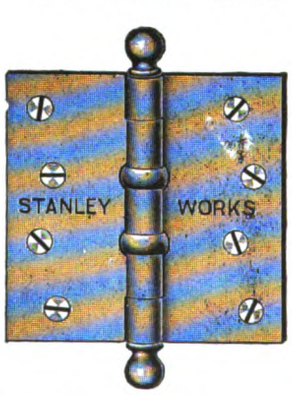


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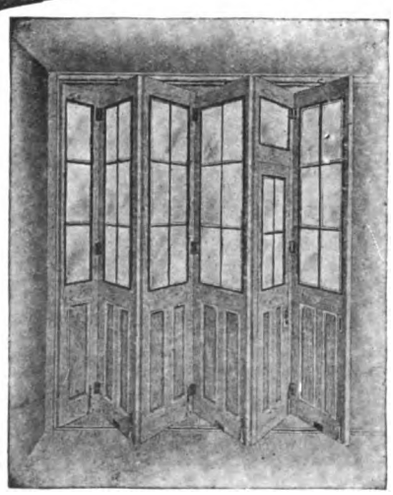


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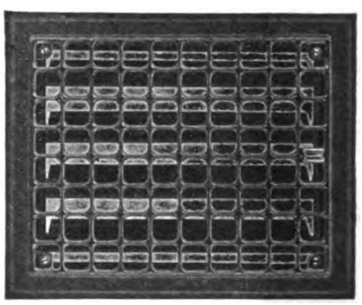
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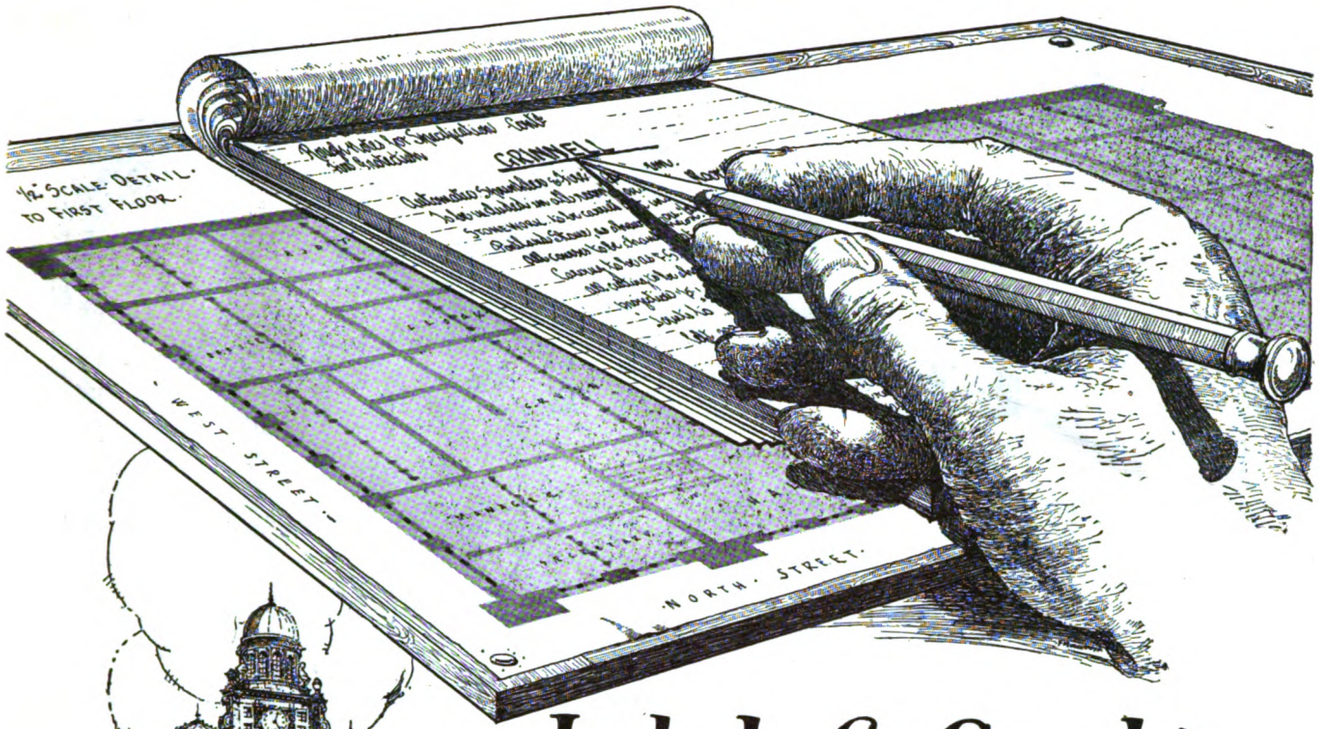
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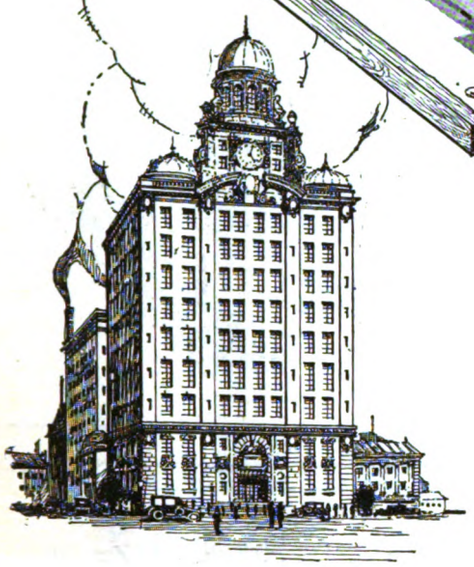
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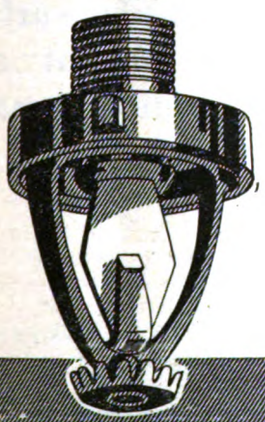
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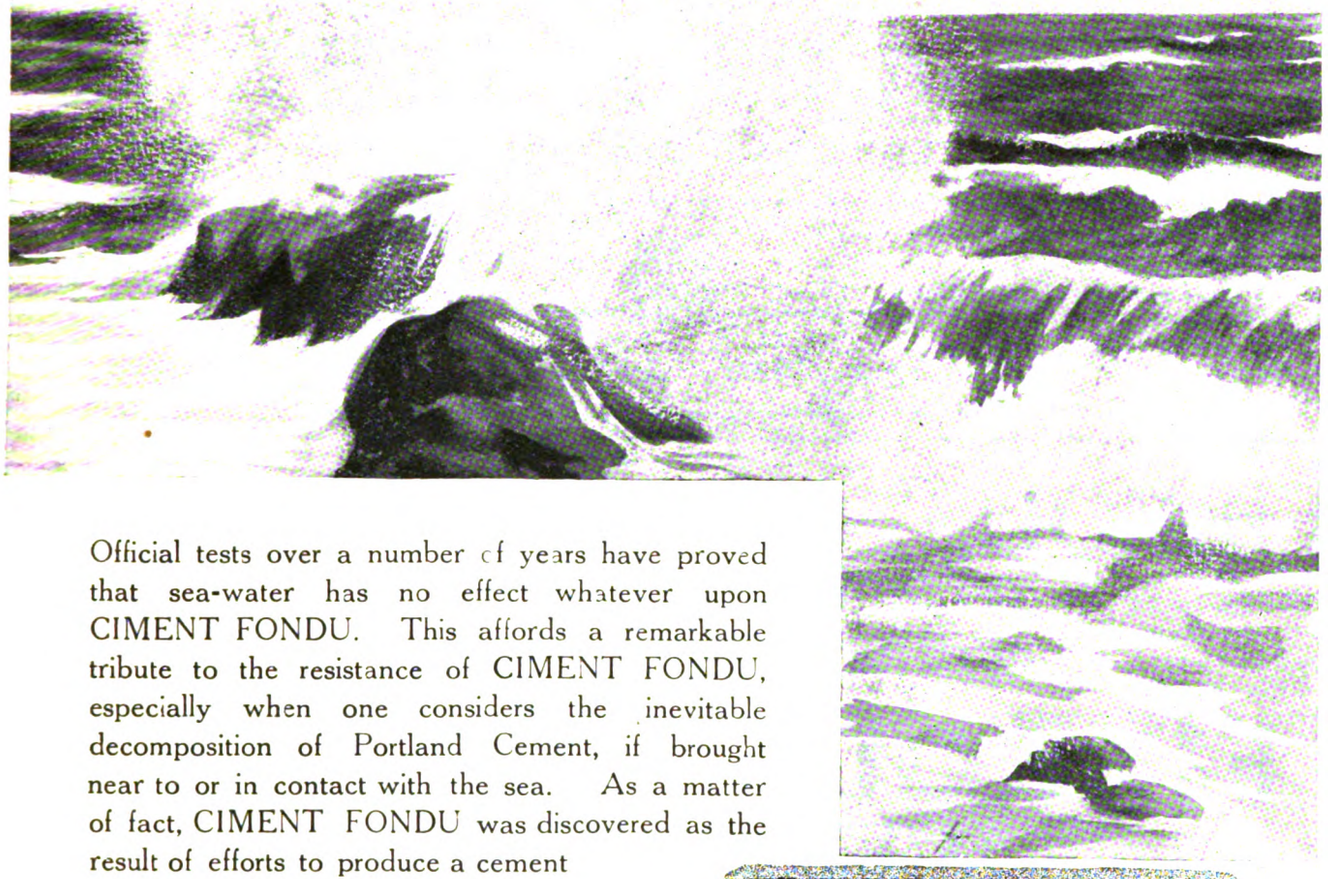
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Vol. CXV.—2998.

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

June 4, 1926

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Our Illustrations.

MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. COMPETITORS' PLANS.

Women and the Home

The peculiar fitness of women to design the houses they live in is a recurrent topic in the lay press. The scores of articles by disillusioned housewives that have appeared in print in recent years make sad reading, but infinitely more pathetic is the belief, expressed or implied, that all the defects they find in their dwellings are due to sins of commission and omission on the part of the ignorant male architect. The latest of these effusions to come to hand appeared in "The South Wales Echo" last week. The writer opines, as usual, that "if women were their own architects what improvements should we not see!" In the present state of the world, we are quite certain that this good lady would see no improvement, for the drawbacks in the average modern house, to which she draws attention, are the result, not of the sins of ignorance, but of inexorable economic laws. We pass over the fact, which she may not know, that the vast majority of houses are not designed by architects at all, but are erected by speculators with a very definite appreciation of the amount at which they can sell or let their productions. It is an unhappy fact, that only since the war have architects been employed to any extent in designing homes for the masses of the people, and their efforts have been confined to state-subsidised schemes which had to be undertaken by local authorities because the speculative builder could see no economic return on their provision by his private enterprise. Such dwellings are necessarily cut down to the minimum accommodation and comfort to diminish loss, and thus the architect has had little opportunity to display his capabilities, certainly not in the directions which this lady critic indicates. For her demands do not err on the side of modesty. Bedrooms are to have built-in cupboards, drawers fitted under the window ledges, fitted basins with hot and cold supply and full-length mirrors let into the wall. The bathroom must have its airing cupboard, porcelain taps and also house the cold water cistern as a precaution against frost. The kitchen is to have tiled walls and a brick floor, a serving hatch to the dining-room, a closed dresser and a cook's cupboard on the lines of the American kitchen cabinet. The large larder, with its stone floor, would have either a fixed wall safe or, better still, a refrigerator. These are only some of the principal requirements in "the perfect house," which must not be more than two stories in height and should have no cellar. Well, few modern houses are now built with cellars, although our grandmothers would probably not agree that the best designed and fitted larder above ground was so good for keeping food in hot weather as the old-fashioned cellar. As to height, this obviously depends on situation. The two-storey house is the rule now rather than the exception, but in Mayfair it borders on unjustifiable extravagance. We can assure our lady critic, however, that her suggestions are not "howlers" from the professional point of view. The fitments and conveniences that she enumerates are well-known to architects and commonly installed by them in houses of a certain grade, designed for private clients who can afford to pay for them, as a regular study of the architectural papers would show. Her error consists in supposing that they can be supplied in houses of any grade, and that it is ignorance alone that excludes them from other dwellings designed to let or sell at cheap rates. Still, if our critic pins her faith to her own sex, she will get her opportunity of proof. It is more than twenty-five years ago since the first qualified woman took her place as a member of the Royal Institute; and although her sex was slow to follow her example, scores of women have entered the schools in recent years to be trained as architects, and some of them have obtained high honours in the examinations. We take leave to doubt whether they will be any more successful in circumventing the economic difficulties of housing than their male confreres. The State may have had to step in to foot the loss on working-class housing, but we think it will be long before it undertakes to subsidise the building of houses for the upper-middle classes.

Waterloo Bridge Again

From statements that have appeared in the Press this week, it is apparent that Waterloo Bridge is not to be destroyed without a further effort on the part

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of the various technical societies and others interested to prevent this disastrous step. Sir William Davison, M.P., has a question to the Prime Minister, next Monday, asking for the appointment of a competent commission to consider the whole question of the cross-river facilities, of which Waterloo Bridge is only one facet. There is only too good reason to fear that the various public bodies concerned are treating this grave question from the rather narrow standpoint of their own individual concerns and responsibilities and not as a matter that will have an immense influence on the well-being of London as a whole. From expert opinion, given at a recent meeting of the Conference of Societies, it seems that it will be seven years before a new Waterloo Bridge will be available for traffic, and, in the meantime, the already overtaxed bridge at Westminster may fail, an event that would spell chaos in London traffic. The provision of a much wider bridge, even with greater span to the arches, in place of the present Waterloo Bridge would be no help to the river traffic at this difficult bend, since the greater span of the arches is largely nullified by the doubled width. The increased traffic attracted by the wider bridge would add to the congestion in the Strand, which is already suffering from the gyratory hustle in Trafalgar Square. One can only hope, therefore, that the Government will take steps to prevent further piecemeal and haphazard methods of meeting difficulties which will, as in the past, only serve to create other and greater difficulties for London as time goes on.

Notes and Comments

The Uncommercial Drama

The difficulties of the more serious devotees of the drama could not be better illustrated than by the slow progress of the Sadlers Wells and Shakespeare Memorial Theatre funds. Both have been well sponsored and both are still a long way from the total originally aimed at. One need not despair, however, of either, or doubt that when both the houses open their doors the results will justify the hopes of the organisers. It is evident, nevertheless, that neither project will be completely successful unless those who claim to have a higher taste in the drama are prepared to pay something for it. The "Old Vic" was saved by the handsome donation of a theatrical manager, who, while not disdaining the commercial side of his business, happened, also, to possess an imagination. Such a *rara avis*, however, cannot be looked for to foot the bill for every adventure in the high dramatic line, and lovers of the dramatic art should back their words more strongly with deeds. The governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre have now appointed an advisory Council consisting of Sir Charles Holmes, Director of the National Gallery; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President of the R.I.B.A.; Mr. Reginald McKenna, the head of the Midland Bank; Sir James Barrie, the distinguished dramatist; and Mr. H. Granville Barker, who, both as dramatist and manager, has done so much for the advanced drama. With such a body of advisers, no one can doubt that the Governors of the Stratford house are in earnest or that the best possible use will be made of the monies subscribed. But how one wishes that some of our rich men were gifted with the imaginative powers of Mr. George Dance.

Wages Increases in Liverpool

In the Liverpool District, plasterers are to receive an increase of 2d. an hour, masons and tilers 1d. an hour and 2s. a week or 4d. a day tool money, marble polishers 1d. an hour, joiners and woodworking machinists 1½d. an hour, street masons, painters and paviors 1d. an hour, and navvies and general builders' labourers ½d., an hour increase The Chairman of the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral Districts Buildings and Allied Trades Employers' Association states that though these increases will naturally have some effect on building costs, he hoped that with the three years agreement entered into masters and men would be able to settle down to steady work and that the percentage increase in the cost of work would not prove to be a serious item.

The Park Street That Was

Mr. Philip Guedalla, the distinguished writer, has been making some investigations into the birthplace of Lord Palmerston, the results of which he has confided to "The Times." The generally accepted theory that the Victorian statesman first saw the light at his parents' house in Hampshire seems, in the light of Mr. Guedalla's researches, to be no longer tenable. Lord Palmerston was baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and his father had a town house at Park Street. Comparisons with the rate books, and title deeds belonging to Christ's Hospital, serve to show that this Park Street was not that of Mayfair, but one that, until 1874, formed the narrow end of Queen Anne's Gate. The house in Park Street is now identified with No. 20, Queen Anne's Gate, on the Park side of that thoroughfare. Mr. Guedalla, in establishing that Lord Palmerston was born practically in the shadow of the Parliament he was later to adorn, has brought to mind a matter of topographical interest that few Londoners now remember.

Housing under Two Acts

The Administration of the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1925 and the Town Planning Act of the last date have been subjects considered at a conference of local authorities of London and the Home Counties which was held at the County Hall, Westminster.

The conference is one of a series which will embrace the whole country and has been arranged by the Housing and Town Planning Council. Mr. Frank M. Elgood presided, and in a memorandum pointed out that from the latest returns local authorities had built 57,543 houses and private enterprise 229,385 houses under the provisions of the Chamberlain Act. Under the Wheatley Act, 119,921 houses had been built by local authorities and 3,560 houses by private enterprise. The problem is thus reversed in the two Acts, the one favouring the provision of houses to sell, the other those to let. Mr. Elgood is convinced that the provisions of the Wheatley Act under which houses must be built to let must be maintained in the interests of the poorer section of the population.

The Post Office Tube

The Post Office Tube Railway, for the conveyance of mails, which has been in course of construction since 1913, will be opened in the autumn. The portion approaching completion extends from the Eastern District Office in the Whitechapel Road to Paddington, with intermediate stations at Liverpool Street Station, the General Post Office at Mount Pleasant, the West Central District Office at High Holborn and the Western District Office at Wimpole Street, and covers a distance of 6½ miles. Extensions are projected, one in the form of a loop line from the General Post Office to King's Cross and St. Pancras Stations, the North Western District Office, Euston Station and back to Mount Pleasant. Another loop is proposed, starting at the West Central District Office and running south to take in the South Western District Office, Waterloo Station, the South Eastern Parcel Office, London Bridge and Cannon Street Stations, joining up again with the main line at Liverpool Street Station. The tunnels between stations are 9 feet in diameter, taking two 2 feet tracks. The cars are 13 feet long, and 5 feet high, and will be run without drivers on a system of distance control, which permits the operator, with the aid of an illuminated map of the system, to regulate the speed of the trains, which can be varied from 8 to 35 miles per hour.

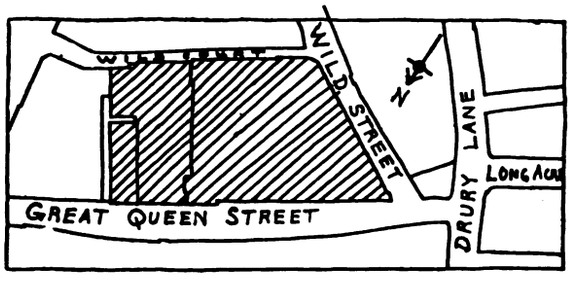
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The Masonic Peace Memorial

One of the most important architectural competitions of recent years has just been adjudicated. Messrs. Ashley and Winton Newman's design for the Masonic Peace Memorial has been accepted by Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. Walter Cave and Mr. A. Burnett Brown, who acted as assessors on behalf of "The United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England."

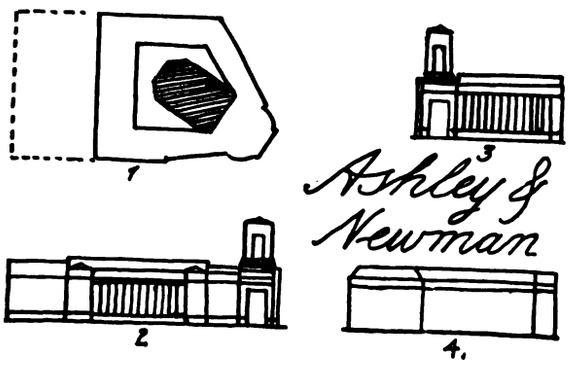
A Limited Competition

The competition was a remarkable one in that it was held in two stages. In the first competition sketch designs were produced and from these ten were chosen and the authors of these ten were given an honorarium of £500 in order that they might prepare the elaborate sets of drawings which were required for the second and final competition. This method is a highly satisfactory one in that it obviates the necessity of a large number of architects incurring the formidable expense of preparing finished sheets of drawings illustrative of schemes which in the assessors' opinion were wrongly conceived from the start. Yet this revised method of holding architectural competitions is also attended with difficulties, especially where the assessors have previously limited themselves, as they did on this occasion, to accepting a definite number of entrants to the final competition. If the idea of the weeding out of all but ten of the original competitors was to obtain a small number of designs, all of which approximated in plan to an ideal solution of the architectural "programme," one would naturally have expected to find a marked resemblance between the plans exhibited, but what do we find? Besides the design placed

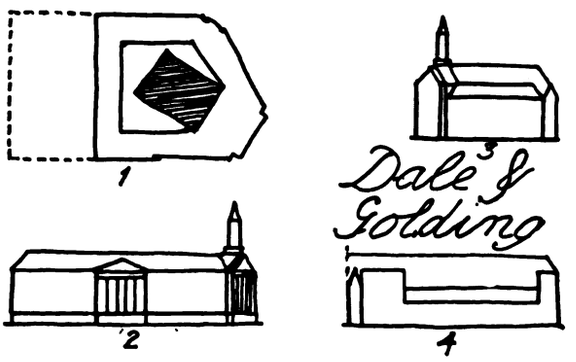


first only one other was planned even approximately on the same lines, while the remaining schemes exhibit the greatest degree of diversity conceivable and resemble each other only in the negative quality of differing in most essential particulars from the design which was placed first. The question here arises: were the assessors able at the termination of the first competition to come definitely to the conclusion that only one, or at the most two, of the competitors were proceeding upon the right lines? An examination of the schemes exhibited at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects leads one to assume that this was inherently probable. If it actually was so, the logical outcome of this conclusion would be that only two of the competitors in the first round should be asked to proceed to the final contest. One may, therefore, question the desirability of determining beforehand the number of entrants to the final competition, because if this is not done and half-a-dozen or more architects are invited to enter the final competition merely in order that a stipulated number should be included, a great injustice is done to these latter, inasmuch as they are encouraged to devote a great deal of time and energy upon a fruitless object. It is true, of course, that the honorarium so generously provided in this instance should cover most of the expenses in cash which the preparation of the drawings would entail, but no compensation is given for the loss of the architect's time. The present writer was informed by one of the competitors that his scheme for the Masonic Memorial had occupied the greater part of his thoughts for nearly a year.

The present competition differs from all others in that the conditions of the "programme" contain elements of mystery which are quite foreign to the usual architectural plan. Entrants to architectural competitions are only too familiar with the mysteries and obscurities which are due to the inability of the assessors to indicate with sufficient clarity the various items of accommodation required in a great building. But where elements of mystery and obscurity are not accidental, as in the type of case just quoted, but are actually introduced on purpose and from necessity, the poor architect who has to prepare designs for the building has indeed an unenviable task. The Freemasons are a secret society with a ritual which can never be



described in print, for those who have knowledge of the rites in question are not permitted to describe them, while, of course, the uninitiated cannot do so. The United Grand Lodge showed remarkable magnanimity, therefore, when they encouraged members of the architectural profession who were not Masons to submit designs for their great building. The Grand Lodge were doubtless inspired by the wish to obtain the best design obtainable, and in their endeavour to explain to these uninitiated competitors what the rooms of their building were they ran a great risk of lifting the veil or, at least, of showing little chinks through which profane eyes might obtain glimpses of something which they are really quite unfitted to contemplate. But even those competitors who happen to be Masons themselves had difficulties in grasping the assessors' intentions, for what happens in an ordinary provincial lodge is apparently not half as mysterious as what goes on in the Grand Lodge. This, however, is an aspect of the problem which need not be discussed at length for, although gossip may have it that the architects of the winning design obtained a certain advantage over their competitors through either knowledge or divination



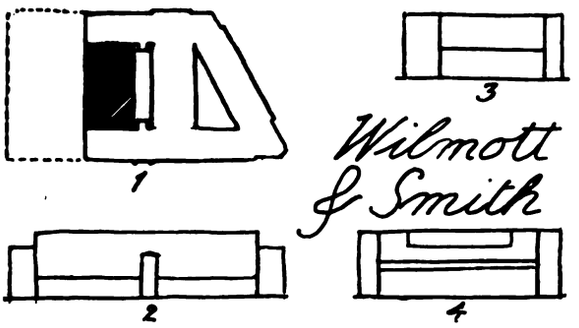
of certain of the more obscure requirements of the Grand Lodge, the fact remains that their scheme was far the best when judged on purely architectural grounds and they are to be heartily congratulated upon a very fine achievement.

The Architectural Expression of Secrecy

After all, what was it that the Freemasons wanted? In the first place there was required a great meeting hall or temple. In association with this were to be the administrative and executive rooms, Grand and Past Grand Officers' Rooms and offices of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Besides a number of smaller lodge rooms

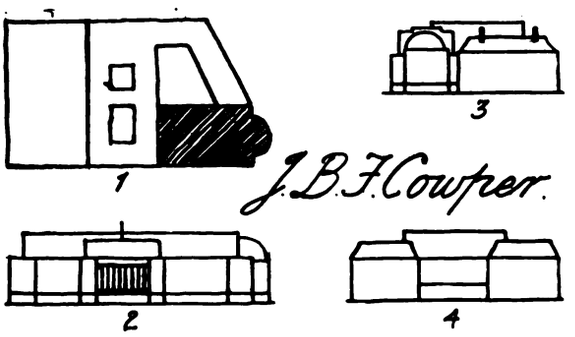
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there were to be a library, museum, reading and writing rooms for visitors from the provinces and overseas. In addition, there was to be a licensed restaurant, to replace the existing Connaught Rooms and Mark Masons' Hall. Some very important problems of architectural composition are involved in the design, and these problems can be discussed without making detailed examination of the plan. In fact, as the building is created to serve the needs of a society which forbears to mention any public object to which it is devoted, and expressly proclaims itself to be a secret society, it would be an impertinence on the part of the critic to offer an opinion as to whether the rooms, either large or small, are well arranged. It may confidently be

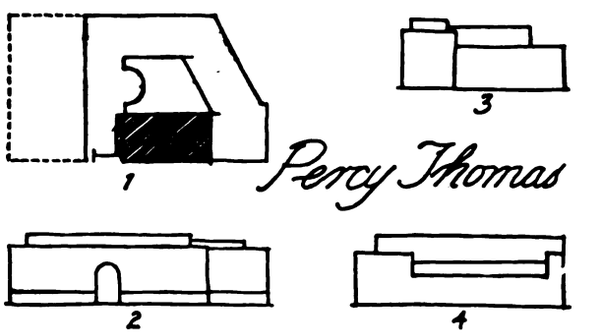


assumed that the members of the Grand Lodge have an intimate acquaintance with the needs of their own institution and that Messrs. Ashley and Winton Newman have been fortunate enough to provide for these needs in a more convenient and economical manner than the other competitors.

From the architectural point of view the factor which militated against the creation of a design of outstanding merit was the appalling complexity of the "programme." None of the great architects in the past were required to give their buildings the simplicity which is the hallmark of great art when the *subjects* of the buildings from which their forms should grow had such multifarious purposes. Most of us who ourselves have in the past entered for architectural competitions for the design of modern buildings in which practical requirements were complex and exacting will have every sympathy with the architects who have prepared schemes for the new Masonic



Peace Memorial and will realise that some of the æsthetic problems put forward were as nearly insoluble as any such problems can be. The principal problem here is that of expression and it may be of interest if we make a detailed examination of but two aspects of it. The two most important things about this building are that it contains a large hall or temple and that it is designed for the use and meeting place of a secret society. Let us consider how it is possible to express these two facts externally. An architect who could succeed here would have triumphed over the problem and would have produced a work of singular merit, but, if he failed to attain this measure of expression, no other virtue or talent, directed with whatever degree of success to the achievement of other architectural objects, will bring his work into the first rank. But before estimating the capacities of the various competitors to give to their buildings the above-mentioned kinds of expression, it is only just that we should ask ourselves whether or not they have been effectively barred from achieving this object by the conditions of the programme itself. Let us consider secrecy first. What a grand opportunity there was here, the opportunity to give architectural expression to secrecy! It would be something new, something rare, at a time when for the most part things that are modern are also apt to be blatant. When all the other buildings are shouting at the tops of their voices what distinction would accrue to a building which specialised in silence, a "hush-hush" building which people would look at with a certain amount of awe. Let us ask ourselves what feature "in a building" is best adapted to express the idea of secrecy. Obviously, it is the blank wall or the wall with very few small windows. Only one of the competitors appear to have grasped this essential characteristic of a building expressing secrecy, and this is the firm of Wilmott & Smith, of Cardiff, who produced a scheme which in many ways was the most original and distinguished of all those submitted. They understood the subject of the building, or rather one spiritual aspect of the subject, better than anybody else, but the façades are unfortunately marred by certain blemishes of composition of so serious a nature that a design which would otherwise have delivered a "knock-out blow" to all its rivals (that is, assuming that the internal planning were satisfactory) falls short of the highest standard. The particular fault in question is the lack of unity in the composition, for the great central doorway cuts the façade in two in an irritating manner and, moreover, the façade itself is not in any way prepared to receive this important feature, for it has no horizontal member which



takes any account of the position of the prominent pediment and entablature of the portico. Again, the basement storey, an important sub-division of the building, itself lacks unity inasmuch as it has two equal rows of windows which invite division into two conflicting entities. An interesting feature of the design is the inversion of the habitual relationship between the basement of the façade and its superstructure. Here the basement, instead of being more solid than the wall above it is less solid and is punctured by numerous large windows. These were, of course, necessary for lighting the various offices.

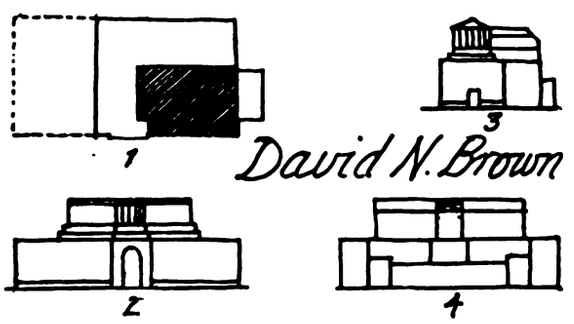
The architests, however, have provided so much blank wallage above the first storey that the general effect of the building is of a mysterious fastness which contains things unknown to and unknowable by the public. A reference to the plans will show that the small windows sparsely placed on the upper portion of the façade belong to the smaller lodge rooms. So far as the expression of the idea of secrecy is concerned, Messrs. Wilmott & Smith's design is easily the best and has in fact no serious competitor. Of the others, that of Mr. Percy Thomas and of Messrs. De Soisson and Wornum, and of Mr. David N. Brown, of Canada, offer a slight suggestion of the same idea. The former has given his building plain façades punctured by only one row of fairly small windows, while the two latter by means of tall attic storeys almost unfenestrated have contrived to excite one's curiosity as to what kind of rite or purpose was performed therein. The authors of the remaining designs appear to have ignored this particular aspect of the problem and have contented themselves with making as orderly a pattern as possible of the very numerous windows which appear to be necessary if the various administrative and other chambers were to receive a sufficiency of light and ventilation. Unfortunately, the competitors were required to provide so much

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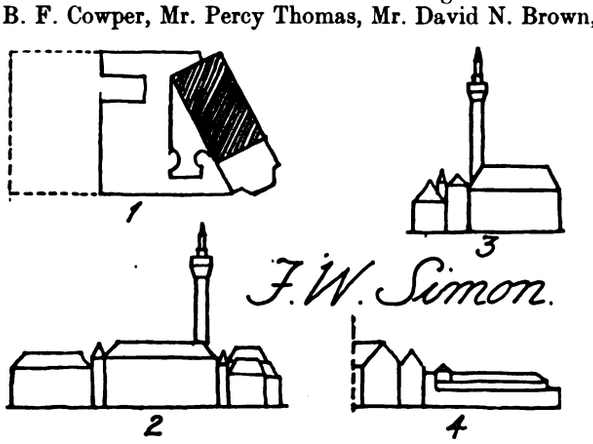
accommodation upon a limited site that such interior courtyards as could be provided were too small to take a principal share of the lighting, so that unless, as in the case of Messrs. Wilmott & Smith, the architects made a special effort to afford this result the external walls would naturally be broken by a large number of windows.

The Temple on Plan and Elevation

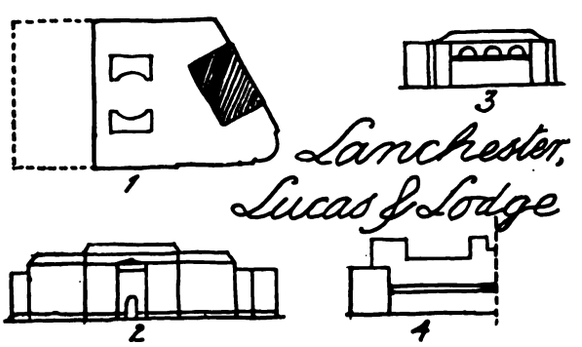
The competitors had an opportunity of giving to their buildings a second kind of expressiveness which was referred to in a preceding paragraph—namely, the expressiveness which comes of the formal display of the position and dimensions of the principal chamber of the



building, that is to say, the temple. It is not here contended that it was either possible or desirable in so large a building to give emphatic expression to what was, after all, only a fraction, perhaps not more than a tenth, of the total cubical contents, but it may prove to be a quite interesting exercise in analysis if we take these ten designs and judge each of them by reference to the degree with which the temple finds external expression. The accompanying sketch plan shows the general lay-out of the site, while the main streets surrounding, namely Great Queen Street, Wild Street and Wild Court, taken in that order as 2, 3, 4, these numbers being given on the other diagrams in order to identify the positions of the elevations shown. In three instances only, namely, in the designs of Messrs. Ashley & Winton Newman, the winners, Messrs. T. L. Dale and H. H. Golding, and Messrs. Wilmott & Smith, the main temple chamber has no boundary wall upon the street, but is effectively buried in the interior of the block. In the designs of Messrs. J. B. F. Cowper, Mr. Percy Thomas, Mr. David N. Brown,



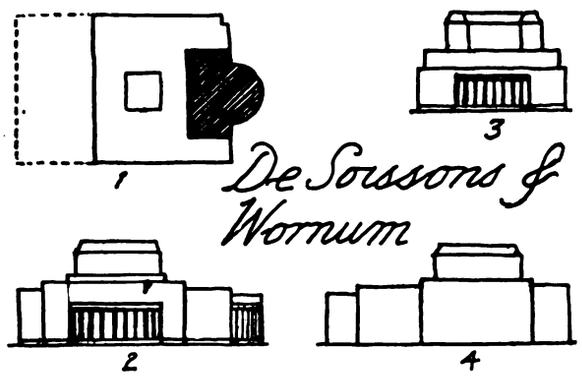
the temple chamber abuts on Great Queen Street, while the designs of Mr. F. W. Simon, Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas, and Lodge, Messrs. De Soisson and Wornum, and Messrs. Nichol and Nichol the main boundary wall of the temple is on Wild Street. Let us consider the architectural treatments resulting from these various conformations. In considering the various elevations regard must also be paid to the general lay-out of the site. In the case of the design placed first, what must have influenced the assessors in no small degree is the fact that the architects grasped a very important fact, namely, that the corner between Great Queen Street and Wild Street presented the only opportunity for a great architectural display. It so happens that neither Great Queen Street nor Wild Street are of sufficient width to enable a really good view to be obtained of a very long façade. On the other hand, the above-mentioned corner is being opened up to view from Long Acre as the block of buildings at the corner of Drury Lane and Wild Street is due to be removed. Consequently it was a masterly stroke on the part of Messrs. Ashley & Winton Newman to put their great tower or cupola in this position. When once the maximum note of emphasis was placed on this point the main disposition of the plan followed therefrom, for with the main entrance at this corner it seemed a fairly logical procedure to make the main access of the temple on the line bisecting the angle between these two streets, so that from the entrance portal one should proceed straight to the main chamber of the building with subsidiary apartments arranged symmetrically on either side of it. But having, with good reason, adopted such a scheme it follows immediately that the temple itself was as it were buried from view, and could on no account receive external expression unless it were carried to such an enormous height that its roof could be seen from afar. Owing to the nature of the site, however, and the requirements of the temple itself, there was no possibility of this, and as the axis of the temple was not parallel to any of the streets bounding the site it was not even possible to emphasise a portion of the elevation immediately in front of the temple chamber and so give to the latter a certain measure of architectural expression on the elevations. To a certain extent, therefore, the design suffers on this account, but there is no doubt that the practical convenience which resulted from the central position of the temple and



the extremely skilful planning of the rooms adjacent to it were well worth the sacrifice of architectural expression. The elevations themselves have dignity and restraint, the only blemish which immediately attracts one's attention being the unfortunate equality between the width of the pilasters and that of the intervals between them. The only other scheme which is conceived on the same lines as the winning design is that of Messrs. Dale and Golding, which has the temple similarly placed and has also the chief point of architectural emphasis at the corner of Great Queen Street and Wild Street. It appears that in this instance the architects have designed their building in a style similar to that which was evolved when the Grand Lodge was founded in the early eighteenth century, and in detail the building is reminiscent of Sir Christopher Wren. The plan is an excellent one and their design for the interior of the temple is especially worthy of study. It is noteworthy that whereas Messrs. Ashley & Winton Newman have made their building present, to the three streets bounding the site, façades which are homogeneous in character, Messrs. Dale and Golding have lowered the cornice line and diminished the general scale on turning the corner from Great Queen Street to Wild Street, while on Wild Court they have relapsed into what must frankly be described as a back elevation with no architectural pretensions at all. It is not here contended that Wild Court, being in the nature of a back alley, deserved any better treatment, but there is something to be said in an important building of this kind for giving even such façades which are least exposed to public view a certain quality which proclaims their kinship with the remainder of the building. This is not to say that the back of such an edifice should be as imposing-looking as its front, but that it should at least give a certain indication of its dignity and status even when it abuts upon a small alley.

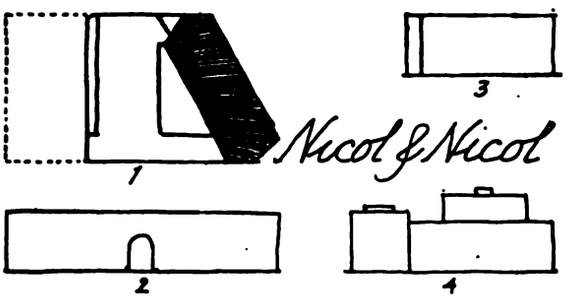
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The third scheme in which the temple is entirely hidden from the surrounding streets is that by Messrs. Wilmott & Smith. The main façade of the building has already been commented upon. Here the temple is not marked on the façade and the justification for this is to be found in the fact that as the general effect of the building is one of mystery the idea of masonic ritual has already found partial expression without it being necessary to reveal to the public the actual form of the temple. The main difficulty, in the expression of the architectural subject, in the case of all these designs was that part of the building which should have given its character and emphatically set its impress upon the whole design was necessarily associated with an enormous number of small administrative chambers, most of which owing to the restrictions of the site had to be lit and ventilated from the sides facing the main thoroughfares. The competitors were not really given a fair chance, for the problem presented to them was similar to that of, say, providing all the accommodation of Trinity College, Cambridge, in an area which necessitated that the building should be eight floors high and that the chapel, hall and library instead of standing free, so that all might apprehend their several characters and distinctive shapes were, as it were, muffled and swathed round with architectural accretions which effectively hid them from view. Even where the masonic temple abuts on Great Queen Street, as it does in the designs of Messrs. J. B. F. Cowper, Percy Thomas, and David N. Brown, of Canada, it was not found possible by these architects to give it the formal emphasis which it would seem to deserve. In the case of Mr. Cowper's design, for instance, the columnated central portion of the façade towards Great Queen Street, while indeed it symbolises the main entrance to the building, has nothing else very important behind it, and the temple on its right hand side is destined to be balanced and have the identical external expression of windows as the licensed restaurant. One cannot help feeling that while the resultant symmetry may be quite pleasant to behold, a certain lack of respect to the temple itself is indicated by such an arrangement. This comment applies equally to the designs of Mr. Percy Thomas and Mr. David N. Brown, though it must be acknowledged that in the elevations towards Wild Street the end of the temple receives a certain measure of expression, and this is especially so in the case of Mr. David Brown's design, which exhibits a complete Greek hexastyle front mounted on a very tall basement. Of the four schemes which show the temple facing Wild Street, that by Mr. F. W. Simon is especially worthy of comment, in that he alone of the ten competitors, whose designs were exhibited at the



R.I.B.A. Gallery, has been so intent upon giving separate expression to various important chambers in the building that he has rejected the idea of formality altogether. It cannot be said that the result is very satisfactory, for while the separate buildings forming the group are indeed homogeneous, the total effect is one of extreme restlessness, while the design of the tall campanile is also lacking in distinction, for after proceeding to a certain height its swells and would appear to have arrived at an adequate termination, after which, however, it incontinently proceeds still further with a greatly diminished girth. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge and Messrs. De Soissons & Wornum give to their temple façades towards Wild Street an admirable symmetry and an emphasis which successfully proclaims the importance and dignity of this portion of the building, while Messrs. Nichol & Nichol have designed a temple façade very reticent in character but perhaps not sufficiently distinctive in its fenestration from that on Great Queen Street.

The ten diagrams here shown are designed to give the position of the temple in each case and to display in the simplest terms the general silhouettes of the buildings as



seen from the three streets on which they abut, and it is hoped that none of the architects will consider that an injustice has been done to their designs by this diagrammatical treatment. There appeared to be so much to be said concerning the general problem of expression and composition that space has not been found to enlarge in detail upon the stylistic treatment of the various designs. Suffice it to say that with the exception of one example the classic style has been followed, and its resources have been found adequate to give distinction, coherence and a fine decorative quality to the designs, in spite of the fact that little novelty of detail is here exhibited. The drawings, which are now on view at the Royal Institute of British Architects, will repay most careful study.

Birmingham's Industries Fair, 1927

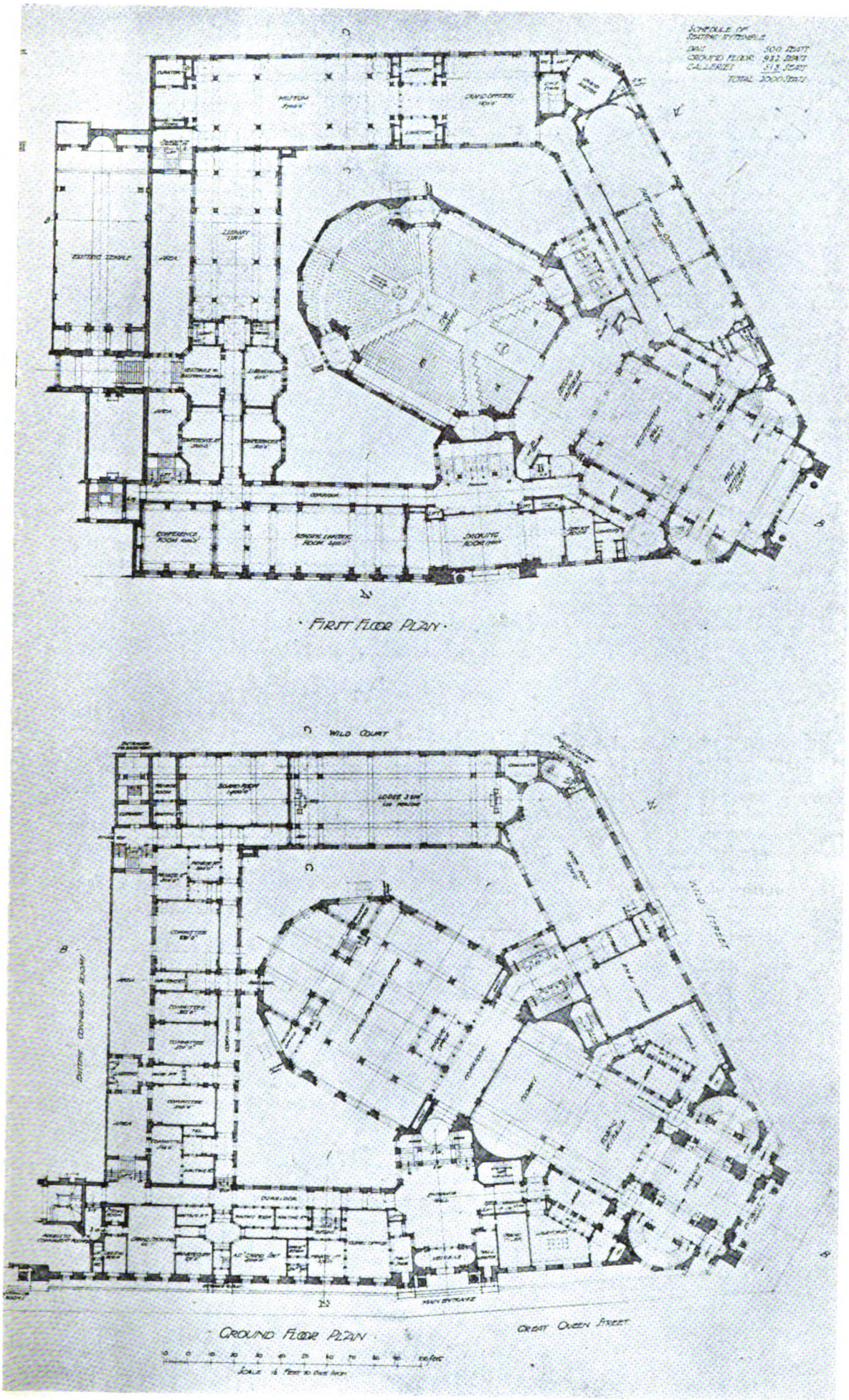
The prospectus is now available of the British Industries Fair which will be held, concurrently with the London section, at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from February 21 to March 4, next year. This Midland section is being organised by the local Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the City Council. Group 3 of the Fair is to be devoted to exhibits connected with construction, building and decoration, and applications for space must be made before December 31 next to the General Manager, British Industries Fair, Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. Allotments will be made strictly in order of application.

Building Material from Belgium

A report of the Department of Overseas Trade on "The Economic Situation in Belgium,"* prepared by Mr. J. Picton Bagge, the British Commercial Secretary at Brussels, gives some interesting figures regarding Belgian exports of building material to this country. The figures relate to 1924, in which year the total production of Belgian cement was estimated at two million tons, of which 946,147 tons were exported, Great Britain coming fourth on the list of customers with 86,692 tons. Of bricks, 806,737 tons were exported, Great Britain taking 188,797 tons and Holland 539,805 tons. Tiles exported amounted to 38,957 tons, of which Great Britain took 22,494 tons and Holland the remainder. Belgium about balanced her imports and exports of fireclay in this year, but it is curious to note that while we sent her 5,102 tons, we took 2,221 tons back. Other Belgian exports to this country included building and road stone ; 2,919 tons of marble, and 161,404 tons of building sand. There seems no justification for some of these imports, with the possible exception of marble. The ramifications of trade are many and various, but why Great Britain should be taking nearly two-thirds of Belgium's export of tiles and great quantities of her building sand wants a lot of explanation.

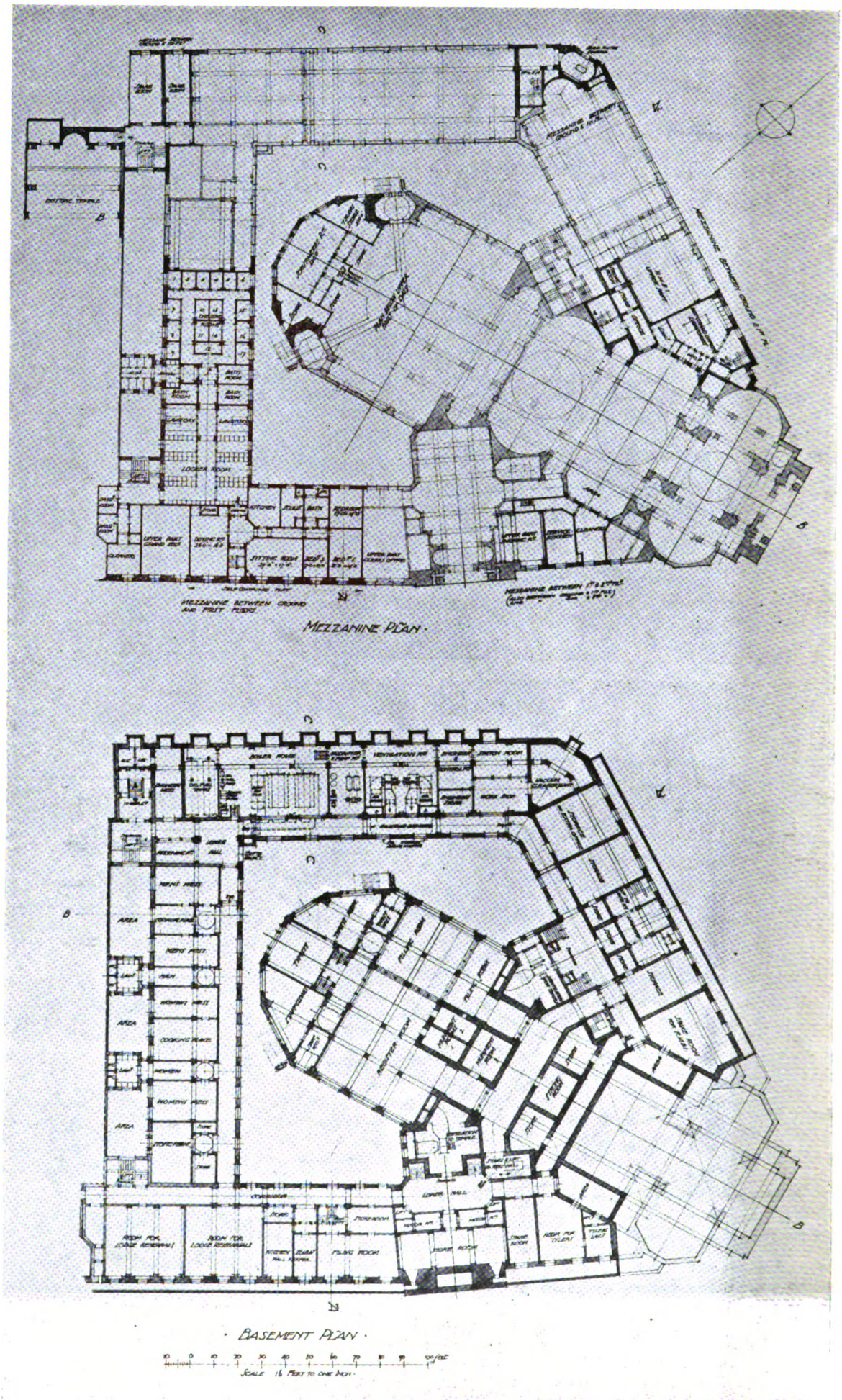
* Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. net.

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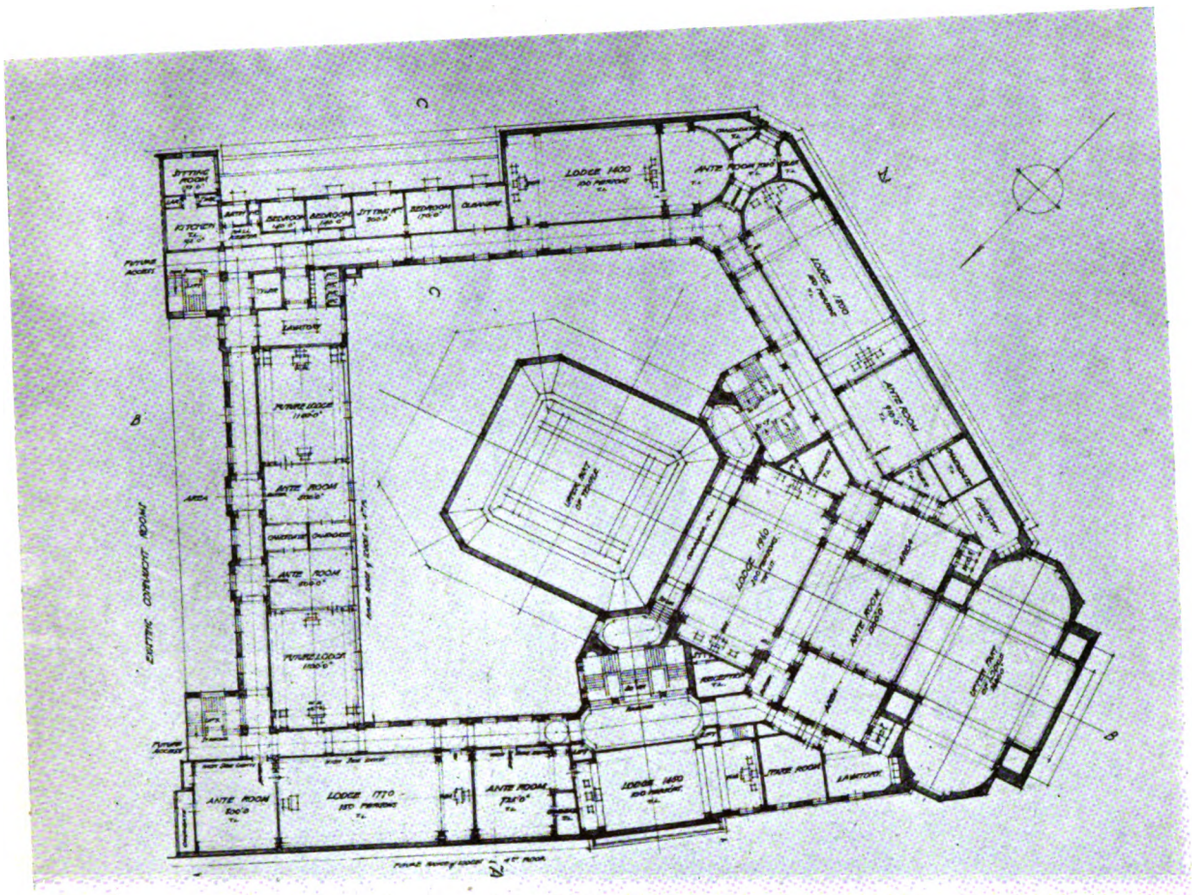
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

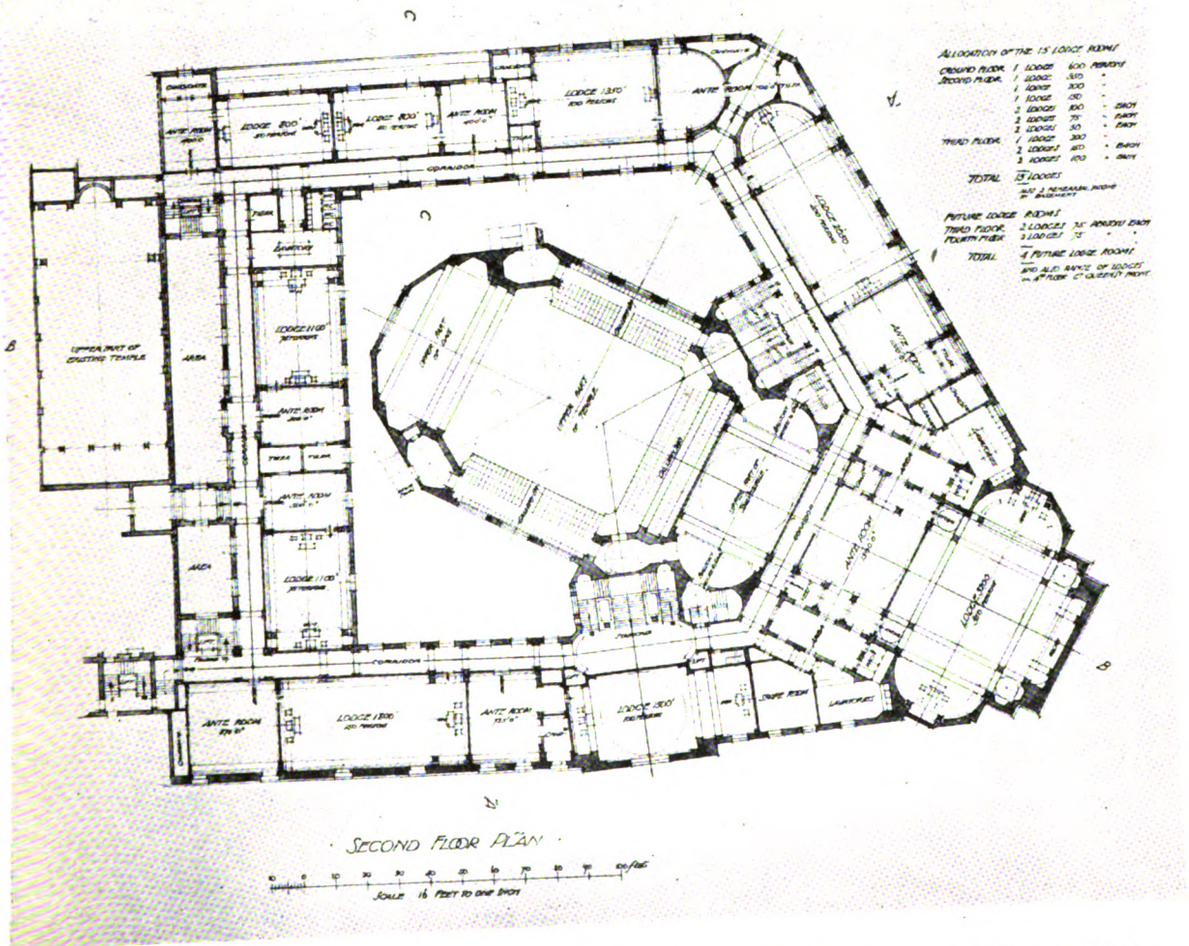
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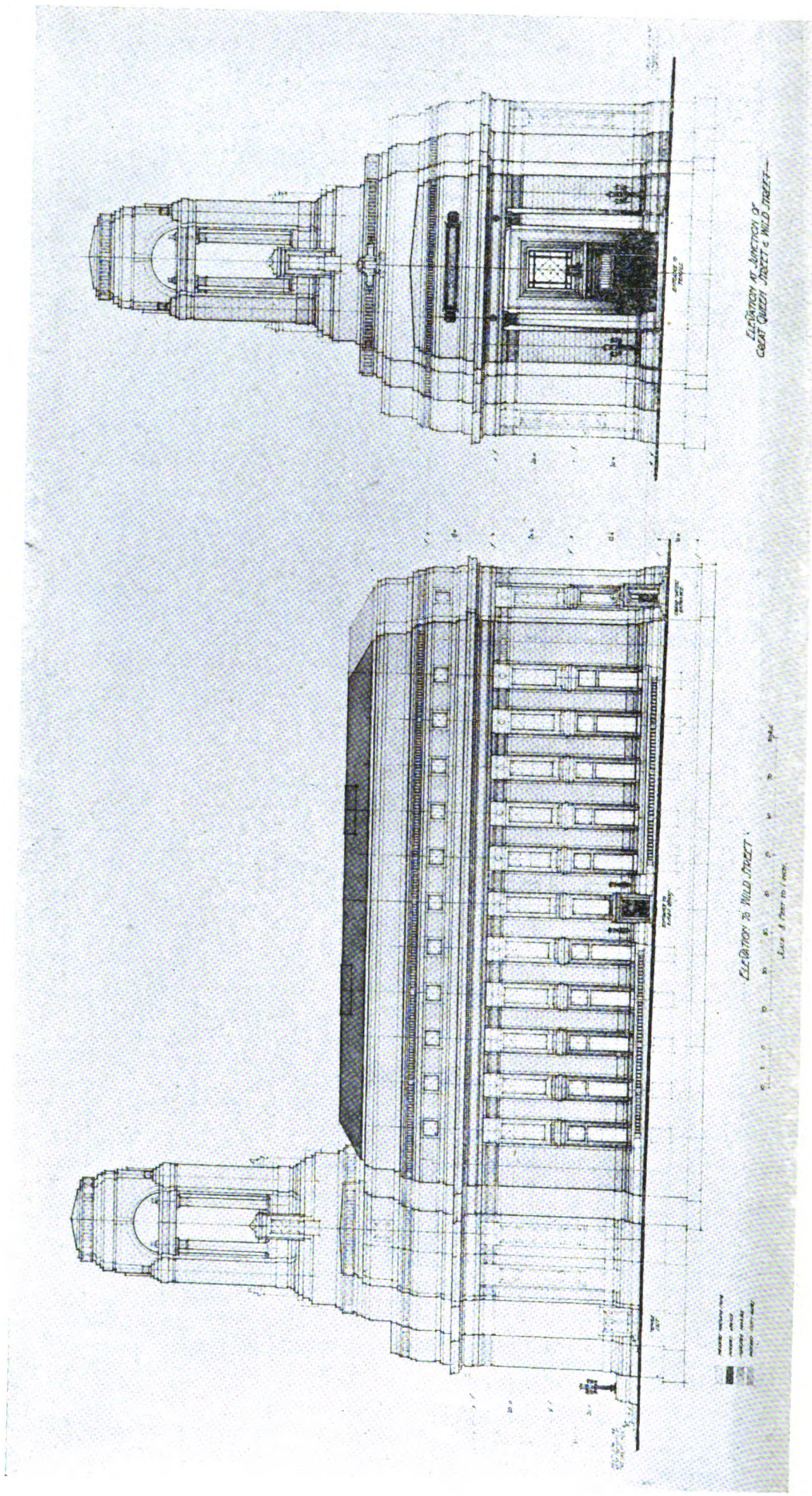
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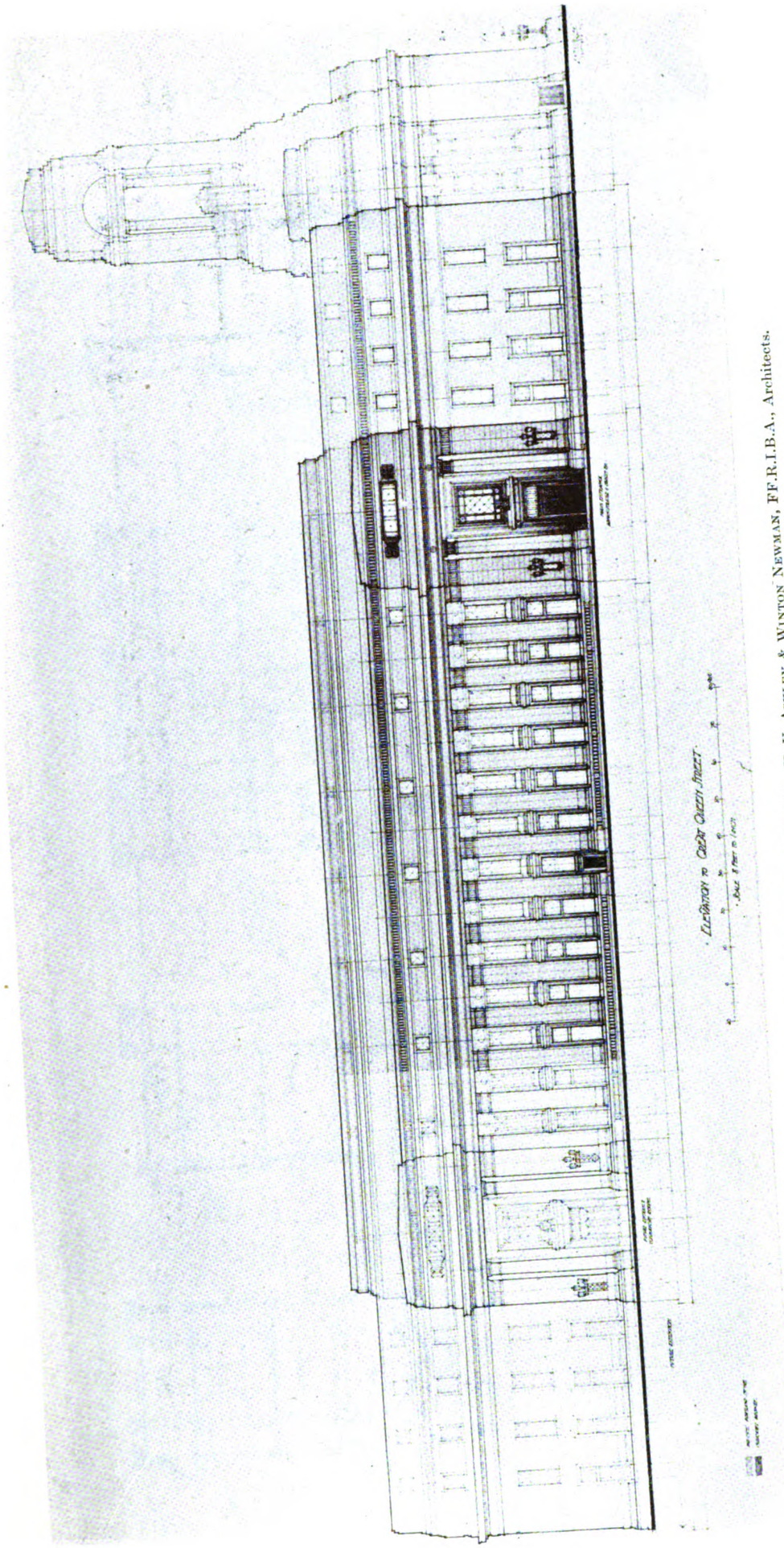
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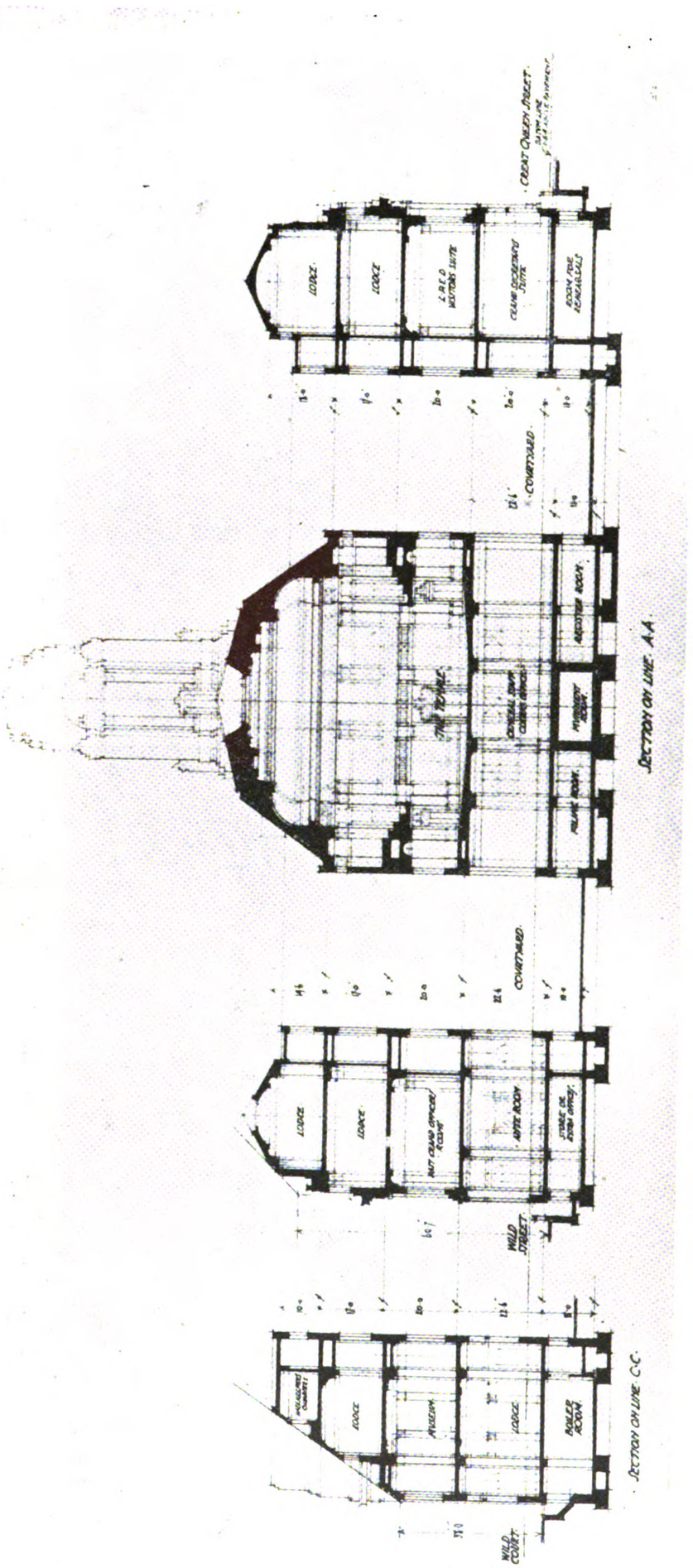
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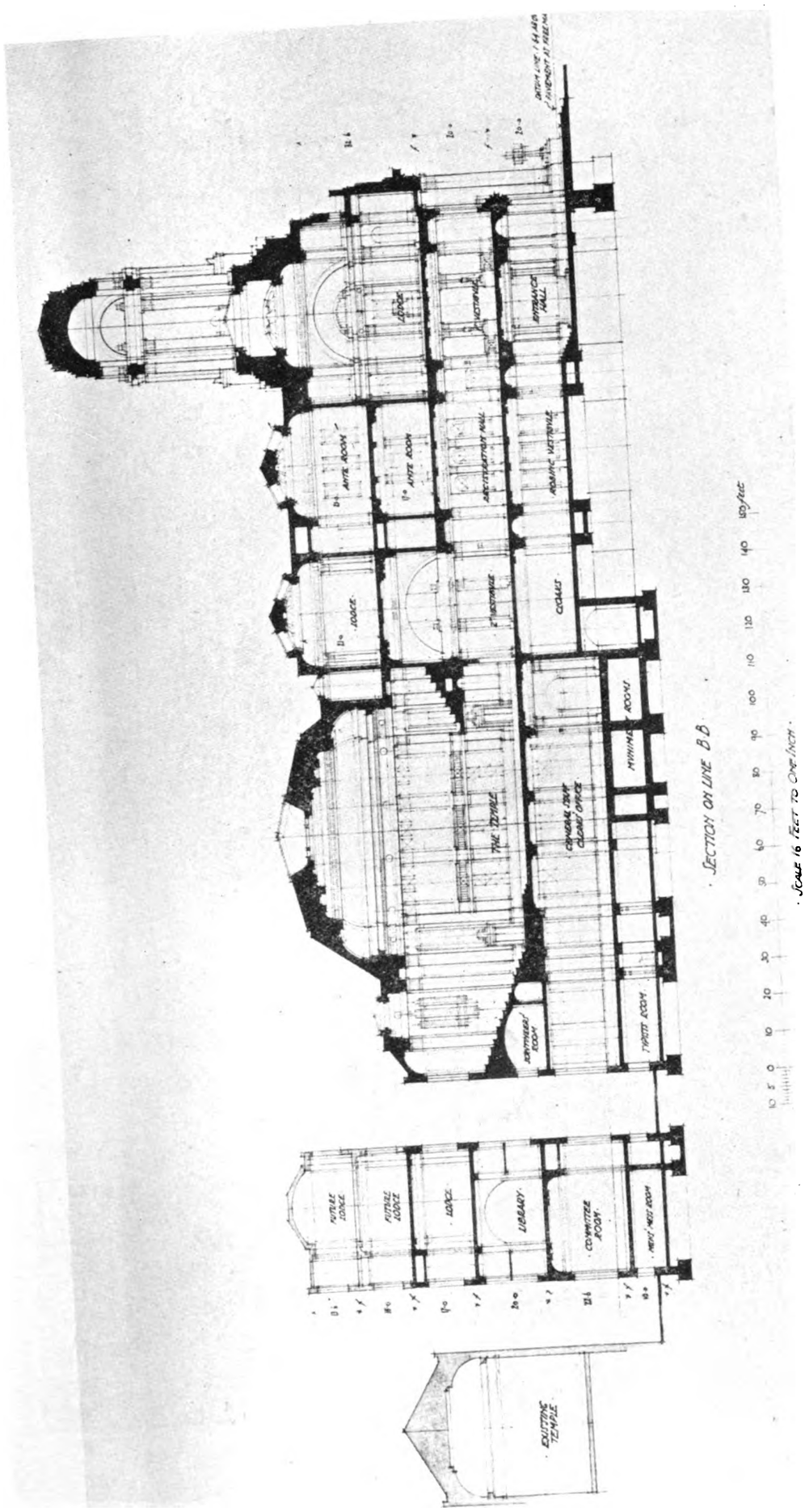
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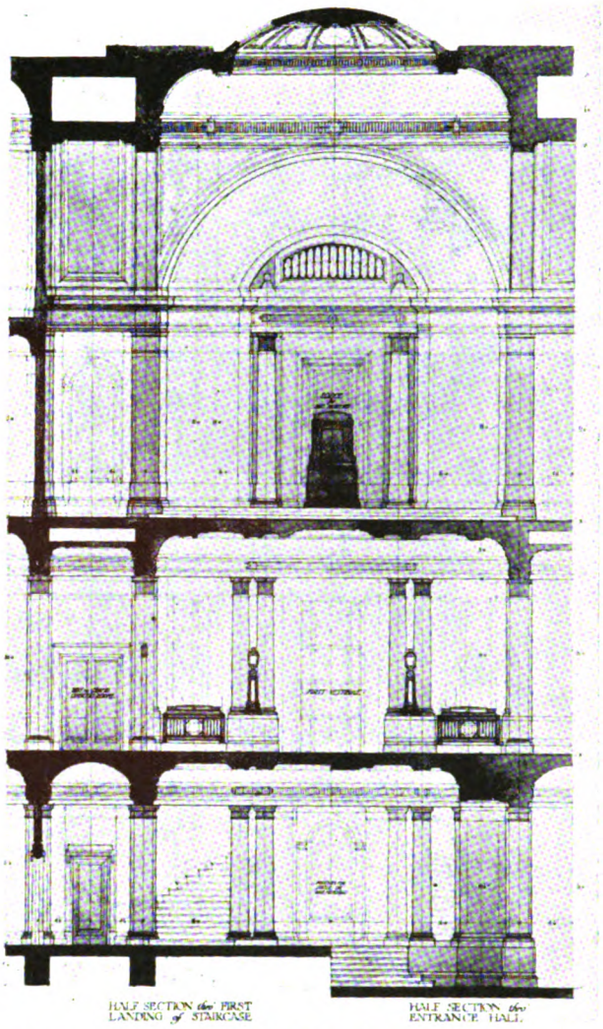

SECTION ON LINE A-A.
SECTION ON LINE C-C.
LODGE
LODGE
LODGE
LODGE
COVERTHARD
COVERTHARD
GREAT QUEEN STREET
WILD COURT
WILD COURT
ANTE ROOM
BANQUETING ROOM
BILLIARD ROOM
BOWLING ALLEY
ROOM FOR REFRESHMENTS
ROOM FOR REFRESHMENTS
ROOM FOR REFRESHMENTS



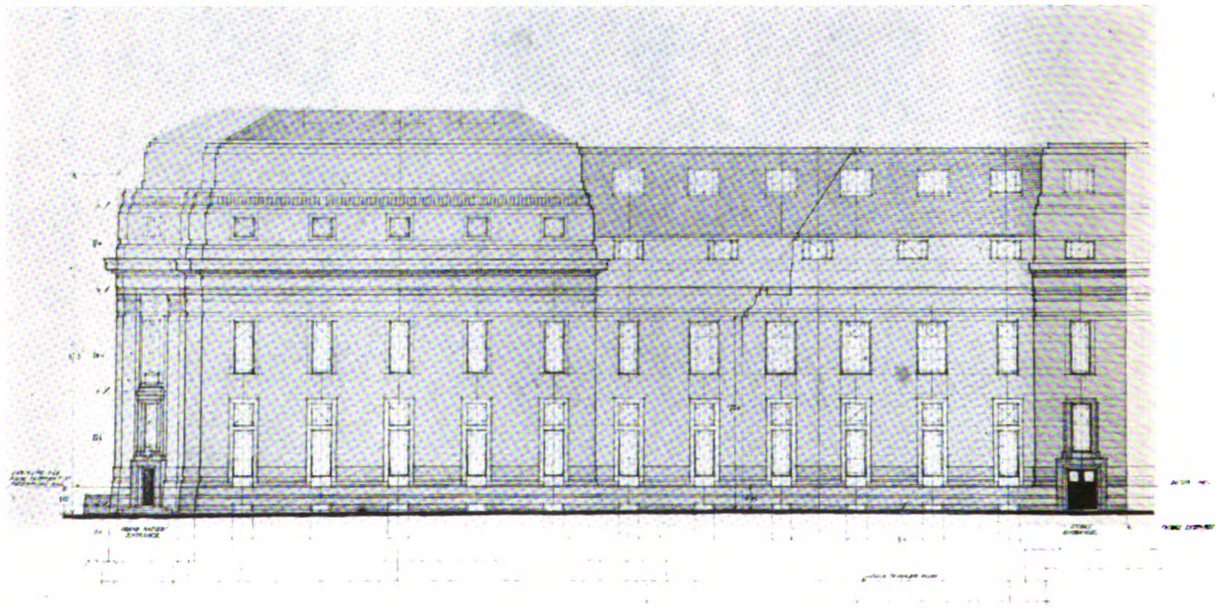
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

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MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL



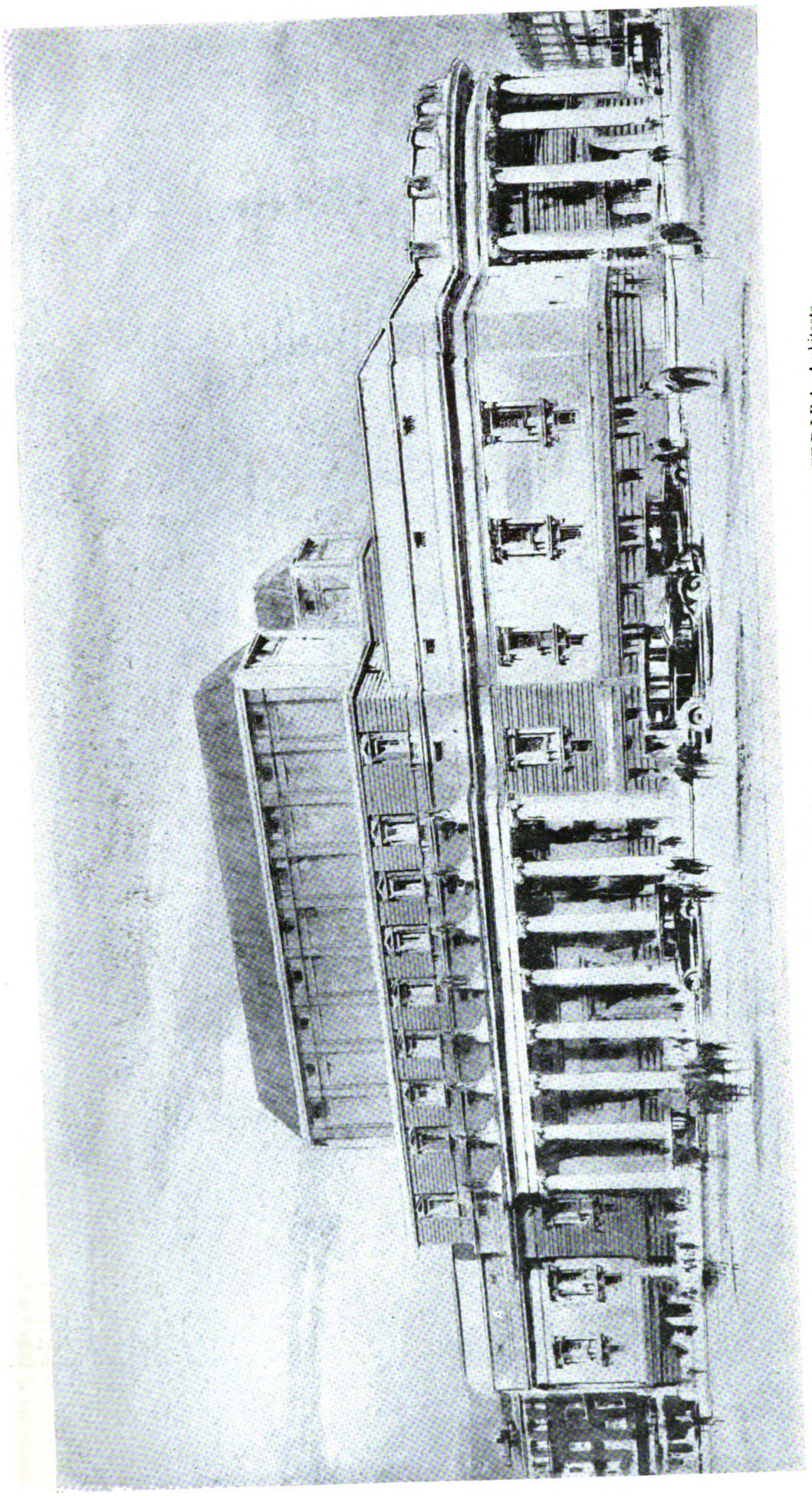
DETAIL OF TEMPLE MAIN STAIRCASE AND LODGE ROOM OVER



ELEVATION to WILD COURT

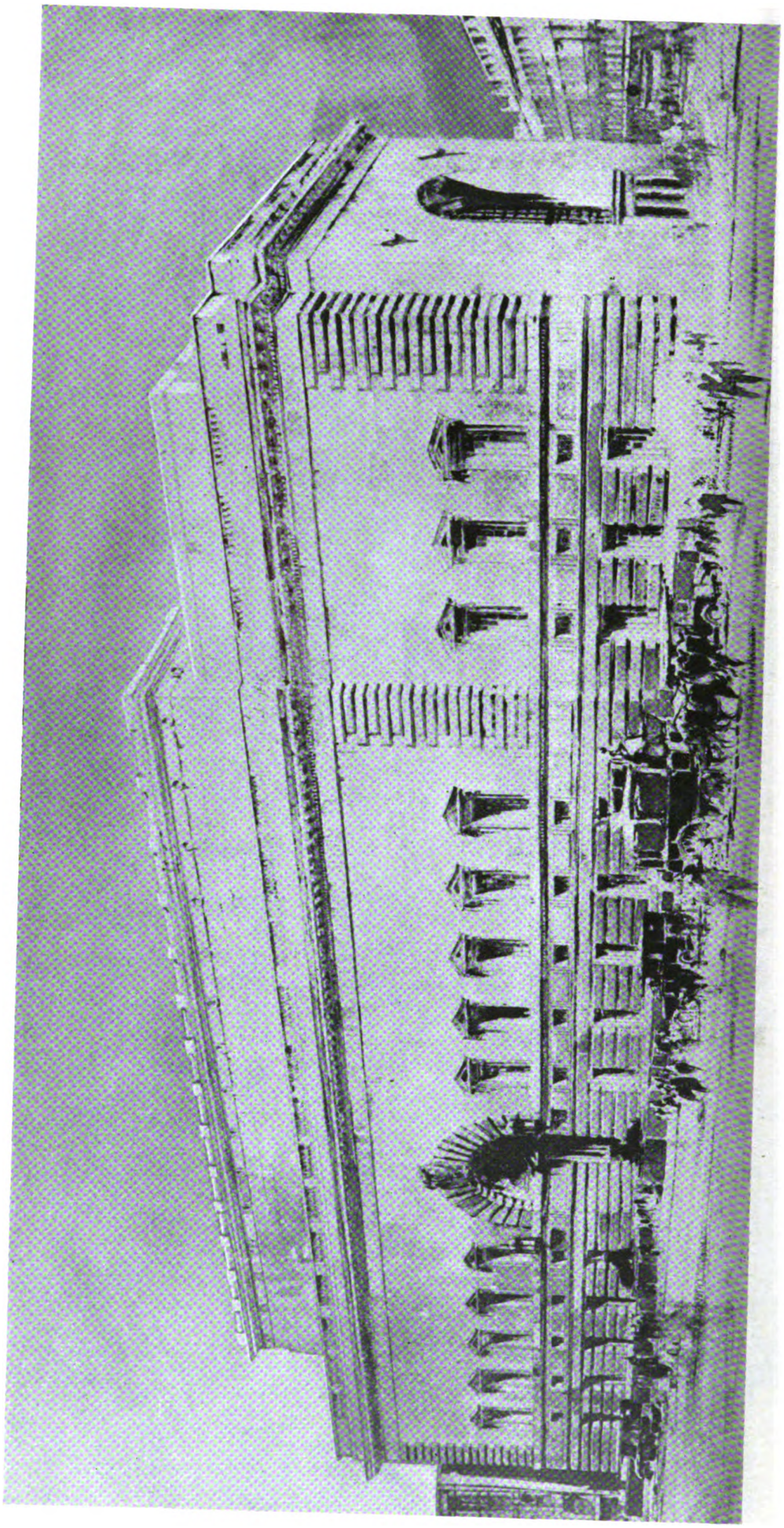
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A. Architects.

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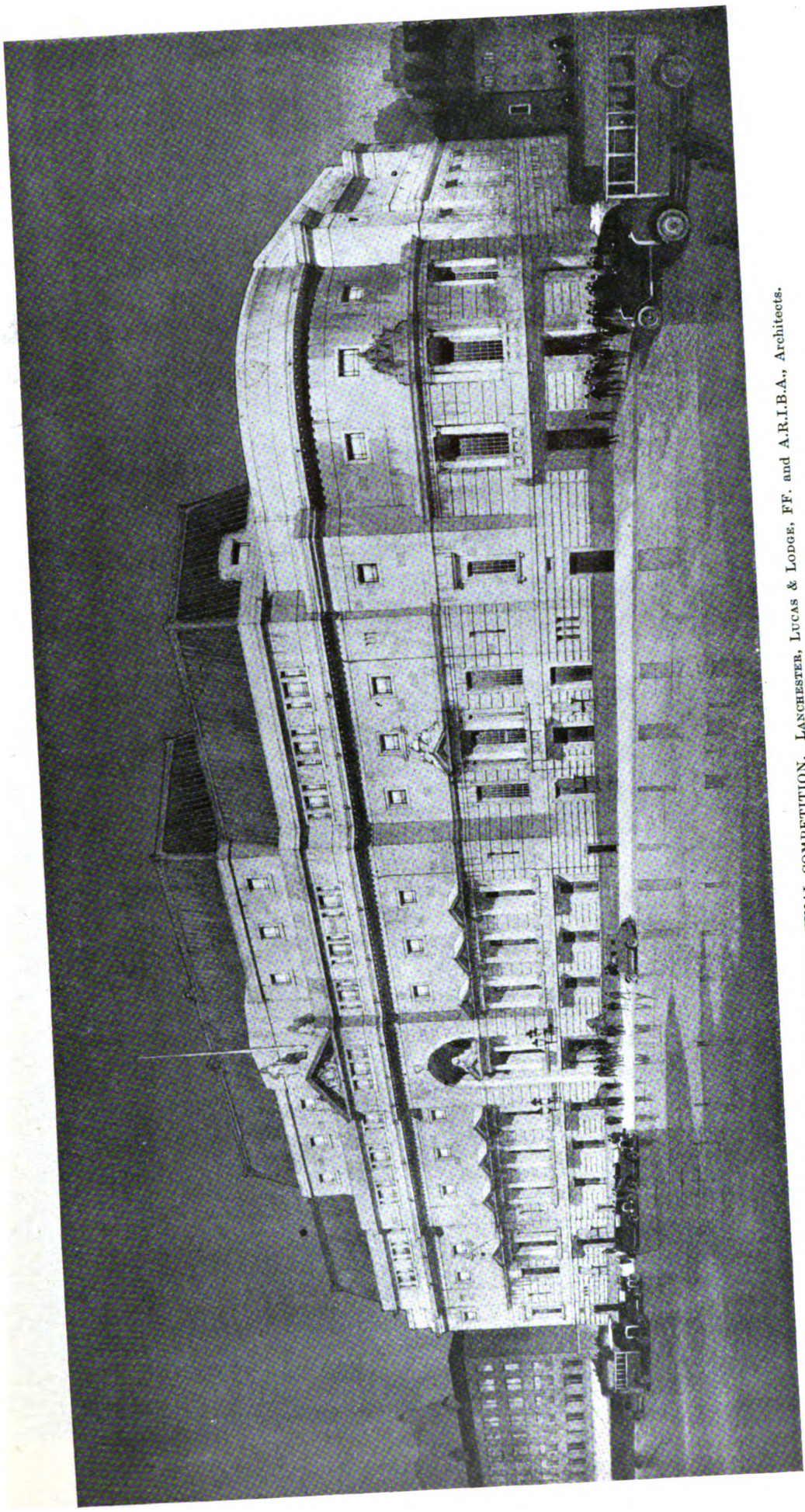
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. LOUIS DE SOISSONS & G. G. WORNUM FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

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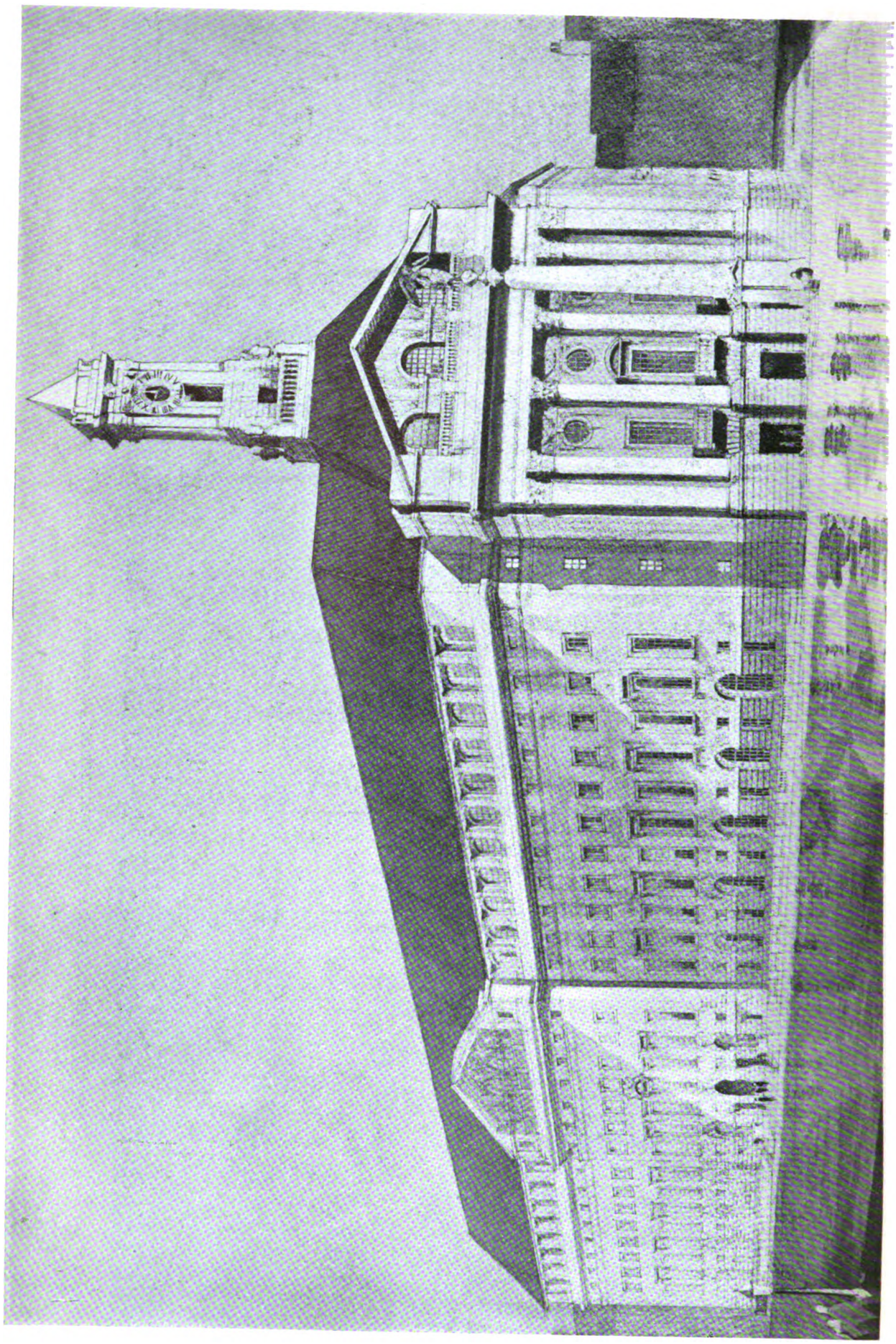
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. PERCY THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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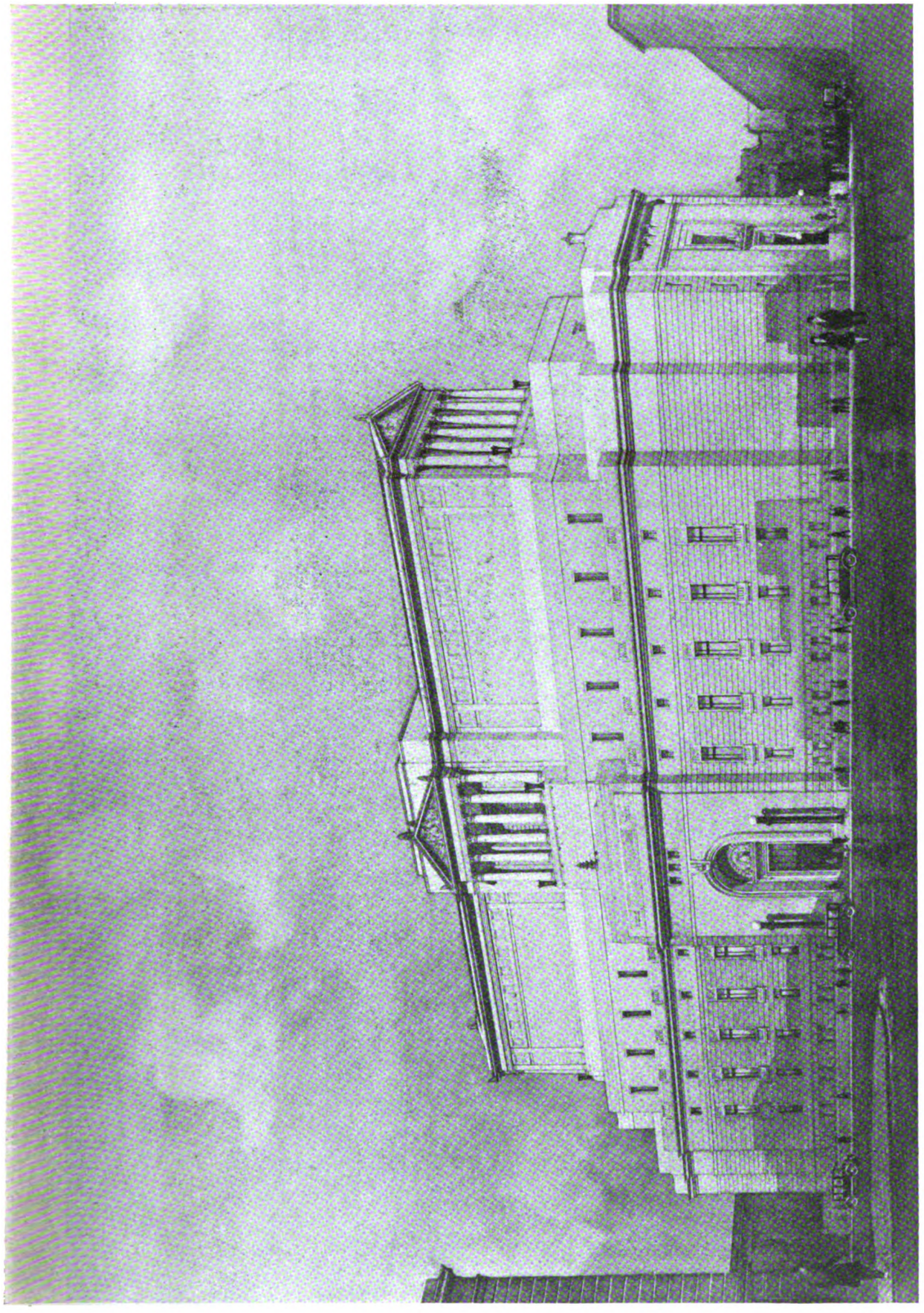
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

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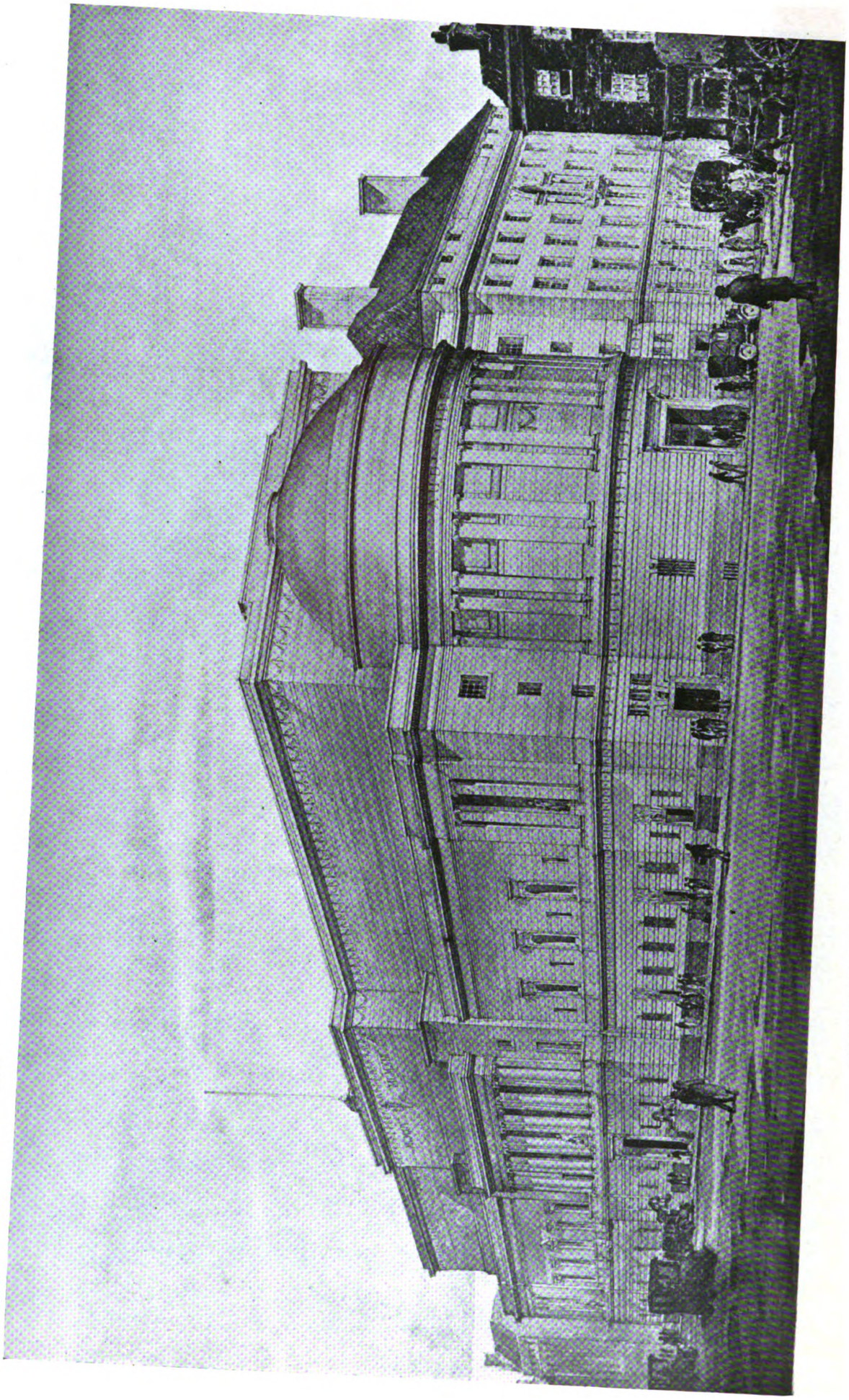
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. LAWRENCE DALE, F.R.I.B.A., & HAYLOCK GOLDING, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

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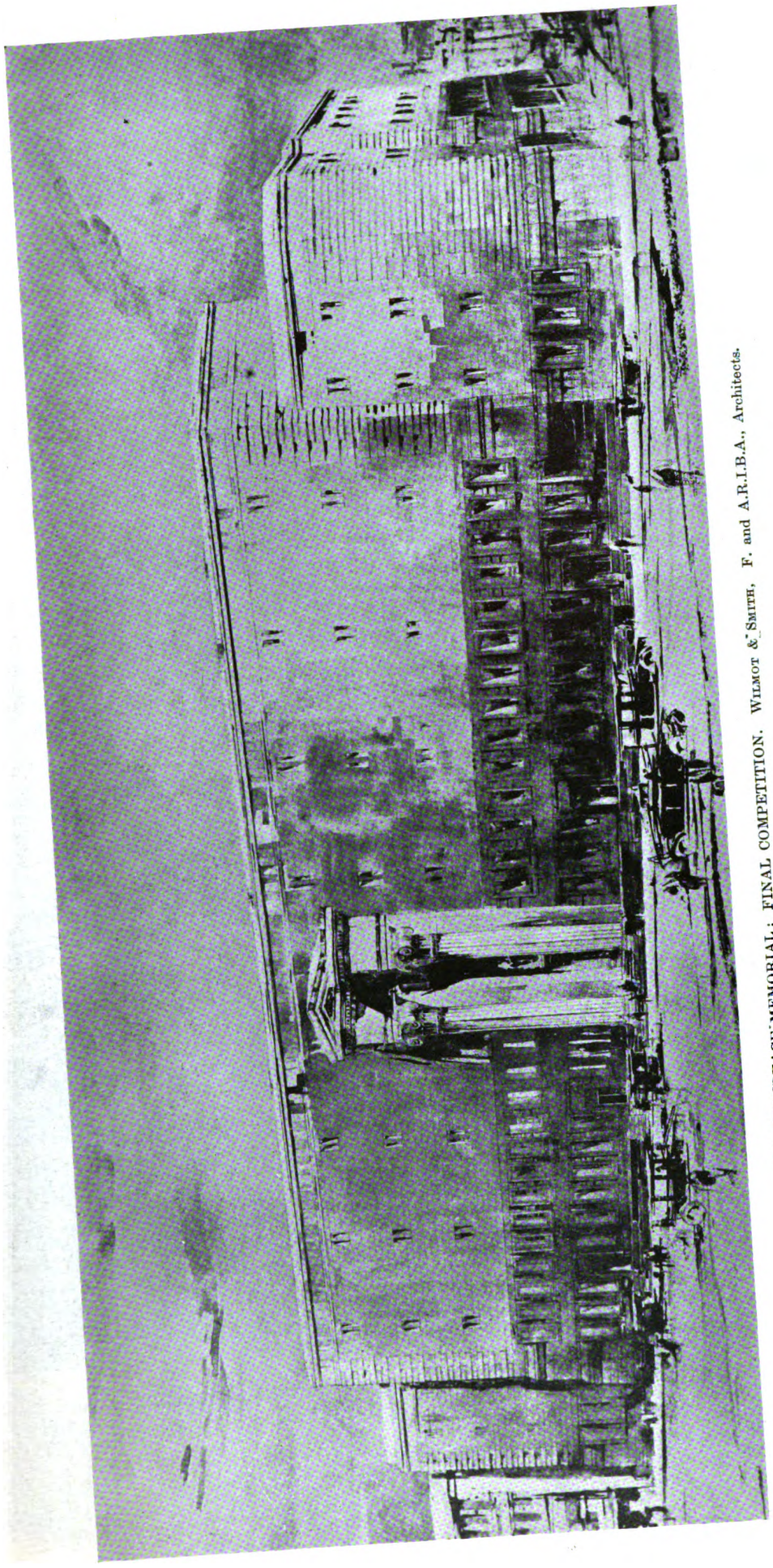
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. DAVID R. BROWN, Architect (Montreal).

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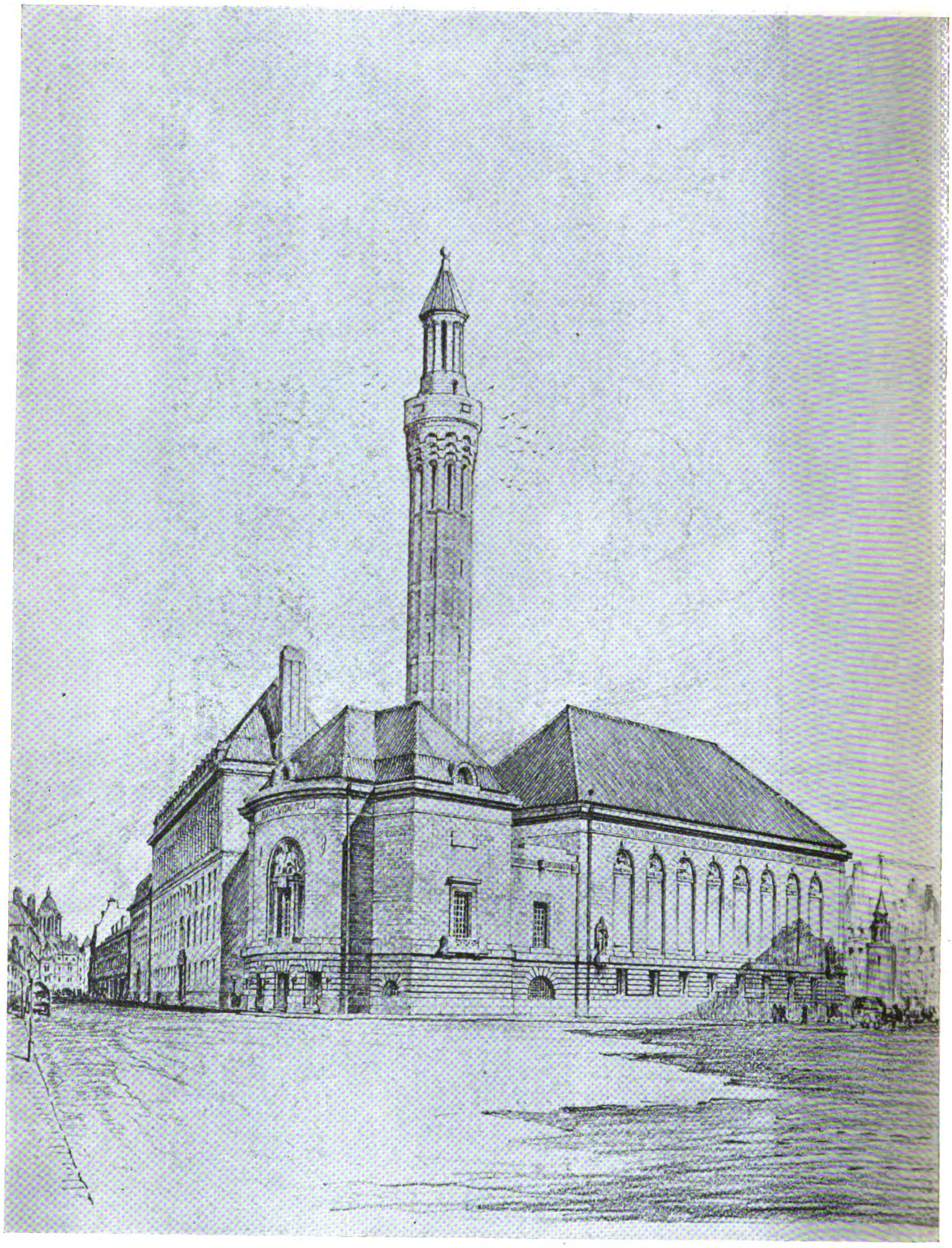
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. J. F. B. COWPER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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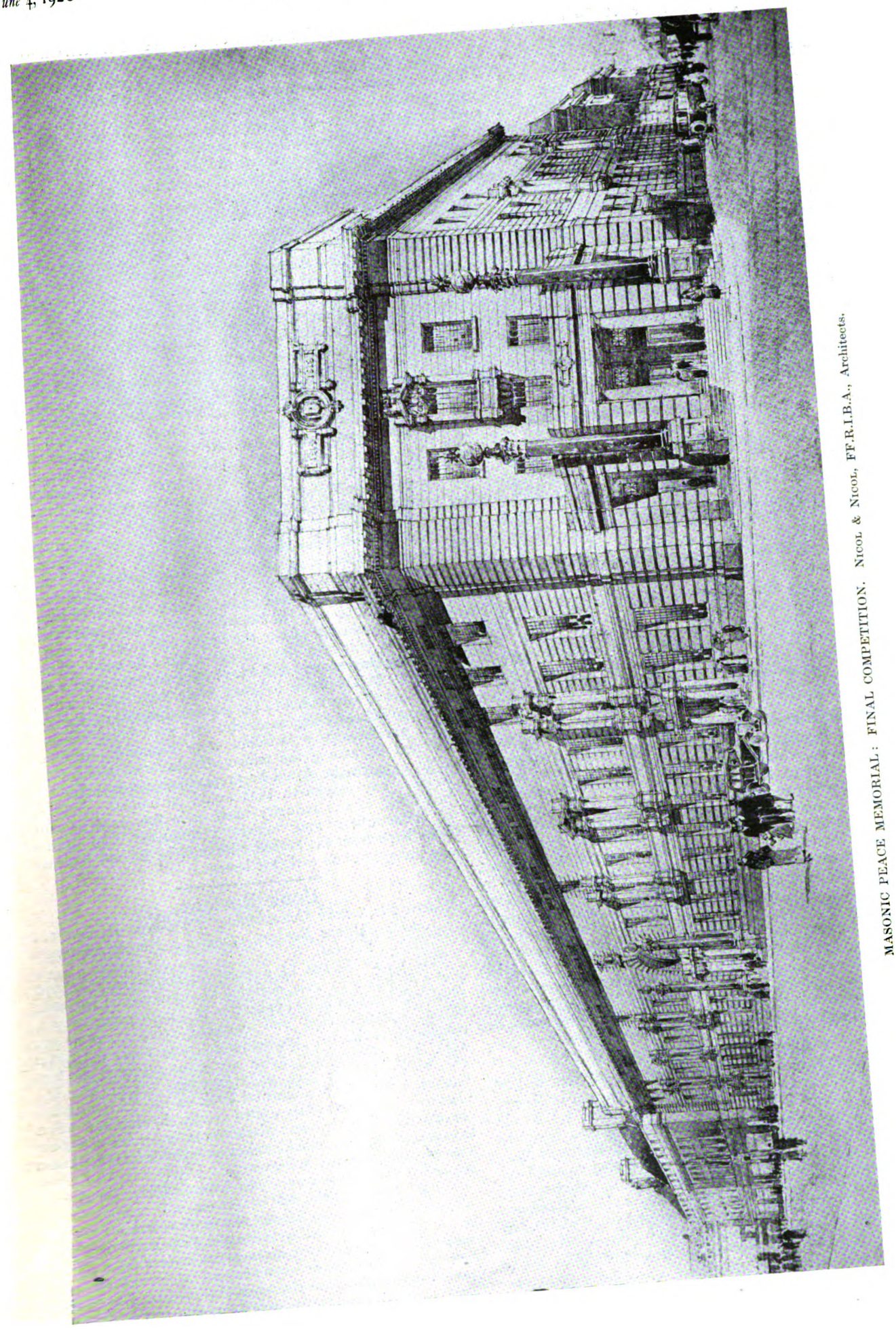
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. WILMOT & SMITH, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

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MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. F. W. SIMON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. NICOL & NICOL, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

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Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

R.I.B.A. Problem in Design No. LXXXVII.

The Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education gives notice that, owing to the disorganisation caused by the strike, the date for the submission of Problem in Design No. LXXXVII (a) and (b) has been altered from June 30 to July 17, 1926.

The Architectural Association

The result of ballot for Officers and Council for the Session 1926-27 was announced at the general meeting, held on Monday last, as follows:—President—J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Presidents—W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., and Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer—L. S. Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary—E. J. T. Lutyens, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian—C. H. James, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Editor of the "Association Journal"—A. H. Moberly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Past-President—H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A. Members of Council—F. C. Eden, F.R.I.B.A.; A. Trystan Edwards, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., F. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., The Hon. H. A. Pakington, A.R.I.B.A., S. C. Ramsey, F.R.I.B.A., T. S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A.

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society

At a general meeting held in the Library, Philosophical Hall, Park Row, Leeds, on Wednesday, May 5, the following Officers were elected to serve on the Council for 1926-27:—President—A. E. Kirk, A.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Presidents—G. H. Foggitt, A.R.I.B.A., and V. Bain, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer—W. Whitehead, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian—J. Addison, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Editor—L. H. Bakes, L.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary—T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. Members of Council—D. Bowman, F. L. Charlton, A.R.I.B.A., N. Culley, F.R.I.B.A.; J. E. Stocks, J. F. Walsh, Lic.R.I.B.A., F. W. H. Allison, A.R.I.B.A. (Assoc. Member).

The Birmingham Architectural Association

At a special meeting of the Birmingham Architectural Association, which covers the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Hereford, and Salop, held at Birmingham, the following resolution was adopted: "With a view to better co-operation and joint action between the allied societies of the Midland area on all matters architectural having more than local interest, and otherwise as may arise, this Association suggests that a Joint Council be formed by representatives of all the allied societies of the Midland area (or province), viz.: The Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects, the Northamptonshire Association of Architects, the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects, the Birmingham Architectural Association, and that the above societies be asked to appoint two or three members each to meet together to consider the matter and take such action thereon as may be then decided upon."

The Surveyors' Institution

At the first meeting of the newly-elected Council, held on May 31, Mr. Dendy Watney, Senior Partner of Messrs. Daniel Watney & Sons, 4a Fredericks Place, E.C.2, and Surveyor to the Mercers' Company, was elected President for the coming year in place of Mr. J. D. Wallis of Manchester. Mr. E. S. Cox, of York, was elected Senior Vice-President, and Messrs. C. B. Fisher, C.B.E. (Market Harborough), E. H. Leeder (Swansea) and Mr. E. A. Rawlence (Salisbury), Vice-Presidents. The new members of Council are Messrs. William Day (Kent), T. W. A. Hayward (London), S. A. Kelly (Liverpool) and James Steel (Glasgow).

The Quantity Surveyors' Committee

Mr. E. C. Harris, 38 Bedford Place, W.C., was elected a member of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee in place of Mr. W. B. Brown, who did not offer himself for re-election.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, June 2.*

The House reassembled yesterday after the Whitsuntide recess to find itself still confronted with the coal stoppage, and members launched immediately into a debate upon the crisis. It is not only the miners and their dependents, as the Prime Minister pointed out, who are suffering from a coal stoppage which, in his opinion, ought not to have taken place. All kinds of industries which were beginning to recover from depression have found their upward tendency checked and the figures of unemployment, apart from the miners, show a formidable rise. Difficulty is beginning to be felt by the building industry, among many others, in regard to the production and the carriage of its necessary materials, and this handicap will necessarily become greater the longer the stoppage continues.

Much counsel was offered to the Government in the course of the debate as to how the mining crisis could be settled. Mr. MacDonald, for the Labour Party, urged that they should again get into touch with mine-owners and miners, persuade them to agree to certain lines of settlement, and give effect to the agreement in legislation. Mr. Lloyd George urged that the Government should pass legislation at once to deal with the whole situation, after the method which the Asquith Government followed in 1912, over the heads of the parties. Many members, notably Sir Robert Horne, insisted that settlement of the dispute must be reached by lengthening of hours from 7 to 8.

The Prime Minister's speech, carefully read from typewritten sheets, was more notable for what it did not, rather than for what it did, say. Replying to those who urged him to get into immediate touch with the parties to the dispute, he revealed that he had never been out of communication with them. He was willing to resume negotiations but he would not pledge the taxpayers' money to support this one industry. At the same time, he made it clear that the Government still were willing to grant a temporary subsidy to the whole industry while negotiations were in progress or afterwards to the poorest districts in the event of negotiations being successful and work being resumed. The glimmerings of wisdom were beginning to reveal themselves, among the miners, he declared, and, at the right moment, he would be prepared to intervene and to propose any legislation that would be helpful; but the prosperity of the industry must lie in the statesmanship of mine-owners and miners themselves. The House drew hope from his speech, although it did not indicate any prospect of an early settlement.

Book Reviews

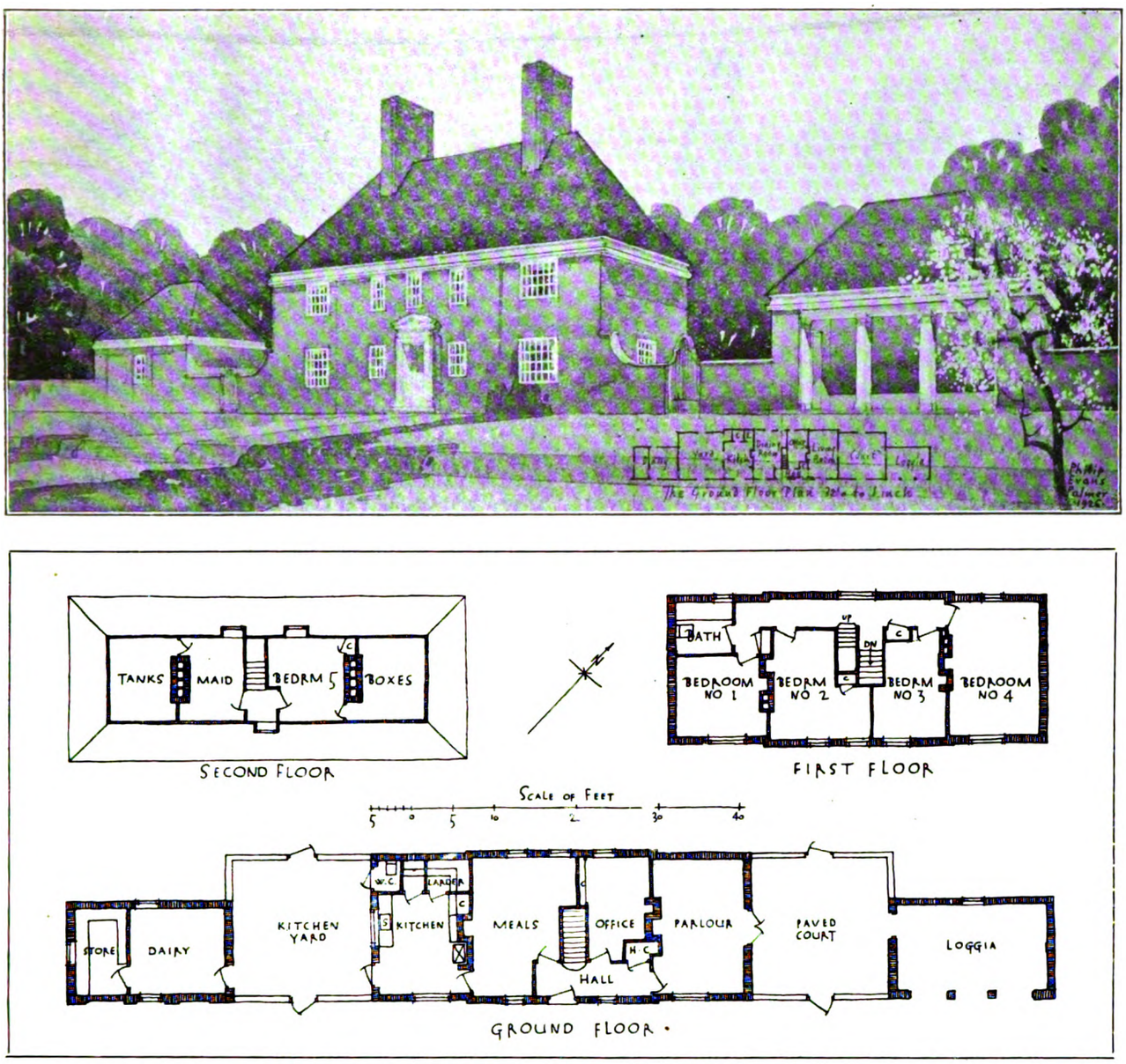
Modern Plasterwork Construction. By George P. Bankart and G. Edward Bankart. London: The Architectural Press. 21s. net.

This work consists of a portfolio containing 33 line plates of details to scale, covering the wide uses of modern plaster decoration in its application to domes, pendentives, barrel, square-vaulted and mansard ceilings, cornices, panellings, columns, prosceniums, reinforced concrete work, etc. Descriptive notes are given of each plate. The work forms a very useful pendant to Mr. G. P. Bankart's previous monumental book on the "Art of the Plasterer," and the clearly-drawn details, showing how the construction of the modern plaster work is carried out for the various purposes, should make it invaluable for reference both by architects and builders.

Modern Technical Drawing. By George Ellis. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

This is the second impression of a work that the author designed to meet a need for some practical instruction in builders' technical drawing, a somewhat modest claim for a book which gives a very comprehensive account of the draughtsman's tools and the work than can be done with them, and covers circle-on-circle work, orthographic, isometric and oblique projections, practical perspective, freehand drawing, etc. It should be of especial value to the student, particularly in teaching him the correct way of rendering "details."

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NORTH FARM, ROPLEY, NEAR WINCHESTER. PHILIP EVANS PALMER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes in Brief

Mr. Reginald G. Jennings has completed, for the London County Hall, a large painting of "The Council Chamber," representing the scene just before a division. The picture contains some 70 figures, with Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., as the centre of interest, and the view is depicted from the top gangway looking towards a point on the left of the tribune. The portraits are easily recognisable, and, while a decorative convention has not been aimed at, the artist has achieved a reasonably decorative composition.

* * *

While many local authorities have been struggling to get housing schemes carried out in the usual bu lding materials, the Derby Corporation quietly embarked upon a scheme of cast-iron housing and are now completing 250 houses in this material. The cost of a pair, exclusive of foundations and drains, works out at £852, and the Minister of Health, who inspected a number of them, expressed his satisfaction at their appearance. The cost of painting, which is one of the drawbacks of the steel dwelling, is said to be trivial with its cast-iron competitor. These Derby houses are of the non-parlour type.

* * *

A question in the House of Commons which, on account of the General Strike, has only just been made public in the belated Hansard for May 6, was put by Mr. T. Thomson to the Minister of Health, asking what grants local authorities would be entitled to receive under the Housing Act, 1924, after October 1 next, and until new regulations are issued under Section 5 of that Act. Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied, that in the event of an Order varying the amount of grants being made under Section 5 of the Act referred to, the Order would contain a provision that houses completed by a certain date would be eligible for grants on the present basis. In respect of houses not completed by that date, the Exchequer contribution would be at the new rates determined by the Order.

* * *

A fund is being raised to secure for the public an area of land on Chapel Cliff, Polperro, a well-known beauty spot on the Cornish coast, which is, otherwise, likely to be sold for building purposes. The owner of the land has expresed his preference to sell for public purposes, and has offered the whole stretch from the former Admiralty mark on the east to Roozen Cove on the west, and from Kayne Ridge to sea level, for £600. The preservation Committee is working against time, and although the local response has been unexpectedly generous, the appeal is being made widely to all those who know and admire this district. Subscriptions can be sent to Mr. F. H. Perrycote, Higher Shute Cottage, Polperro, R.S.O., Cornwall.

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Fig. 30. THE GUILDHALL, LAVENHAM (circa 1520).



Fig. 31. THURSTON HALL, SUFFOLK (circa 1617).

Local Variations in Construction—VII.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Timber-Building

In embarking on the consideration of timber structures, which show almost as strong local mannerisms as rubble walling, without so obvious reasons, the remarkable way in which a brave start influences after-developments and upsets the ordinary chronological evolution of design has to be observed. There are few parts of England where examples of timber-framed buildings cannot be found—for a stout oak frame is one of the most indestructible of things and suffers adaptation to a degree which affords ever-fresh surprises. It is a truism that the mark of early date in timber framing is the close spacing of substantial uprights, leaving panels equal to or even slightly less than the posts, and that the work showing curved braces or quatrefoil filling is later; whilst that in which panels approach the square and timbers are visibly lighter is still later. This is in itself substantially correct, but it does not exhaust the story. A district which enjoyed great prosperity, and the widespread building activity which went with it, might get a manner of building so well established during an early phase that types and details which ought to have died may persist much out of their date. The half-timber work of the Eastern Counties is a case in point, and houses with closely spaced uprights and no diagonal braces were built there well into the seventeenth century. The strikingly singular examples of Lavenham Guildhall, Thurston Hall and Swan's Hall, where apart from decorative details, the design is practically identical though 100 years separate the first and last-named, is one of many instances which could be given (Figs. 30, 31 and 32).



Fig. 34. STREET FRONT, PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS (showing herringbone brick filling).

But it is a mistake to suppose that the more substantial of the early buildings which survive as cottages were built as such. There is little doubt that they have come down in the social scale and started life as small manor houses or the halls of the lesser gentry. In many cases they have even preserved their original names. The dwellings of the labourers and craftsmen at the time when the much-admired "half-timber" buildings were new, were undoubtedly of relatively poor and slight construction, and it is probable that few survive in definitely timbered districts, though where rubble or cob building was usual it would be rash to risk any generalisation.

The row of cottages shown in Fig. 1 at the commencement of these articles quite likely reproduces an early type. No doubt the earliest of all would be a roof resting on the ground or on a low base-wall—wigwam fashion. Closely following this is the cottage on crucks, of which a few examples (fewer every year) yet remain. This type may be found in the Midlands, Yorkshire, Derby, Leicester, and as far south as Gloucester and Hereford, and was exhaustively dealt with by Mr. Innocent in the "Building News" during 1912 and 1913, matter since republished by the Cambridge University Press and constituting a fund of information on early building methods and developments. Fig. 35 shows diagrammatically the essential timber cottage forms, which may occur

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"Cornerways," Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent, as illustrated on this page, was so designed and placed by the architects, Messrs. Hayward & Maynard, that the garden frontage of the house faces due South. Thus that side of the building gets the maximum amount of sunlight available. To lend assistance to the part played by the southern aspect, the architects specified an exterior of "Atlas White" stucco. The rendering of "Atlas White" and a coarse silica sand of a light cream shade—the colour content resulting in a pale ivory tint of finished stucco—added the strength and resistance of a real Portland cement wall, plus the permanence of the pleasing colour effect. The methods employed by Messrs. F. & H. F. Higgs, the contractors, were those set forth and advocated in my folder on "Stucco Specifications," which I will send to anyone who writes for a copy. Those interested in special textural stucco surfaces or unique colour effects should ask for "Guide to Good Stucco." A letter to Frederic Coleman, Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1, will always meet with a ready response. Those calling at Regent House are always welcome.



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Fig. 32. SWAN'S HALL, HAWKEDON (circa 1620).



Fig. 33. WANGFIELD FARM, BOTLEY. (during reconstruction).

sporadically almost anywhere, but individually tend to be "fashionable" in special districts. Cob, stone, or brick cottages may reproduce or enclose any of these forms (many early cottages of slight construction were, of course, enclosed with better walls as building standards advanced), but a naturally "mass" construction would develop on different lines, and, for instance, the use of low pitched roofing tended to the two-storey form much earlier than where thatch or tile was usual, since no upper storey could be contained in the lower roof.

In their original form these timber buildings were closed in with wattle and daub, as many still are, but with the introduction of brick they were later either brick-nogged or often entirely brick-cased. The local differences which have arisen are chiefly those relating to the after-treatment of what were originally very similar structures. Suffolk and Essex coated their buildings with lath and plaster—panelled out and enriched with characteristic simple patterning; Kent, Surrey and Sussex tile-hung theirs. Weatherboarding was not unusual in Essex, Middlesex and Herts, and can be found in almost all old seaports, where people familiar with wooden planked ships were naturally inclined to trust to wooden planked houses. Bricknogging may be found almost anywhere where brick is a staple article, and when used herringbone fashion in the larger and squarer panels of later work (as in the street front from Princes Risborough, shown in Fig. 34), is a very pleasant treatment. The simple essentials of these framed structures are well seen in Fig. 33, a Hampshire example photographed during reconstruction. A portion of the herringbone filling remains in the two panels at the right of the gable. This photograph also exhibits the logical nature of the hipped back gable form.

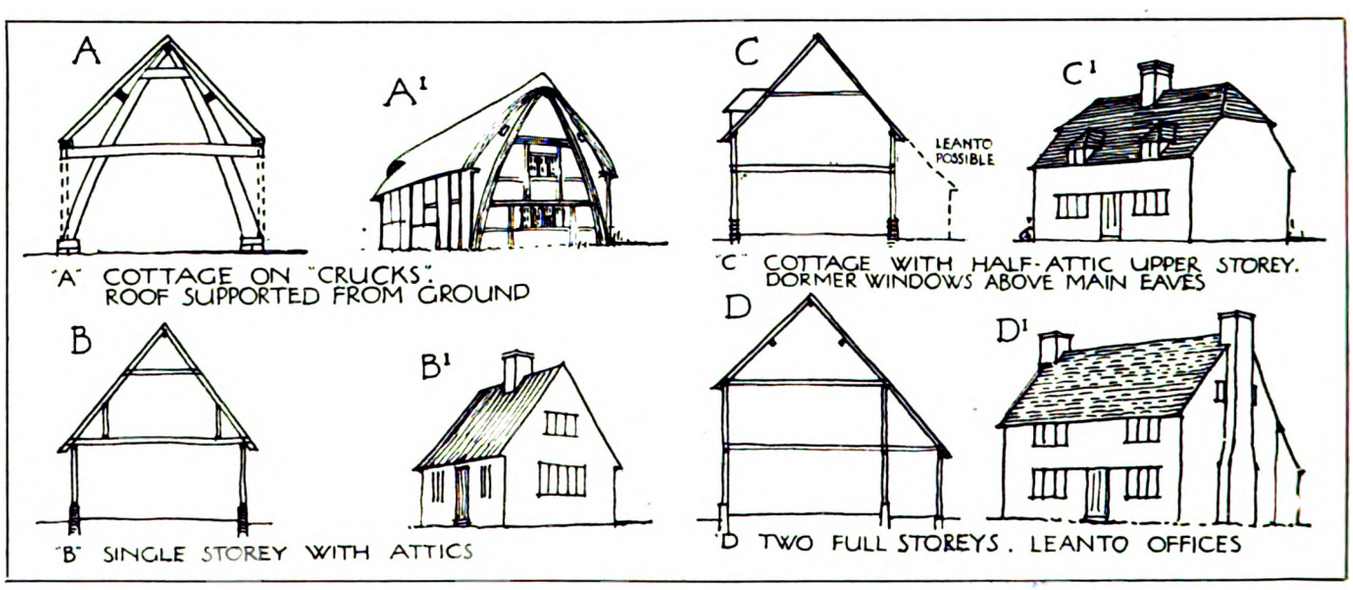
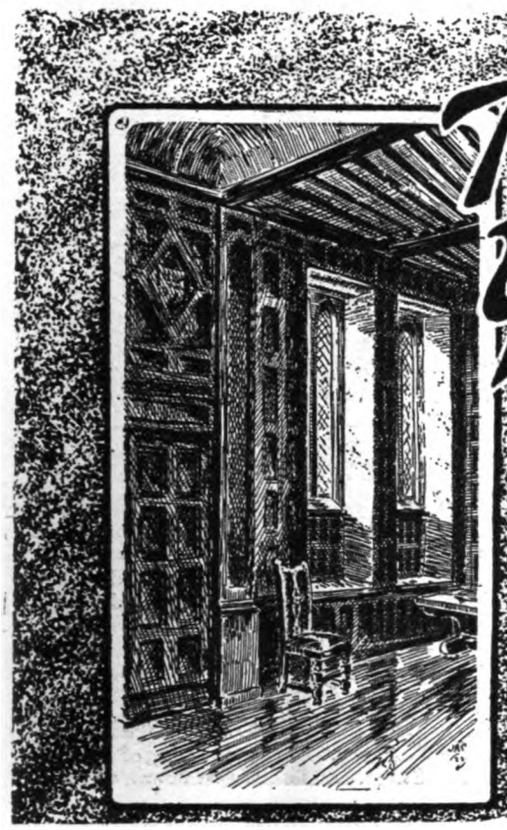


Fig. 35. TIMBER COTTAGE FORMS.

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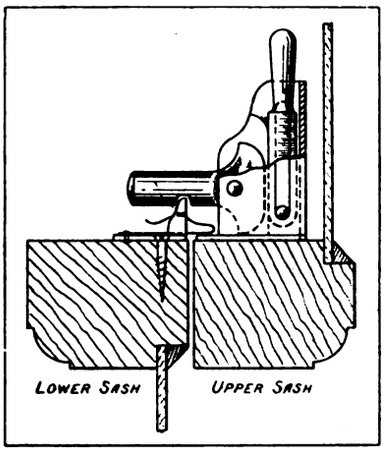
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New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



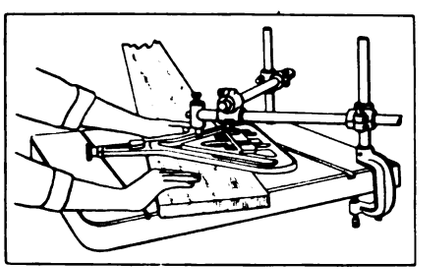
Self-Locking Window Fastener (Locked).
(Patent Fastenings, Ltd.)

A Self-locking Window Fastener

A fastener for ordinary sliding sashes, which locks automatically by merely closing the window from inside or outside, has just been introduced by Messrs. Patent Fastenings, Ltd., of 37-38 Gutter Lane, London, E.C.2. The locking mechanism is fitted to the upper sash, and consists of a pivoted bolt or tumbler, which is caused to fall into the "locked" position by engagement with the projecting lip of a flat spring on the lower sash. At the same time the tumbler is automatically secured by means of a sliding wedge carried by the same bracket as the tumbler itself. To open the window, which can only be done from inside the room, the wedge is raised and rested upon the shoulder of the bracket. The tumbler is then free to be thrown out of the locked position by raising or lowering one of the sashes. In closing the window the lip of the spring on the lower sash trips the foot of the tumbler and causes the latter to fall once more into the locked position, when the sliding wedge is released and drops into place at the back of the tumbler, which cannot be raised and, consequently, prevents the sashes from being opened. Satisfactory action takes place on both new and old sashes, even where a considerable amount of sagging has occurred, and windows fitted with this device cannot be forced from the outside.

A Useful Woodworking Accessory

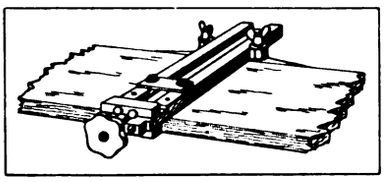
An adjustable templet in aluminium alloy for straight trenching on shelving and similar work can now be supplied by Messrs. Perkin & Co., Ltd., of Junction Works, Whitehall Road, Leeds, the makers of the "Rapid" Stair Housing Appliance described in the "Building News" of September 11, 1925 (page 273). This templet is adjustable to take any width of board up to 13 inches, and provision is made for either "through" or "stopped" trenching. It automatically ensures the trenching being square with the edges of the board, and the only marking off required is the pitch mark for each shelf or partition. The templet is quickly moved from mark to mark. Standard Stair Housing Cutters may be used in connection with the shelving attachment, but in cases where an undercut trench is considered undesirable straight cutters can be supplied in all diameters from $\frac{5}{16}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.



The "Rapid" Stair Housing Appliance.
(Perkin & Co., Ltd.)

A New Coloured Stucco

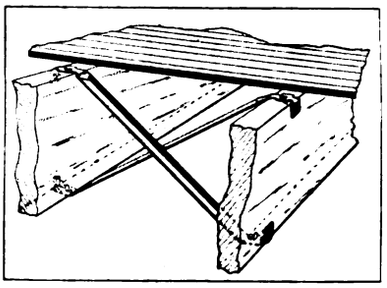
A new form of stucco, manufactured in England by a special process, is being marketed under the name of "Plastercrete" by Messrs. The Plastercrete Co., of 62 Oxford Street, London, W.1. This material is composed of chalk, silica sand and quick-setting cement, intimately mixed in definite proportions and coloured by the addition of suitable mineral pigments. It can be supplied in a number of standard shades, and it is interesting to note that a brick-red tint is available which could be used as a flooring material. "Plastercrete" is merely gauged with water, without the addition of any aggregate, when required for use, and is applied in just the same way as a Portland cement stucco. It can also be used as a facing for concrete blocks, the block and block face being pressed in one operation; and the standard white should find ready application as a white mortar jointing for stone. The tensile strength of the material, after seven days' exposure to the air, varies from 345 to 390 lb. per square inch, and this figure should be compared with that demanded by the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement, which, in the case of a mixture of 1 part of cement to 3 parts of sand, is 325 lb.



The "Rapid" Shelving Templet.
(Perkin & Co., Ltd.)

Steel Reinforcement for Wood Floors

A new steel bridging for reinforcing wood floors and floor framing has just been introduced to the American market by Messrs. The Blaw-Knox Company, of 629 Farmers Bank Buildings, Pittsburgh, U.S.A., and is shown in our illustrations. This bridging is made from strip steel, corrugated to give strength and coated with rust-proof paint. It is complete in itself, and does not need any nails for fixing purposes, as the necessary fastening is provided by prongs which are stamped out of the metal. For regular spacing the prongs are driven into the top or bottom of the joints, and one end prong is bent over and driven into the side. In this way a secure anchorage is obtained, and as the bridging is in tension, it will not readily loosen. "Tru-Tye"



"Tru-Tye" Steel Bridging.
(The Blaw-Knox Co.)

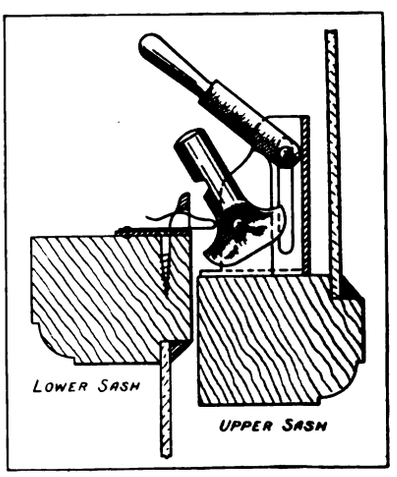
Bridging can be used successfully for many different conditions which occur in house framing, and for narrow or wide spacing occasioned by framing around chimneys. it can be installed without difficulty by driving the prongs into the side of the joists. The standard sizes are suitable for 6 to 8 inch and 10 inch joists, spaced at 12 inch and 16 inch centres.

"Drytone" In Situ

Messrs. Drytone, Ltd., of 73 Gower Street, London, W.C.1, inform us that they can now apply their "Drytone" Process to woodwork *in situ*, as the attendant difficulties making the use of a gas chamber a necessity have been overcome. "Drytone" Colours, it may be recalled, are produced entirely by chemical treatment and no stains are used. All species of wood may be satisfactorily treated, and the colours obtainable range from delicate silver greys, through a variety of grey browns and warm browns, to rich purple blacks. The most striking results, however, are to be obtained on British Columbia pine, Western hemlock and red cedar.

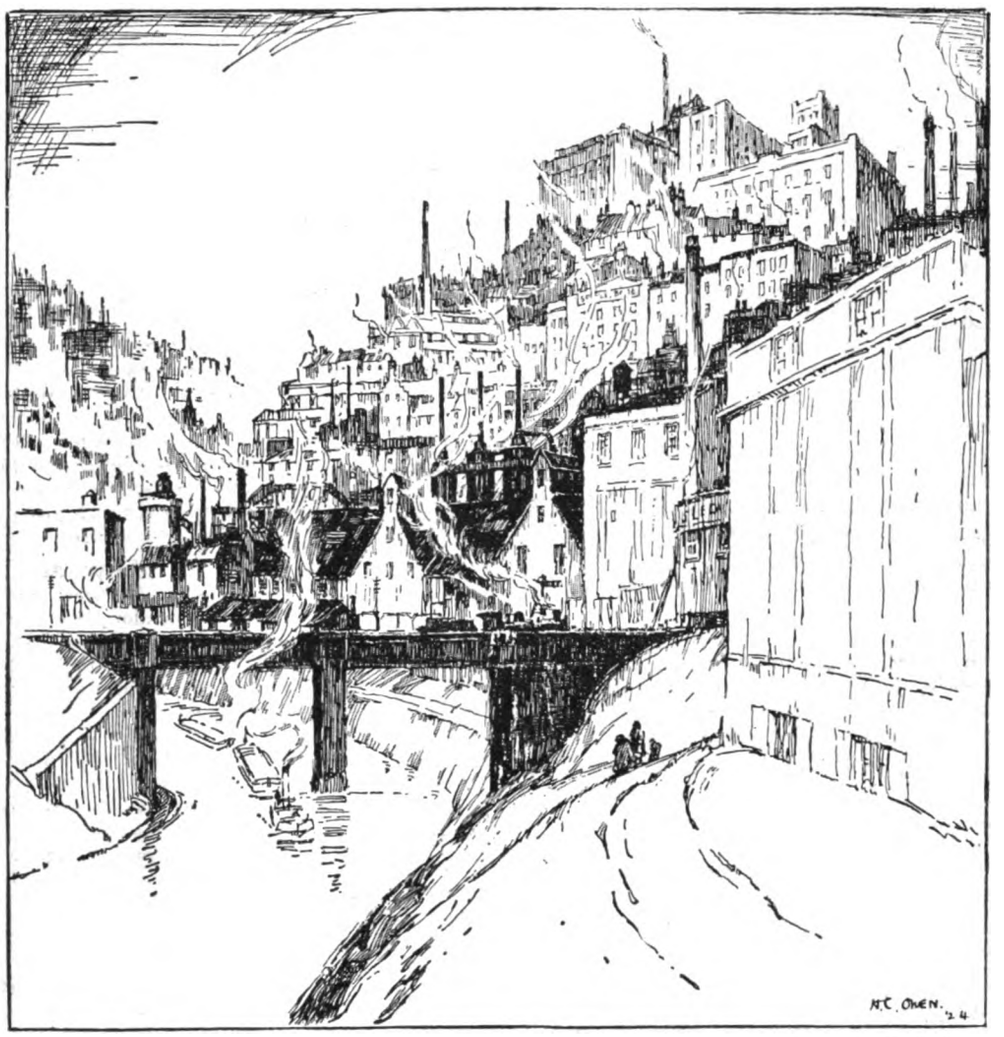
Ruberoid at the Paris Exhibition

A brochure issued by the Ruberoid Company, Ltd., of Lincoln House, High Holborn, W.C.2, contains a number of photographs of buildings at the recent Paris Exhibition. The views are very clear and complete, and give a better idea of some of the remarkable designs that were to be found there than the small and fragmentary photographs that seem, hitherto, to have found their way to this country. That so many of the pavilions were covered with Ruberoid is striking testimony to the efficacy of the material.



Self-Locking Window Fastener (Unlocked).
(Patent Fastenings. Ltd.)

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'CONGESTED SITES.' *Drawn by H. C. Owen.*

The Handbook of Cement Waterproofing contains a series of specifications for the treatment of damp walls. These are applicable to most cases, but special specifications for unusual conditions are prepared by our Engineering Department without charge or obligation.

There are many other specifications and much valuable data in the book; it is sent, post free, on request.

OVERCROWDING brings disease to buildings even as it does to people. Lack of air and sunshine to dry out dampness, create dank conditions that induce decay in the structure. Both the exteriors and the interiors of such buildings are made bone dry with renderings of sand and cement when mixed with

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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

The outstanding feature in the Industrial Section of the Stock Exchange during the past week has been the sharp set-back witnessed in Armstrong, Whitworth issues as a result of the position disclosed by the latest report. At one time the ordinary shares were offered at 6s. 3d., the Second Preference at 7s. 3d. and the Third Preference at 7s. 6d., while the Debentures have been dealt in as low as 68 for the 4 per cents., 88 for the 6½ per cent. seconds, and 78 for the 6½ per cent. consolidated, the last named being as much as 15 points down on the week at one time. Other engineering descriptions have been easier in sympathy, though here and there support was forthcoming at the lower level. Hadfield's have provided a bright spot on the discovery and development by that firm of a new steel alloy which it is believed will help to solve many industrial problems in the application of high temperature gases, and may in time bring about the desired solution of the gas turbine problem. The shares have been bid up to 15s. 3d. Electrical equipment descriptions have also continued to attract attention though profit taking in some instances has left them under the best, Henleys owing to the absence of any reference to the talked of scrip bonus in the final dividend announcement, which makes 4s. for the year. In other directions building trade shares have remained quiet pending a satisfactory solution of the coal dispute.

Although shareholders in Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., had been prepared for a poor report by the passing of the final dividend on the preference shares in respect of 1925 the position as disclosed by that document is regrettably worse than expected. After charging £601,661 debenture stock, note, and loan interest, and crediting an amount of £900,000 transferred from general reserve fund the balance to the credit of profit and loss account is only £8,498. To this is added the amount brought forward from 1924 of £656,893. Deducting the interim dividend on the first preference shares paid in October, 1925, which absorbed £20,000, there remains £645,391, which it is proposed to carry forward. In their report the directors regret that a continuance of adverse conditions, particularly as regards bad trade, the cost of production and foreign competition have materially affected the results for the year. Moreover, they say, the efforts to secure business to compensate for the serious reduction in armament orders, for which Elswick and the other main plants of the company have always been specially equipped, are not giving the results expected. A close investigation of certain accounts has been made, from which it is evident that the original estimates of profit in connection with important contracts will not be realised and that, instead, heavy losses due to the above-mentioned and other causes will result. The extent of these losses it is difficult to estimate, and the full amount is not yet known, but the directors have considered it essential to transfer from the general reserve the sum of £900,000, as it is considered that the greater part of this amount will be required to wipe off losses already incurred. Loans and other prior charges have materially increased and it may be noted that the £3,000,000 of three year notes fall due for retirement next April. Contingent liabilities exceed £2,700,000 and investments and advances to subsidiaries £9,500,000, each formidable items. The question of depreciation has also to be dealt with. We notice that under the heading of " Investments in and advances to subsidiary and allied undertakings at or under cost," an item appears, " Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., Ltd., being balance of expenditure of contract, including cost of investments therein, £5,116,327." Sir G. H. West, Mr. J. M. Falkner, the Rt. Hon. Sir G. M. Murray, G.C.B., Sir C. L. Ottley, K.C.M.G., and Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., F.R.S., have resigned from the board, and their resignations have been accepted. A candid statement from the chair in explanation of the present position will be looked for at the meeting on Tuesday next.

Madeley Collieries, which is also concerned in brick-making, made a profit of £33,327 for the year to March 31 last, against £9,852 for the four preceding months. The dividend remains at 7½ per cent. but on this occasion £11,000 is placed to reserves and the amount carried forward slightly increased at £6,335.

It is interesting to note that the directors of the Stanton Ironworks Co. are paying for the fifth successive year a total dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares free of tax.

Some Active Securities

	Present price.	A week ago.	A year ago.
Associated Cement Ord.	18 1½	17 10½	15 6
Armstrongs	6 6	9 0	14 6
Babcocks	52 0	52 6	32 0
Baldwins	9 0	9 0	10 0
Bolckow-Vaughan	6 6	6 6	6 0
British Portland Cement	37 6	36 6	30 0
British Insulated	66 0	64 6	62 9
Callenders	82 0	81 0	66 6
Consett Iron	14 3	14 3	21 3
Dorman Long	9 9	9 6	10 0
Eastwoods	38 3	38 0	32 0
Francois Cement Ord.	10 0	10 0	8 3
General Electric	31 0	30 0	24 0
Guest Keen	32 6	33 0	33 0
Hadfield's Ord.	15 3	13 9x	15 0
Henleys	79 0	79 6	63 6
Holborough Cement	24 0	24 6	—
Johnson & Phillips	63 3	61 0	38 0
Metro-Vickers Ord.	24 9	24 9	23 0
Pease & Partners Ord.	11 6	11 6	13 3
Siemens	30 3	31 0	27 9
South Durham Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
Stewarts Defd.	27 6	27 6	35 0
Vickers Ord.	7 9	7 10½	8 3
Wall Paper Defd.	32 3	32 4½	25 3

Answers to Enquirers

IRONCLAD.—The preference dividends are usually paid half yearly at the end of June and December, but whether the ordinary will receive anything this year it is difficult to say. They appear a fair speculative lock-up on the meagre information obtainable concerning the company.

HOPEFUL.—The company is making good progress and the shares are an attractive lock-up at the present price.

New Companies

SUDAN BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL CO.—Particulars of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Co., Ltd., were filed on May 11. The capital is £500,000 in £1 shares (200,000 preference and 300,000 ordinary), of which 200,000 preference and 200,000 ordinary shares have been issued. The company was incorporated in the Sudan on April 6, 1925, to acquire and turn to account any landed property and buildings in the Sudan or elsewhere, and to carry on business as building material manufacturers, etc. The British address is 31-32 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.2.

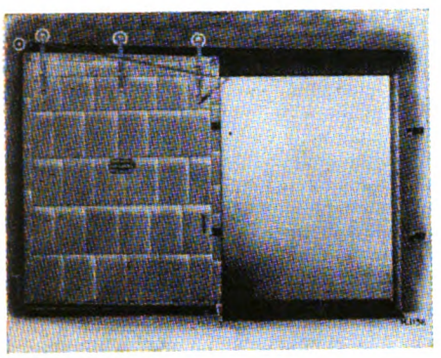
ST. JAMES'S FREEHOLD LAND COMPANY.—The St. James's Freehold Land Company, Ltd., was registered as a private company on April 26, with a nominal capital of £4,000 in £1 shares (1,000 preference and 3,000 ordinary). Objects: to acquire lands and hereditaments in London to erect houses.

Books Received

" Architectural Rendering in Wash." By H. van Buren Magonigle, with a preface by Thomas R. Kimball, F.A.I.A., Past-President of the American Institute of Architects. (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) 15s. net.

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THESE Armoured Doors, made of steel sheathed wood, have never been known to fail.

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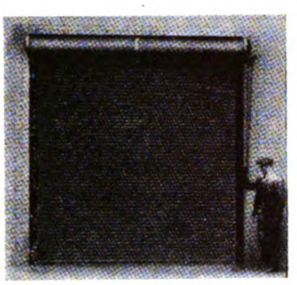
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Internal Adjustable Steel Spring, giving easy operation even with the heaviest Shutters. Shafts with Ball Bearings.

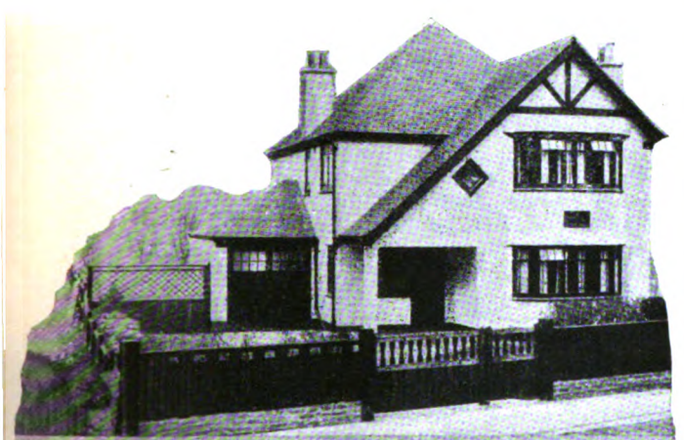


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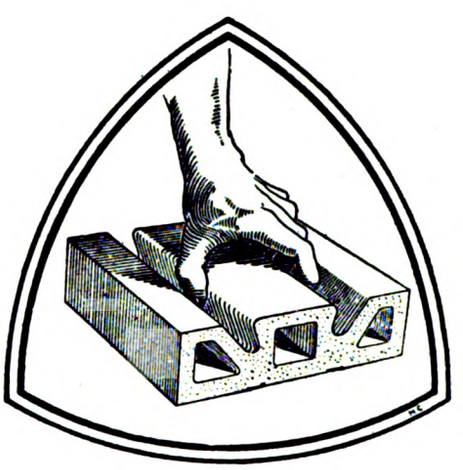
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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BECONTREE.—The London County Council are to erect 90 additional houses at a cost of £55,000, and the Essex Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £30,000 for the erection of a school at Becontree.

BERMONDSEY.—Plans passed: warehouse, Earl Road, for Mr. George Wall; warehouse, Morgan's Lane, for Hay's Wharf, Ltd.

BISHOPS STORTFORD.—An elementary school is to be erected at a cost of £14,000 by the Herts Education Committee.

BRIXTON.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to erect a central school on a site in Loughborough Park, Brixton.

COULSDON.—In connection with the competition for designs for the new municipal buildings the U.D.C. have decided that one condition shall be that the cost must not exceed £35,000.—A design has been agreed upon for the new bridge at Foxley Hill and tenders are to be invited.—Messrs. F. C. Matthews & Co. have obtained consent for the erection of a church at Selsdon Village.—The Hospital Committee have prepared plans for the enlargement of the Purley Memorial Hospital. Plans passed: 65 houses, Upper Selsdon Road, for Messrs. R. Costain & Sons, Ltd.

EAST WICKHAM.—Kent Education Committee are to erect an elementary school for 450 children in Wickham Street, East Wickham.

EDMONTON.—The Urban Council have passed plans for the erection of 108 houses in Bush Hill Road and Ridge Avenue, for Mr. G. W. Newman; and 10 houses in Leonard Road for Mr. T. E. Spencer.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation propose the erection of a further 90 flats on the King's Farm estate. Shop sites in Kitchener Avenue are to be sold at £4 a foot. Plans passed: 20 houses, Smarts Road, for Messrs. Burvill & Steen, 12 houses, Smarts Road, for Messrs. Bridgland & Clay; 8 houses, Ferndale Road, for Messrs. Dagnall Bros.; 4 houses, St. James's Road, for Mr. E. W. Filkins.

LONDON.—The Imperial War Graves Commission are to erect on the Victoria Embankment, near Old Temple Pier, a monument at a cost of about £30,000 to the men of the Mercantile Marine who lost their lives during the war.

LONDON.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board are to reconstruct buildings at the south-western ambulance station at a cost of £3,200. The Edmonton institution has been sold to the Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Additional isolation accommodation is to be provided at Grove Hospital at a cost of £4,740.

NORWOOD.—Approval has been given by the Board of Education to the plans of the L.C.C. for the erection of a central school at Carmac Road, West Norwood.

POPLAR.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have voted £22,000 for the provision of a central school at Janet Street, Poplar. Accommodation is to be provided for 320 scholars, in a two-storey building. The Board of Education have approved plans for the erection by the L.C.C. of a school for physically defective children at Bromley Hall Road.

SOUTHWARK.—Fry's Metal Foundries, Ltd., are to erect additions at their premises in Ridlers Place.

WANDSWORTH.—The L.C.C. give notice of intention to erect a school for 800 in Streatham Vale. A central school is to be built in Welham Road, Tooting. Plans passed: ten houses Nightingale Lane estate, Balham, for Mr. W. Gritton; seven houses Crestway, Putney, for Messrs. William Willett, Ltd.; thirteen houses Allfarthing Lane, Fairfield, for Mr. H. S. Goult, additions Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton Lane, Putney, for Messrs. F. W. Martin & Sons; alterations Coach and Horses, Clapham Road, for Messrs. A. Coldman & Son; four houses Cavendish Road, Clapham, for Mr. H. A. Smith; factory, St. Ann's Hill, Fairfield, for Messrs. Bennett & Son; forty-one houses Broadwater Street, Balham, for Mr. R. Emerson; 193 houses Streatham Vale estate, for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.; six houses Drewstead Road, Streatham, for Mr. A. Soden.

WANDSWORTH.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the erection of the third section of dwellings on the East Hill estate, Wandsworth, comprising 160 tenements and 7 shops. The cost is put at £85,000. Messrs. J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., are the contractors.

WIMBLEDON CORPORATION having inspected houses erected by the Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., of East Molesey, Surrey, in neighbouring districts, now recommend a contract with that firm for the erection of sixty-nine houses on the Durnsford Road site.

WIMBLEDON.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for pavilions to be erected in Cottenham and Durnsford Road recreation grounds. Plans passed: drying shed, South Road, for Structural Engineering Co.; pavilion, Riverside Road, for Meux's Brewery Co.; ten houses in Merton Hall Gardens, for Messrs. H. Coombs & Sons; factory, Spencer Hill Road, for Messrs. T. Davis & Son.

Southern Counties

EASTBOURNE.—In connection with tenders received for the erection of houses at Crumbles and Hampden Park, the Housing Committee are to visit houses erected by Messrs. D. G. Underdown, Ltd., the Calway Construction Co., and the Triangular Construction Co., Ltd. The Libraries Committee recommend obtaining competitive designs from local architects for the erection of a branch library at Firle Road at a cost of about £6,000.

HAMPSHIRE.—Subject to a grant from the Board of Control the Hampshire C.C. will proceed with the scheme for the erection of an institution for 500 mental deficients at a cost of £170,000.

HASTINGS.—Mr. C. F. Botley has prepared plans for a concert hall on the pier for the Hastings Pier Co., Ltd. Plans passed: meat depot, Pelham Street, for Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., Ltd.; petrol store and fourteen garages, Wykeham Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffrey, architect; four houses Wykeham Road, for Messrs. P. J. Fryer & Sons; twelve houses Greville Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect.

SARISBURY.—Hampshire C.C. are to provide increased accommodation for mental deficients at Coldeast, Sarisbury, at a cost of £28,000.

North Western Counties

BIRKENHEAD.—Messrs. Wainwright & Sons, of Liverpool, are to erect 70 houses in Thistle Avenue and Bramble Avenue, for Hamilton Estates, Ltd.—Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd., are to erect 18 houses off Highfield Crescent.—The Maternity hospital, Grange Mount, is to be enlarged.—A bedroom annexe is to be constructed at the rear of the Queen's Hotel, Park Road.—The Girls' Private School in Woodland Road is to be enlarged.—A picture palace and 7 shops are to be erected in Borough Road.—Sanction has been obtained for a loan for the acquisition of a site in Well Lane for the erection of a police station.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for 24 houses in Plumer Street, and tenders are to be invited.

BOLTON.—The corporation are acquiring premises including private railway sidings in Gosling Street for the tramways department.—A revised scheme to cost £2,500 for the erection of refreshment rooms in Leverhulme Park has been agreed to.—Seven acres in Swan Lane are to be acquired for a housing scheme.—Plans passed: Petrol station and offices, Manchester Road, for National Filling Stations, Ltd.; 12 houses, Fairmount Avenue, for Mr. A. Coward; new streets off Empire Road, for Messrs. Haworth and Kilburn; 10 houses, Empire Road, for Mr. Haworth; 4 houses, Bury Road, for Mr. John Archer; alterations, 117 Derby Road, for District Bank.

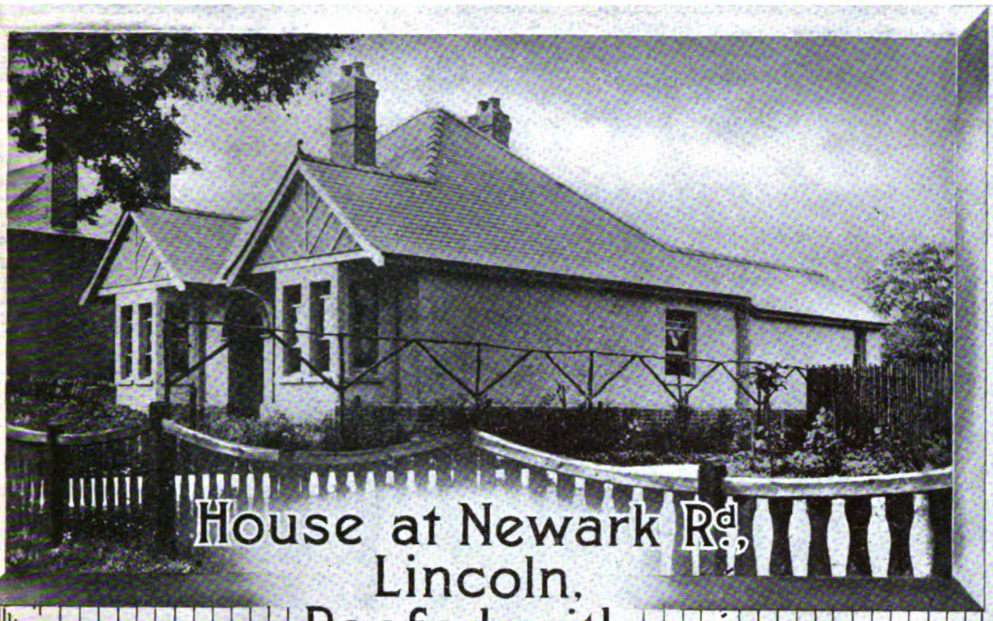
BOLTON.—Plans have been approved for remodelling St. Mark's school. Darcy Lever Wesleyan School is to be re-floored. The Education Committee are to obtain tenders for decorating twenty-six schools. The Borough Engineer is to prepare plans for alterations at Middle Hulton Police Station. A public convenience is to be constructed in the basement of Victoria Square Library. Plans passed: ten houses Adrian Road, for Messrs. Yates & Partington; twenty-two houses Westbourne Avenue, for Mr. Thomas Blakley; fourteen houses Lever Edge Lane, for Mr. Ernest Howarth; six houses Calder Road, for Messrs. Eckersley & Charnley; canteen, Peakes Mills, Halliwell, for Messrs. W. Mather & Co., Ltd.; twelve houses off Empire Road; ten houses Paton Avenue, for Mr. Thomas Blakley; pavilion, Ainsworth Lane, for St. Augustine's Tennis Club; extensions, loading docks, Deane Road, for Bolton Co-operative Society; twenty-eight houses Sutherland Road, for Messrs. Leigh Bros., Ltd.; parochial hall, Markland Hill, for Rev. R. N. Tripp.

BROMBOROUGH.—Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., are to erect an additional storey to their cocoa factory in New Chester Road, Bromborough.

DOUGLAS (I. O. M.).—The Corporation Housing Committee have asked Mr. J. E. Teare, the architect, to prepare plans for the erection of 100 houses on the Pulross estate, of the Universal Housing type.—The Entwistle Animal Products Co. are seeking a site for the erection of buildings for tallow manufacturing. Messrs. Heron & Brearley, Ltd., are to erect a boiler house in Drumgold Street.

ELLESMERE PORT.—An alternative scheme is to be submitted to the Ministry of Transport by the Cheshire C.C. for the con-

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struction of a bridge over the level crossing at an estimated cost of £20,000.

LIVERPOOL.—Plans have been prepared for the third section of the Newhall Lane Council school, Liverpool, estimated to cost £17,000.—The plans for the erection on a portion of the playground at Dingle Lane council school of a practical subjects centre to cost £6,000 has also been approved.—The housing committee has been requested to allocate a site for an elementary school near Utting Avenue.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £300,000 for extensions at the Hyde Road tramway depot, Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £5,500 for equipping the Levenshulme secondary school for girls. United Cattle Products, Ltd., are to erect abattoirs at Withington. The medical officer of health is to report on the provision of additional maternity hospital accommodation.

MANCHESTER.—A loan of £40,000 is to be obtained for the erection and furnishing of a technical school at Newton Heath plans for which have now been passed. Monsall Hospital is to be modernised at a cost of £14,000. The Tatton estate, Wythenshawe, is being acquired at £80 per acre for about 2,550 acres. A Primitive Methodist Sunday School is to be built at Stanley Street, Higher Openshaw.

MIDDLEWICH.—The U.D.C. are considering a scheme for the reconstruction of the town bridge at an estimated cost of £15,000.

SALFORD.—The Corporation are to erect 42 houses on the Weaste Estate at a cost of £23,300.—A scheme has been prepared for dealing with the Springfield Terrace unhealthy area.

North Eastern Counties

BLAYDON.—Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham Joint Hospital Committee have prepared plans for the erection of a new hospital which, with land, is estimated to cost £48,000.

CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK.—The Industrial Housing Association have decided to build 200 houses at Carlton-in-Lindrick, near Worksop, and 60 will be begun at once. The scheme is in connection with the new mining village at Langold, adjoining the parish of Carlton.

HULL.—Plans have been prepared for a new block for low grade cases at Tilworth Grange mental institution. Mr. Bilton is being asked to quote for the erection of 200 houses on the Winget system. Plans passed: twenty-two houses Brindley Street, for Mr. G. H. Needler; nine houses Ormonde Avenue, for Mr. E. Mowforth; thirty-four houses Lee Street, for Mr. J. E. Wray; forty-five houses Rensburg Street and twenty-four houses Severn Street, for Messrs. Backwell & Foster; eight houses Savery Street, for Mr. C. H. Smith; four houses Aisne Street and twenty-two in Somme Street, for Mr. R. W. Trigg; thirty houses Lake View estate, Holderness Road, for Mr. G. T. Spruit; six houses Etherington Road, for Mr. T. R. Barnett.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Gash & Co. have a proposal for the erection of dance hall, offices and showroom at Sheepscar Street. West Riding C.C. are to erect new premises for the Deeds Department. Conveniences are to be erected in Compton Road. Four branch libraries are to be converted for the open access system, at a cost of £1,400. Plans passed: thirty-four houses Easterly Grove, Harehills, for Messrs. C. H. & F. Lax; eighteen houses Coldwell Road, for Mr. George Monkman; sixteen houses East Park Parade, for East End Park Estate Co.; twelve houses Scott Hall Road, Chapel Allerton, for Mr. J. A. Bonner; eighteen houses Roxholme Avenue, for Messrs. Henry Lax, Ltd.; ten houses Buckingham House estate, Headingley, for Messrs. Pickard & Co.; ten houses King Lane, Moortown, for Messrs. H. & D. Leslie.

LINGFIELD.—The managers of the Lingfield epileptic colony are preparing final plans for extensions estimated to cost £22,000.

NEVILLES CROSS.—Durham County Education Committee have decided to instal a new steel hot water boiler with tubular calorifiers of copper at the Nevilles Cross College, at a cost of about £1,300, in accordance with a report by Mr. A. H. Barker, of London.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have received sanction for a loan of a quarter of a million for housing schemes.

SPENNYMOOR.—Durham County Education Committee are to erect laboratory buildings at Alderman Wraith secondary school, Spennymoor, at an estimated cost of £2,000.

WARSOP.—The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., are erecting some 300 houses near Warsop Wood, and in this connection the Notts County Education Committee have decided to provide an elementary school for 350 children.

WORKSOP.—The Miners' Welfare Fund have promised a grant of £10,000 for the erection of an advanced mining institute at Worksop, and the Notts Education Committee have now acquired a site at Carlton Road for the scheme.

YORK.—A new scheme has been prepared for extending the fever hospital and the Fairfield Sanatorium, the estimated cost being £32,000, and it is recommended that tenders be invited. The York Wine and Spirit Co., Ltd., are to erect a mineral water factory at Bedern.

Midland Counties

BIRMINGHAM.—The Education Committee have decided to erect an elementary school at Starbank Street, Small Heath.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation have prepared a scheme for utilising Dudley Castle as an open space. The repair and preservation of the fabric will be dealt with in association with the Office of Works.

LEICESTER.—The Education Committee have purchased a site at Barkby Road for the erection of an elementary school.—Accommodation for the education department is to be provid in Fairfax Street at a cost of £28,000.—The Housing Committee propose the appointment of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., as consulting architect for the lay-out of the Braunstone estate, which has an area of over 1,000 acres.—The Sutton Trustees are to erect 200 more houses on the Gypsey estate.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Eight all-electric houses are to be erected in Park Avenue. The Corporation have obtained sanction for a loan of £10,000 for the privy conversion scheme. Cauldon Potteries, Ltd., are to erect houses for their workers at Hanley. A further sixty houses are to be erected on the Fletcher site at Stoke. Plans passed: six houses Kingsfield Oval, Basford, for Mr. S. Heath; kilns, Brook Street, Hanley, for Diamond Pottery Co.; six houses Park Road, North Hanley, for Mr. J. Roberts; tileworks, Brownhills, Tunstall, for Brownhills Estate Co.; church and Sunday School, Sandford Hill, Longton, for Primitive Methodist trustees; Church Hall, Anchor Road, Longton, for Rev. J. Cooper; pump and engine house, Bexley St., Hanley, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.; lay out of Hillside estate, Normacot, for Messrs. Goodwin & Wild.

West of England

BRISTOL.—The Corporation are erecting 1,000 houses at the Sea Mills estate.—The Housing Committee have purchased 52 acres at Brislington and 360 houses are to be erected there.

BRISTOL.—The Corporation have made arrangements for the erection by Mr. John Knox of 350 houses on the Mills estate.

PLYMOUTH.—In connection with the transference of men from Rosyth to Devonport dockyard, the Corporation are negotiating with the Government regarding financially assisting a scheme for the erection of 400 houses of a type which can speedily be erected.—The Corporation are negotiating for land for the extension of the mental hospital, and Messrs. Thornley & Rooke, the architects, are preparing plans for an admission building for 50 patients, an infirmary for 100, two villas for 50, a nurses' home for 50 and medical officers' residence.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 86 houses at North Prospect.

Scotland

EDINBURGH.—The Dean of Guild have granted a petition for the erection of a picture house at Abbeyhill, by the Abbey Mount Picture Co., Ltd. The new building is estimated to cost from £20,000 to £25,000, and has a total holding capacity of the auditorium of 1,799. The work is to be put in hand immediately.

GLASGOW.—Plans have been passed by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court for the erection of steel houses of the Weir Atholl and Cowieson types at a cost of over £300,000.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation have approved the lay-out of the Shettleston estate for the erection of 650 houses.—The city engineer has prepared plans for a new police station at Millerston at a cost of £11,000.—A scheme has been prepared for the conversion of premises in St. Andrews Road into a police establishment, the cost being estimated at £42,000.—Mr. James Wright, of 105 St. Vincent Street, is to erect 180 subsidy houses at Crossmyloof.

SANDYHILLS.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court have passed plans for a scheme of steel houses to be erected by the Second Scottish National Company consisting of 464 dwellings of three and four apartments, composed of 200 Gowieson cottages in 50 groups, 148 houses in Atholl flats, 448 Weir houses in 11 groups and 36 pairs of Weir-Douglas type, embracing 72 houses. The cost is estimated at considerably over £300,000.

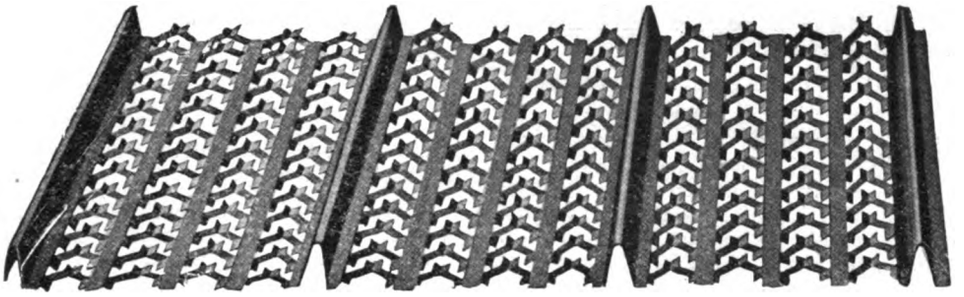
Wales

MONMOUTH.—A special sub-committee is to be appointed by Monmouth Diocesan Conference to consider the question of providing a cathedral for the diocese.

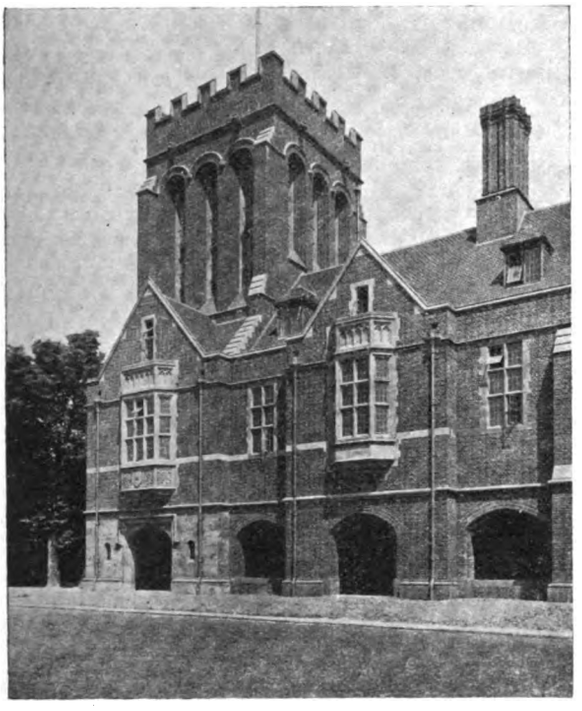
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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

BEDWAS AND MACHEN.—June 9.—For the erection of 40 parlour type houses upon a site near the railway station. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the architect, Mr. Idris Leyshon, Council Offices, Bedwas.

BOOTLE.—Corporation housing scheme of 32 houses of the parlour type, in pairs, at Linacre Park. Tenders invited for: (*a*) Excavator, concretor and bricklayer; (*b*) drainer; (*c*) carpenter and joiner; (*d*) slater; (*e*) plasterer; (*f*) plumber and hot water engineer; (*g*) glazier; (*h*) painter. Particulars from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bootle.

BRAINTREE.—June 12.—For the erection of 40 houses, in two types, on the Cressing Road site, for the U.D.C. Fair Wage and Apprenticeship clause. Particulars from D. G. Armstrong, Great Square, Braintree.

BRISTOL.—June 14.—Tenders are invited by the Electrical Committee for additions to the generating station at Feeder Road. Particulars from the chief engineer and general manager, Mr. H. Faraday Proctor, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E. Deposit £5 5s.

CHELMSFORD.—June 8.—For installation of new heating apparatus with necessary builders' work at Friars School, for the Education Committee. Particulars from E. J. Miles, Municipal Offices, Chelmsford.

CLACTON.—June 19.—For the erection of 10 houses (five pairs), for the U.D.C. Tenders may be sent in for the whole or single pairs. Particulars from the Surveyor, Station Road, Clacton.

DONCASTER.—Builders are invited to communicate with W. H. Higginbottom, architect, 26 Park Street, Nottingham, with a view to tendering for the erection of a United Methodist church at Rossington, near Doncaster.

DURHAM.—Easlington Lane new Council school to accommodate 1,128 scholars.

GOBOWEN.—June 16.—Tenders are invited for the erection of a new church at Gobowen, for the Church Building Committee. Particulars from E. C. Desch, F.S.I., 3 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C. Tenders should be forwarded to Mr. C. Wheatley, c/o Longueville & Co., Brook Street, Oswestry.

JARROW.—Secondary school. General builders' work for the erection of an electrical laboratory. Plans and specifications obtained upon application to Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

MALDON.—June 14.—For the erection of 12 houses on two sites for the Town Council. Separate tenders may be sent for the erection of (*a*) six pairs; (*b*) three pairs; and (*c*) one pair. Apprenticeship clause. Particulars from Borough Engineer, Maldon.

OAKHAMPTON.—For alterations and additions to the East Street Council School, Oakhampton. County Architect (Education), 1 Blackall Road, Exeter.

OTLEY.—The Otley Urban District Council are to invite tenders in connection with the construction of a new public slaughterhouse at Station Road, Otley. The trades to be tendered for are: (1) Excavator, drainage, concretor, mason and bricklayer; (2) Carpenter and joiner; (3) Plumber and glazier; (4) Slater; (5) Ironfounder; (6) Electrical installation.

WAKEFIELD.—June 10.—The West Riding County Council invite tenders for the erection of new county offices at Wood Street, Wakefield. Plans may be seen at the County Hall, Wakefield.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Tenders are invited for the erection of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings of the Weston-super-Mare Hospital. Conditions of contract to be as those agreed upon between the R.I.B.A. and the Master Builders' Federation. Particulars, which must be applied for before June 12, may be obtained from Mr. E. E. Baker, Hon. Secretary, The Hospital, Weston-super-Mare.

WHITLEY.—June 17.—The Whitley Upper Urban District Council invite tenders for 10 non-parlour type houses at Denby Lane, Grange Moor. The architects are Messrs. Abbey & Hanson, Huddersfield. Tenders to be received by the Clerk to the Council, 70 Westgate, Wakefield.

Building Tenders Accepted

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—For the erection of 10 semi-detached houses on the Hey's Estate, for the Corporation. C. Cooper & Co., Stretford, £6,300.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL.—For the installation and electrical work at the new hospital being erected at Davyhulme for the Board of Guardians (architects, Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, F. & A.R.I.B.A., London). Bell Bros., Ltd., London, £8,430.

BLACKPOOL.—For the erection of the Layton Junior School for the County Borough of Blackpool. Atherton Brothers, Blackpool, £8,325.

BLACKROD.—For the erection of 12 houses (three blocks of four each) for the Urban District Council (architect, Mr. William Bradley, L.R.I.B.A., Bolton). Jolley Bros., Wigan, £5,520.

BRIDGWATER.—The Town Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Green & Son, of £2,319 8s., for alterations and additions to houses at No. 4 Court, Albert Street. Also the tender of Messrs. C. Bryer & Son, Ltd., of £1,500, for the demolition of houses at No. 11 Court, Albert Street, and the erection of four new houses on the site.

BYFLEET.—The Chertsey R.D.C. have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Hardy & Co., Byfleet, of £7,347, for the erection of 18 houses in the Byfleet district.

CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield Corporation have accepted the tender (£2,719), of Messrs. J. Collis & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of a laundry at the materinty home.

CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield Corporation have accepted the tender (£22,845), of Messrs. Swift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd., for the erection of 51 houses on the racecourse site.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Corporation have accepted the tender (£45,075), of Messrs. Alexander Anderson, Ltd., for heating installation at Mearnskirk Sanatorium.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation has accepted the tender from Messrs. Wood Bros., Ltd., amounting to £12,675, for the erection of 26 "B" type houses on the Crossgates housing estates.

LEICESTER.—Leicester Corporation have accepted the tender (£2,377), of Mr. Frederick Elliott, for the erection of a mortuary in Welford Road.

LEICESTER.—Leicester Education Committee have accepted the tender (£22,807), of Messrs. Haddon & Son, for the erection of an elementary school at the Park estate.

MOSTON.—Manchester Corporation have made a contract with Messrs. J. & H. Jackson, of Manchester, for the erection of 300 houses on the Moston housing estate.

ORRELL (WIGAN).—Orrell Council has received sanction to borrow £8,000 from the Public Works Loan Board for the purpose of erecting 16 houses on the Park Road site. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Martlew Bros., Orrell, at £472 per house, for these 16 houses.

ORRELL.—For the erection of new church of St. Luke's (architects, Messrs. Austen & Paley, Castle Hill, Lancaster). C. O. Hellett, Stockport, £5,797.

PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., for the erection of 160 houses on Easiform type, non-parlour, at £456 10s. per house.

ROMFORD.—For the erection of garages for the Romford Guardians, Messrs. Myall Bros., Southend-on-Sea, £1,965.

SHEFFIELD.—The contract for building Sheffield's new City Hall has been let to Messrs. Longden & Sons, of Sheffield, for £269,990.

TILBURY.—Contract valued at £165,000, received by Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Pall Mall, S.W., for buildings and other works required for the passenger landing stage at Tilbury, to be constructed for the Port of London Authority.

We are informed by Messrs. Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd., of 1-2 Silex Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1, that they have now appointed Messrs. Fairclough & Co., Ltd., 11 New Station Street, Leeds (Telephone No.: Leeds 21105), as their agents for the Leeds district. All inquiries addressed to this firm will be given the closest consideration, whilst engineers will be available to give immediate attention to all repair and other work.

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PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	½%
Allow for water, ditto	⅛%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	¼th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION

	Per Ft. Super reduced—In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6d.	2d.
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3d.	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½d.	1½d.
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2d.	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½d.	2½d.
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube—5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9d.
Planking and strutting	4d. per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 ,,	,,	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast Concrete in foundations	30/0	40/0	2/6
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware—4 in.	6 in.	Iron—4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	35/0	50/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced—Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 2 lime mortar	634/-	813/-	1119/-
,, ,, cement mortar	660/-	839/-	1145/-

	Per Foot Super—Horizontal	Vertical
Damp course		
Two courses of slates in cement	10d.	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9d.	1/0

	Per Foot Super.—Flemish bond	English bond
Facings		
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½d.	½d. plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½d.
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½d.

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1d.
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½d. plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.—1in.	1½in.	1½in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/6	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube—Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6 Stairs	16/6	22/6
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0 To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs.	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	⅞in.	1in.	1½in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super			1/0

JOINER.

Per square	⅞in.	1¼in.	1in.	1½in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

Sashes, per foot super.	1¼in.	2in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super. Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼ in. pulley styles, 2 in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	Very small 11/0	Small. 5/0	Normal 3/6	Large 3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1¾ in.—2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in.—4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½d.	3½d.	4d.	4½d.
Add for each side bead butt	4d.	4d.	4½d.	5d.

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1 in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2 in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9d.

	Per Foot Cube—Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160,0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamblinings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Sectional Area—1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9 in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Deal, wrot and fixed	2d.	3d.	4½d.	5½d.	8d.	10½d.	11½d.	1/3½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½d.	3½d.	5d.	6½d.	9d.	11½d.	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½d.	8d.	10d.	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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Architect :
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Draughtsman :
Good. I suppose its economical and other good points is the reason why so many big roofing jobs are done with "Vulcanite."

Architect :
That is so, but that is not the only explanation. From my 28 years' experience Vulcanite is satisfactory in *every* way. Remember that it is impervious to all weather and is laid to resist fire. Then again, it's so durable and has such great flexibility.

Draughtsman :
No wonder Architects recommend "Vulcanite." . .

"VULCANITE" roofing is used under the London Building Act and the Byelaws, etc., of all Borough and Urban District Councils; and is accepted by all the leading Fire Insurance Companies as an Insurance Tariff Roof

We shall be pleased to have your request for our Illustrated Booklet, and to supply detailed drawings and estimates free.

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London, E. 3.

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'Grams: "Rooflet, Hackwick, London."

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BELFAST, WIGAN, and GLASGOW.

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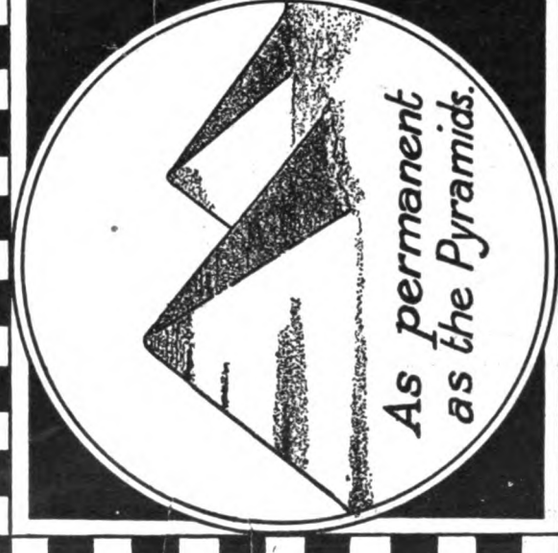
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CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.



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CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½d.	1d.	½d.	2d.

Labour and Screws only Fixing									
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1,0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Per cwt.		
	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
Milled lead and laying	53/6	60/6	6: /6

Per Foot Run			Each		
Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
4d.	2/0	4d.	6d.	5/6	2/–

Per Foot Run	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	3/–	2/4	2,8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/1

Each							
Egg Joints	2/3	2/6	2/9	3/–	3/3	3/9	6/0	6/6
Branch joints	2/6	2/9	3/0	3/3	3/6	4/0	6/6	7/0
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/0	3/0	—	—	
Stop ends	9d.	1/0	1/3	1/9	2/0	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/0	2/6	5/6	6/3
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10d.	10d.	1/0	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11d.	1/0	1/1	1/5	2/0	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass sleeves	—	—	—	—	7/3	8/8	13/2	14/8
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/9	9/10	12/8	22/6	26/1
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	4/10	6/7	8/3	—	—	—
Bib cocks	7/0	9/6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	9/9	12/3	17/3	30/0	44/0	100/0	—	—
Ball cocks	8/–	10/0	16/6	30/0	42/0	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9d.	—	1/3

	Per Foot Run 2in.	4in.
Iron (L.C.C.) pipes		
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	2/0	3/0
Extra for bends .. .. each	7/5	11/2
Extra for junctions .. .. each	11/11	18/4

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

Per Foot Run	Gas		Steam Tubing					
	¾in.	⅝in.	¼in.	⅜in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10d.	10½d.	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render, float and set in lime and hair .	2/6	0,5	0 2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Stripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

Per Foot Run	Per lin. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster	0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..	0/3		
Do. do. fibrous	0/3		

Partitions	Per Yard Super 2in.	2½in.	3in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super. Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass ⅛in.	¼in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼ in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails		110/0
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails		41/0
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..		60/0
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails		70/–
Add for vertical work		2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation		25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius		40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius		66⅔%

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0

Fixing soakers .. .. 7d. per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt. Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/0
Chimney bars	36/–	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/–	21/6	21/0

Rain water Goods	Per Foot Run 2in.	3in.	4in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11d.	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/0
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10d.	1/0	1/1

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super. Wash and Stop	Ones Distemper	Twice Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super. for the following: If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each—	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work.	On Enriched Work.	In Party Colours.	Stippled.
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2d.	2d.

	Per Foot Super. Wax	French
Polishing	6d.	1/0

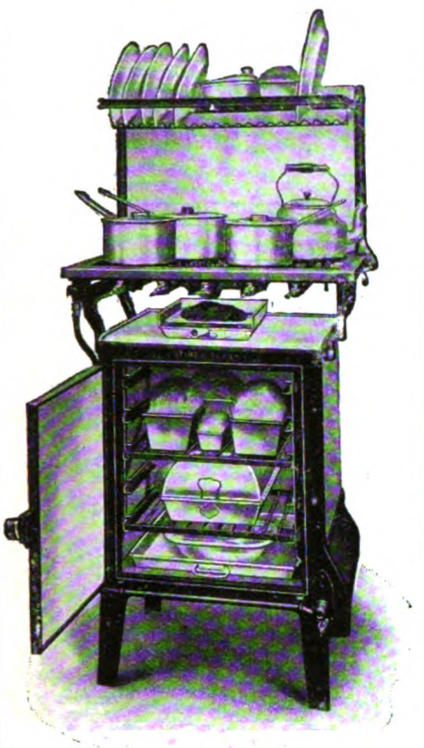
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On walls	1/5	2/3
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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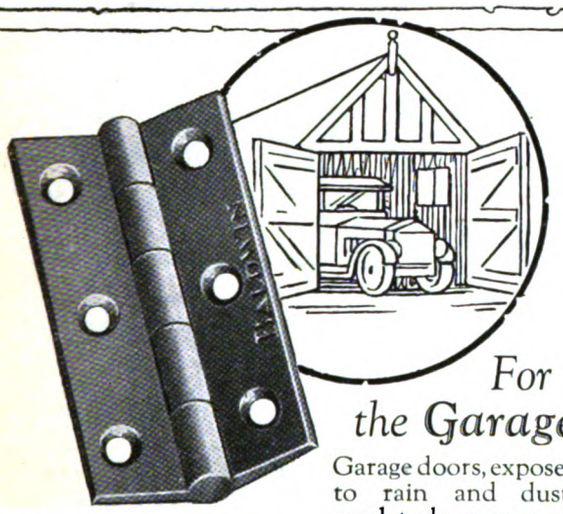


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4. **Union Carpenters and Joiners employed.**
5. **Working Conditions of the VERY BEST.**

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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATES PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½d.	9d.	8d.	Granite Mason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machinist Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1d. to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10d.	9d.		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11d.	10d.		
1917–Oct. 20	1/8½	1/0½	11½d.		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ +12½%	1/0½ +12½%	11½ +12½%	Plumber previous to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½d. to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½ +12½%	1/1½ +12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	Add 1d. to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919–Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1d. to workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1923–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1923–April 1	1/10	1/8	1/5		
1923–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924 Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924 Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3d. per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	2/11	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting ..	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¼"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9	13/4 each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d'd
	Ditto ..	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	490/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	420/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes, pink	110/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings .. Standard list ..	—20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/8	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1½"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	25/0 31/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	25/0 31/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	—60%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—50%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—45%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/4	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/4	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/1	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/5	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½" ..	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9½d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares ..	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	36/0	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	29/0	Per ton

(Continued on page 30.)

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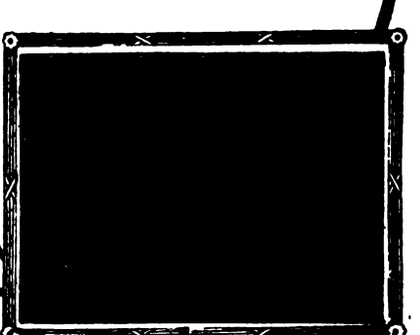
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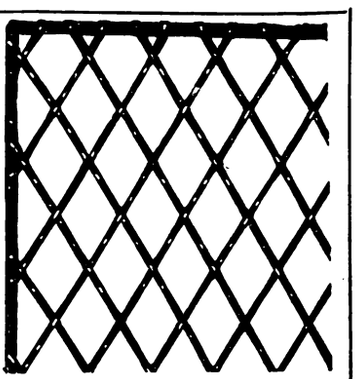
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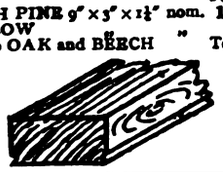
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Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued.*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller / Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3d.	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 55%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 45%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 38½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft. 9″×3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″×2½″	2/6	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″×2″	2/6	Per foot cube delivered
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per Yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	41/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	42/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	45/0	Ditto
	Ditto	White	57/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	50/9	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	50/0	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	17/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/-	Ditto
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B. (⅜″ ½″ 1″)	16/6 19/0 24/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	19/6	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	Per cwt. delivered
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	12/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	European	17/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Japanese	15/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	3/8	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/5	Per gall. ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	78/0	Per cwt. d/d
		(2″ 3″)		
	Partitions	Breeze	2/0 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse pink	60/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	69/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G. (5″ 6″)	2/3 2/9	Per yard d/d
		(3″ 4″)		
	Ditto	Pipes, round	2/4½ 3/3	Per yard d/d
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinar	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	Per yard cube d/d
			No. 8	No. 10
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8	4/6 Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per lkn.
	Slates	20″×10″, Welsh	457/6	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″×9″, ditto	230/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/0	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—40%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—32½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	12/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/0	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	York	6/3	Per foot cube d/d
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
		(2″ 4″)		
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/-	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″×6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	2/6 to 3/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
		(1½″ 2″)		
	Traps	Cast, lead, S	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/8	Per gallon
U	Unions	Plumbers'	(½″ ¾″ 1″) 1/2 1/6 2/3	Each
V	Valves	Ball	(½″ ¾″ 1″) 4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/-	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super
		(2″ 4″)		
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	44/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super

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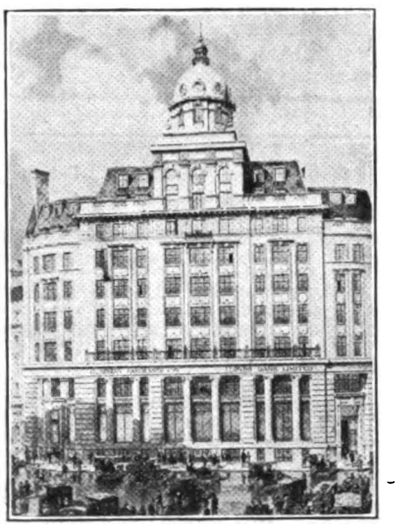
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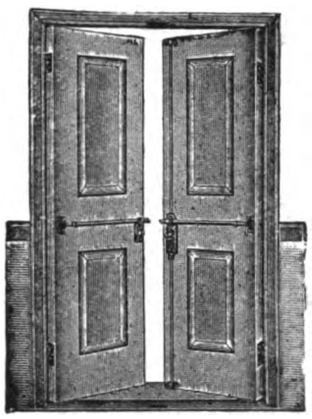
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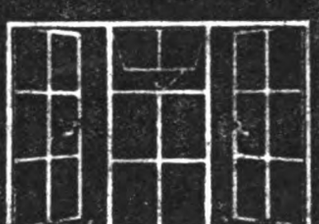
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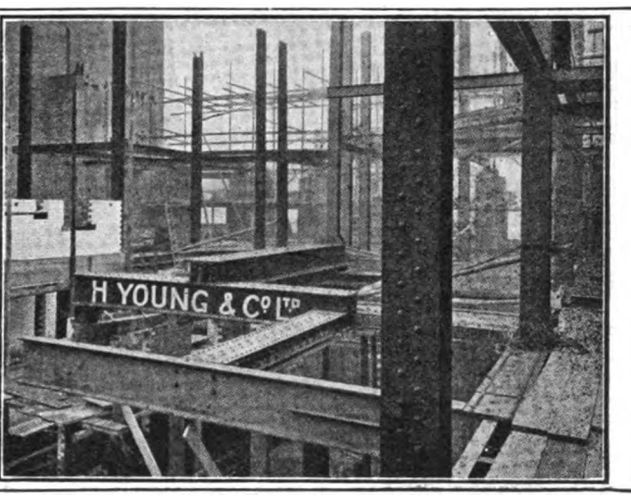
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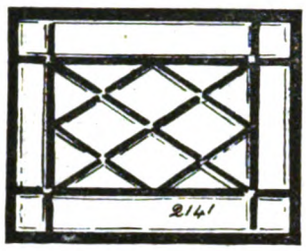
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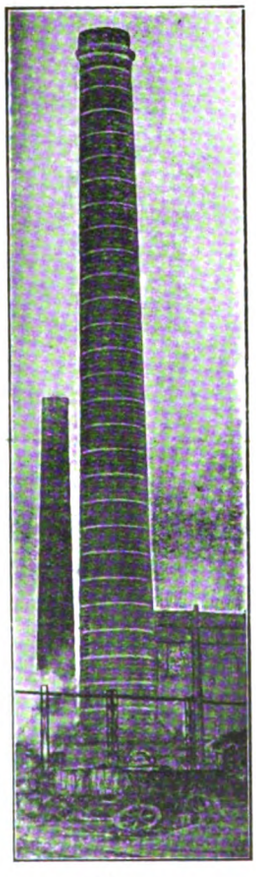
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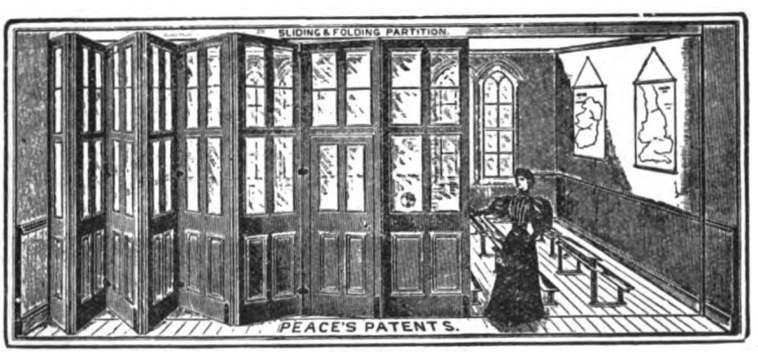
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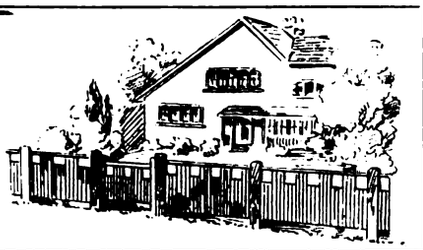
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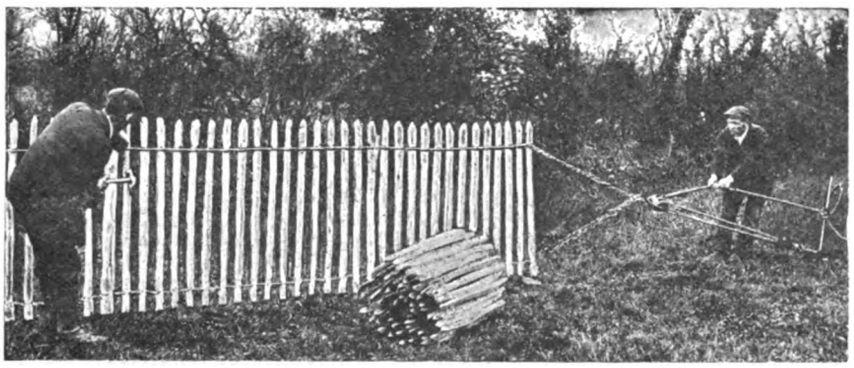
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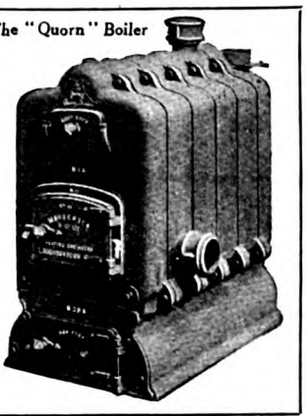
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TENDERS

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., are prepared to receive Tenders before 11 a.m. on Friday, June 18, 1926, for the erection of a Telephone Exchange at Hatch End.

Drawings, Specification and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application to and Bills of Quantities and Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

G R

TO BUILDERS.

THE Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, &c., are prepared to receive Tenders before 11 a.m. on Monday, June 21, 1926, for the erection and completion of Ware Post Office and Telephone Exchange.

Drawings, Specifications and a copy of the Conditions and Form of Contract may be seen on application at the Post Office, Ware.

Bills of Quantities and Forms for Tender may be obtained from the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S.W.1, on payment of One Guinea. (Cheques payable to The Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c.) The sums so paid will be returned to those persons who send in tenders in conformity with the conditions.

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The conditions of the Contract will be those agreed upon between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Master Builders' Federation.

Copies of the drawings and the conditions of contract can be seen at the Hospital, Weston-super-Mare, any day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Bills of quantities will be provided, and tenders are to be sent to the undersigned about July 12, 1926.

ERNEST E. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

The Hospital,
Weston-super-Mare.
May 28, 1926.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

HOUSING SCHEME.

TWENTY ACRE FIELD, SHOOTERS HILL ROAD, and CHARLTON PARK SITES.

THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich invite TENDERS for the erection and completion of 100 houses (some of which are partially erected) on the TWENTY ACRE FIELD SITE, comprising:

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Plans and Specifications (and in the case of the 100 houses, Twenty Acre Field Site, Quantities schedule of work done and Materials on site), and Forms of Tender will be supplied on application at the Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Greenwich, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (but not between 1 and 2 p.m.), Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, upon a deposit of two guineas with the Council in respect of each Tender, which sum or sums will be returned upon the receipt of bona fide tenders, and the return of the plans and Specifications in good conditions.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Houses, Twenty Acre Field," or "Charlton Park Site," as the case may be, must be delivered at the Office of the undersigned not later than 5 p.m. on Friday, June 11, 1926.

Parties tendering will be required to make a declaration that they will pay the rates of wages, and observe the hours of labour recognised by Associations of Employers and Trade Unions, and any practice obtaining in the district in which the work is to be executed. Penalties will be enforced for any breach of such declaration on the part of the Contractors.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
FREDERICK J. SIMPSON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Greenwich, S.E.10,
May 20, 1926.

TENDERS.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.
HOUSING SCHEMES.
TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE above-named Council invite TENDERS for the erection of Twelve Houses (four Class "A" and eight Class "B") at Station Road Site, Lingfield, and for the erection of Four Houses (Class "A") at Hollow Lane Site, Dormansland.

Copies of the Plans, Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained, and Conditions of Contract inspected upon payment of a deposit of Three Guineas at the Offices of the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Sydney F. Evershed, L.R.I.B.A., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Oxted.

The deposit will be returned provided the tenderer shall have sent, and not withdrawn, a *bona fide* Tender.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Houses" on the form provided should be delivered at the Council Offices, Oxted, on or before Tuesday, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS,
Clerk to the Council.

Council Offices,
Oxted, Surrey.
May 31, 1926.

SLEAFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
HOUSING SCHEME NO. 2.
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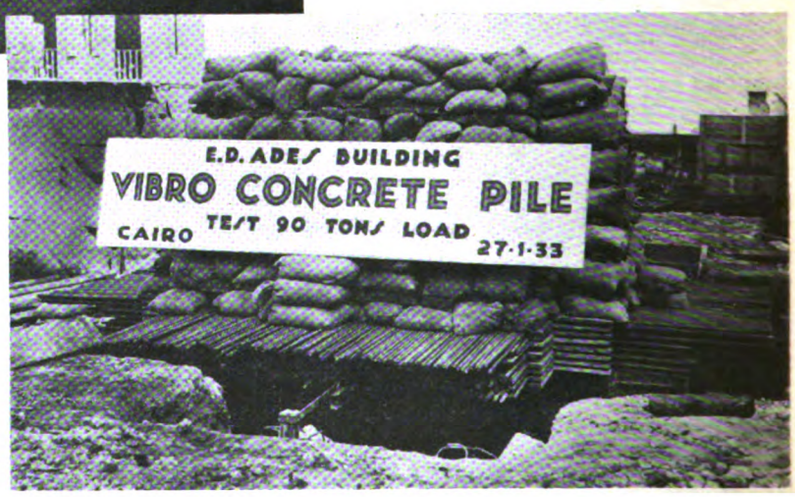
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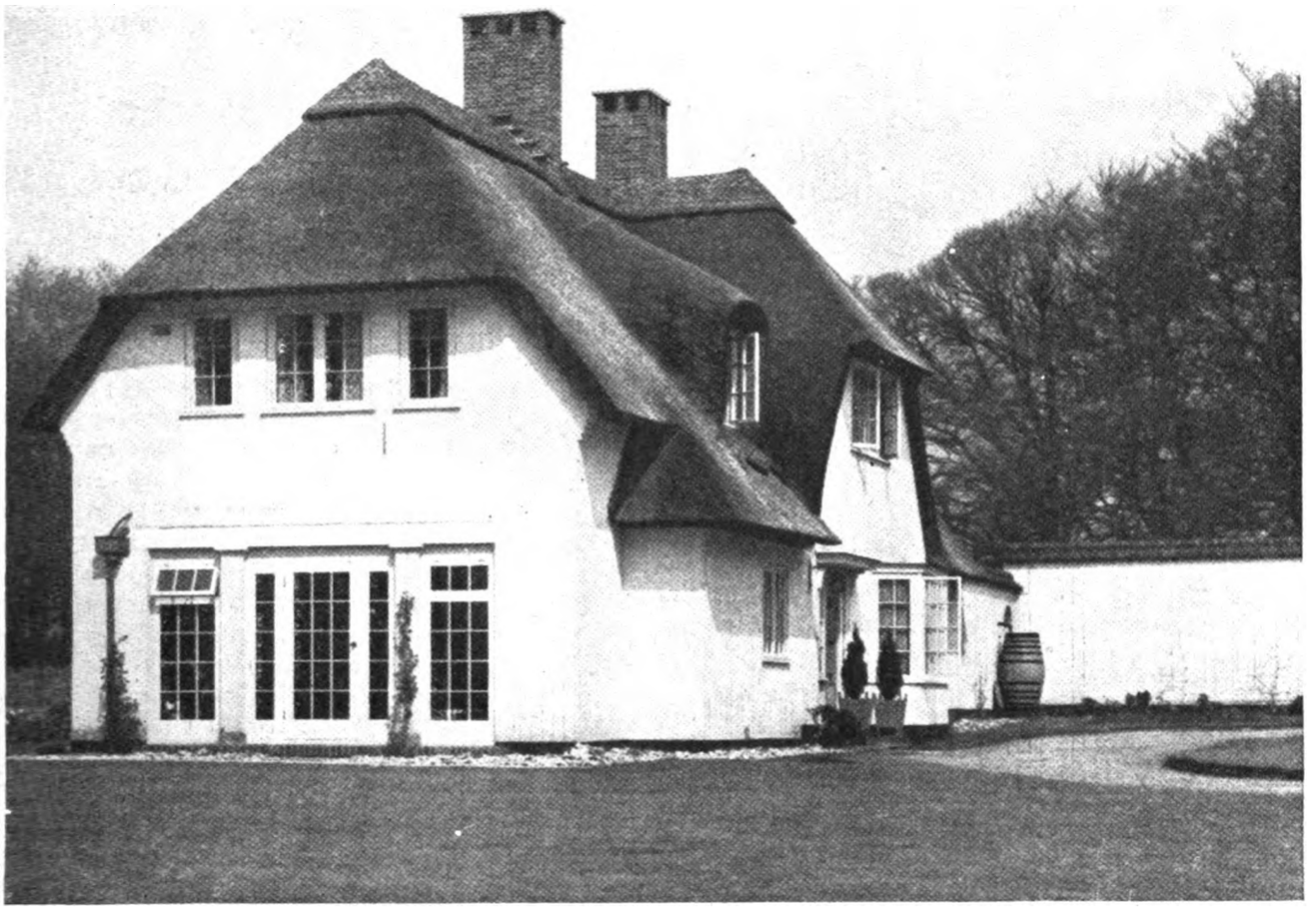
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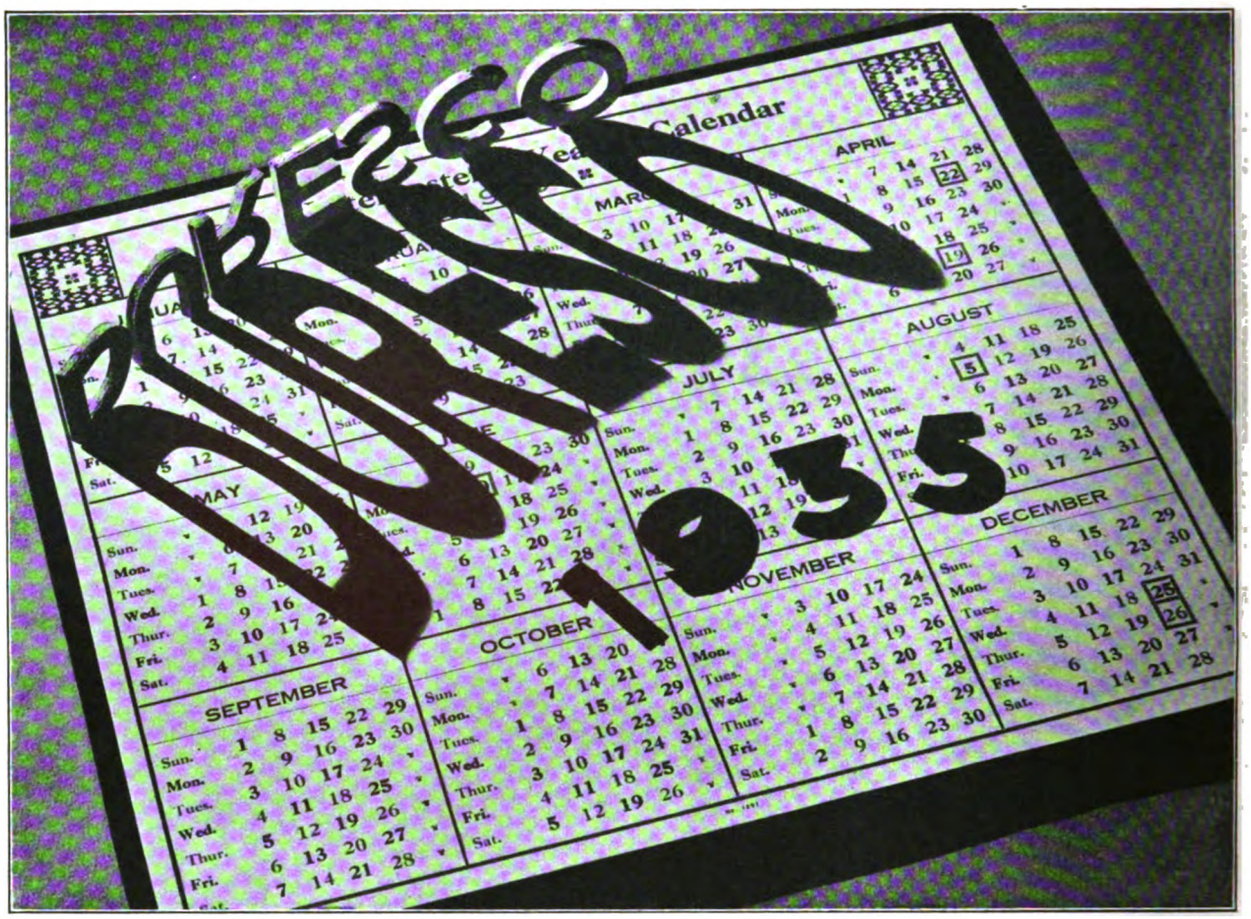
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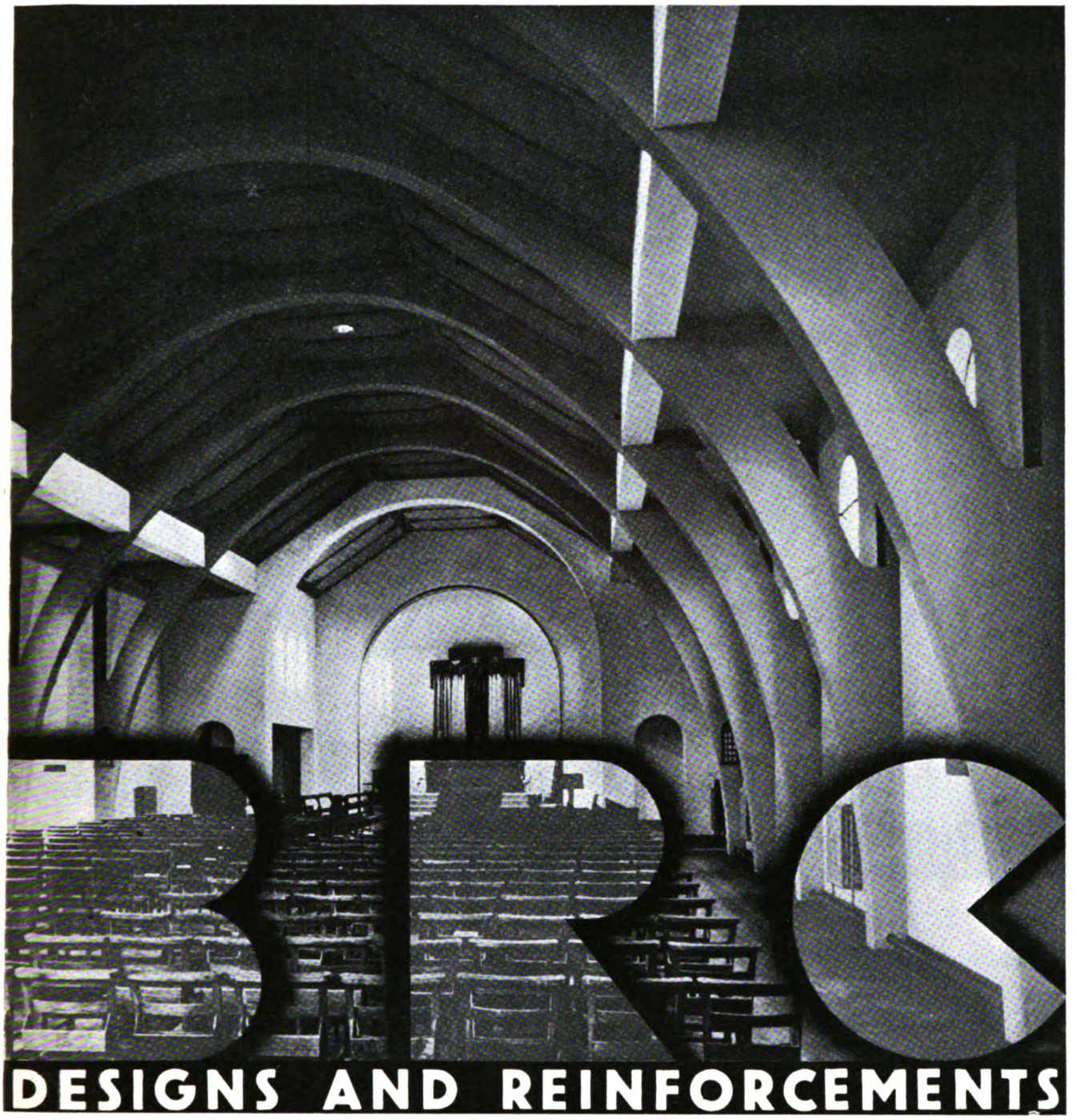
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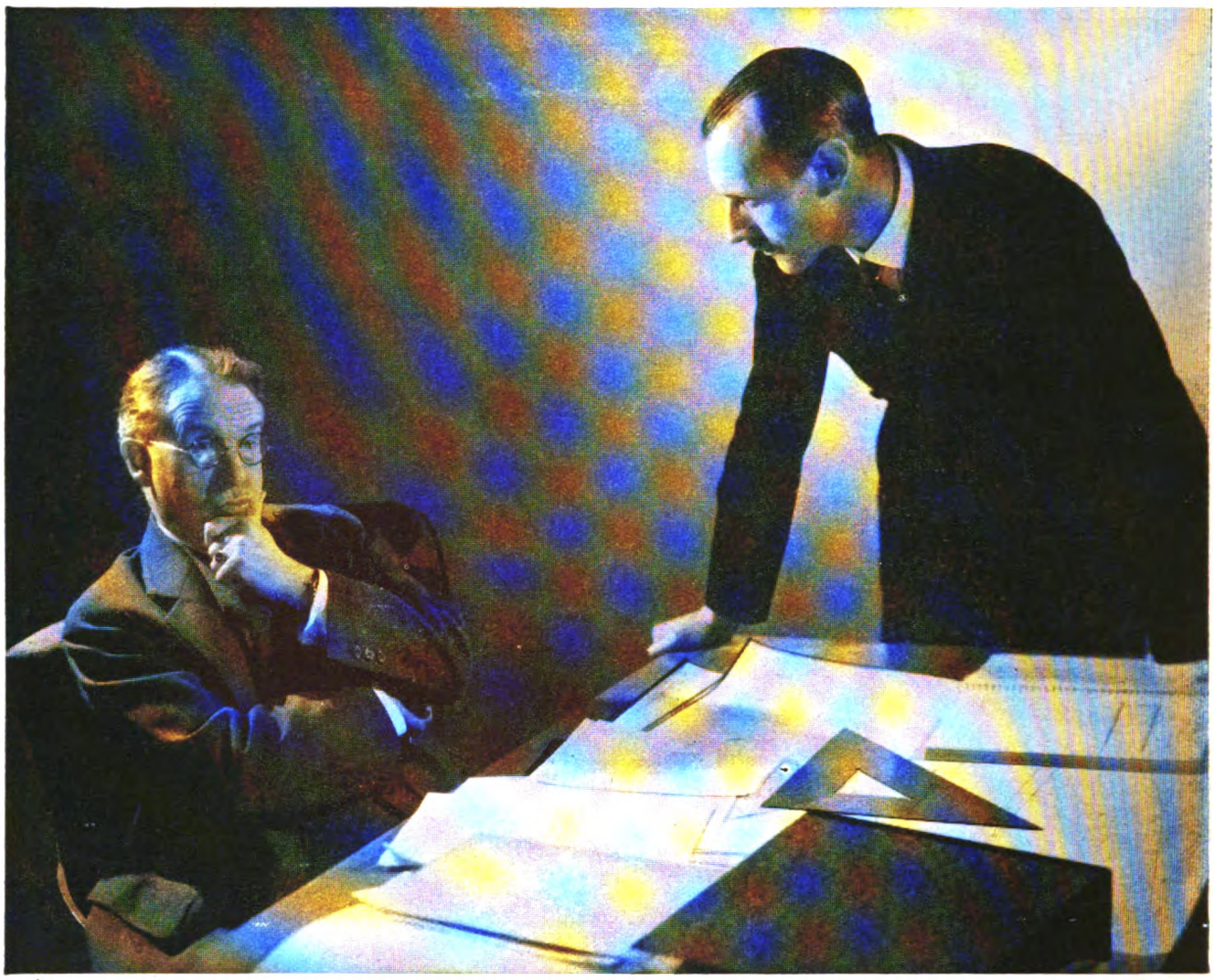
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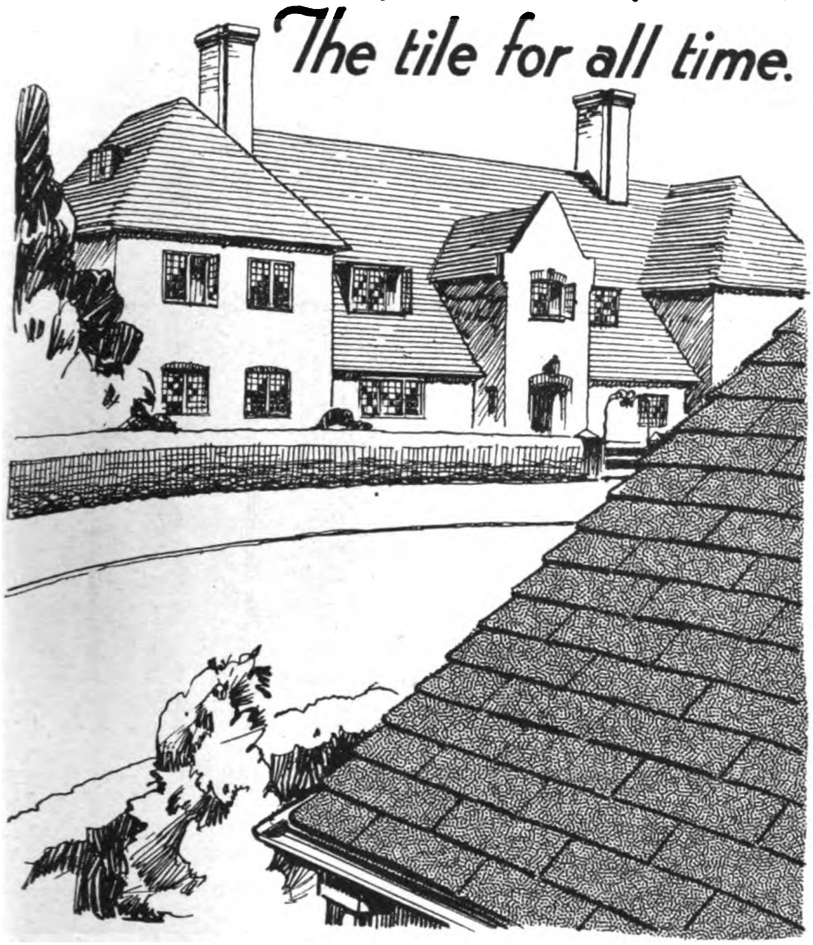
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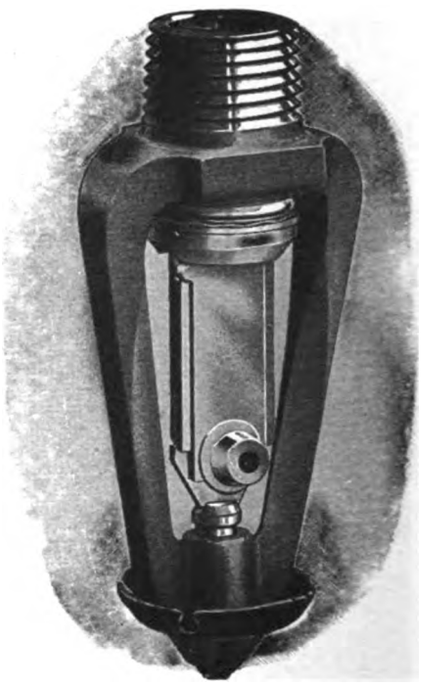
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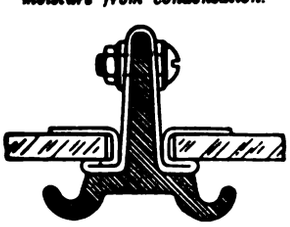
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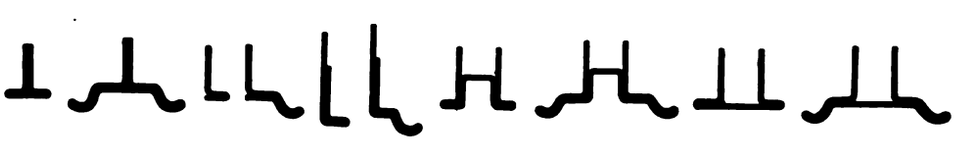


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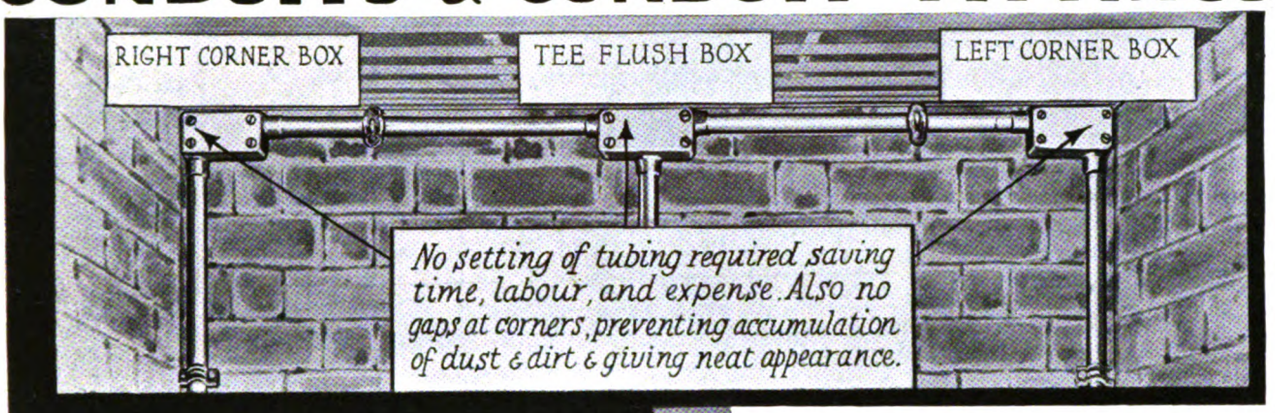
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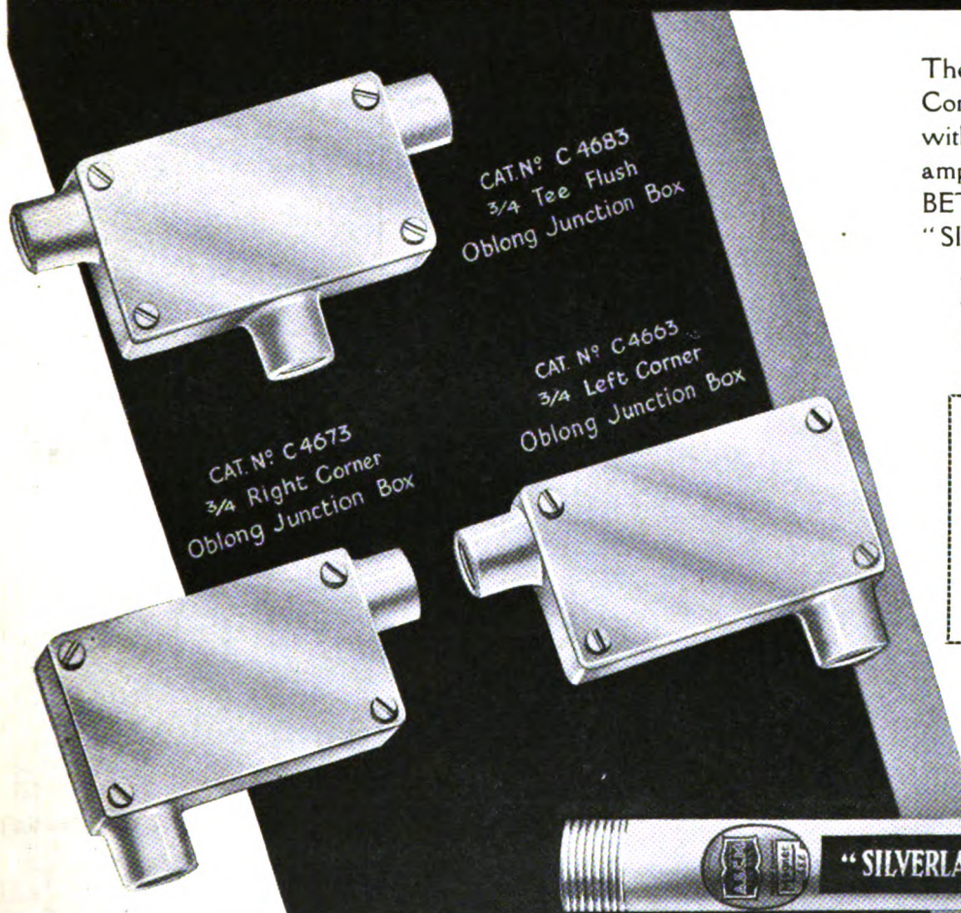
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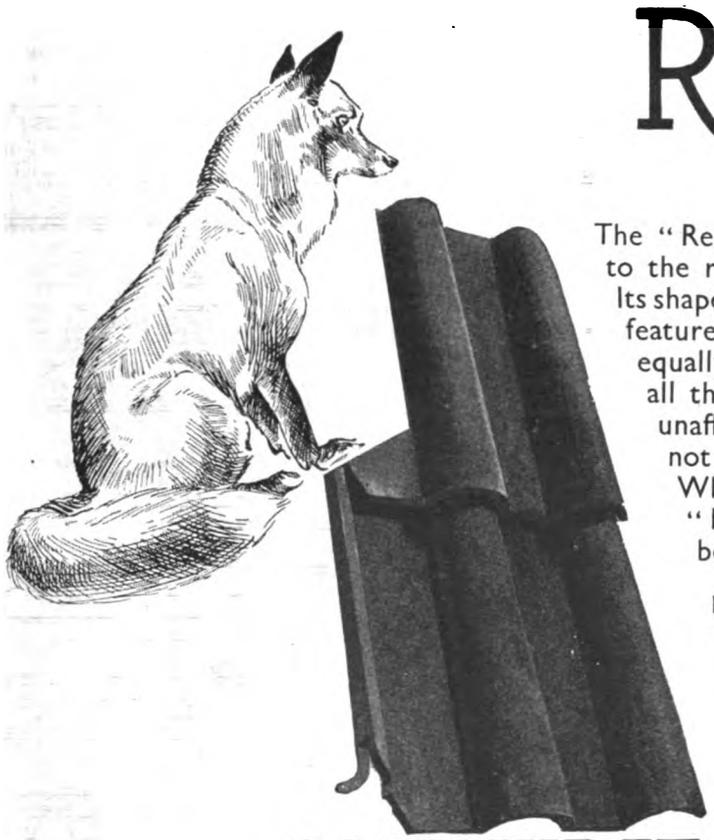
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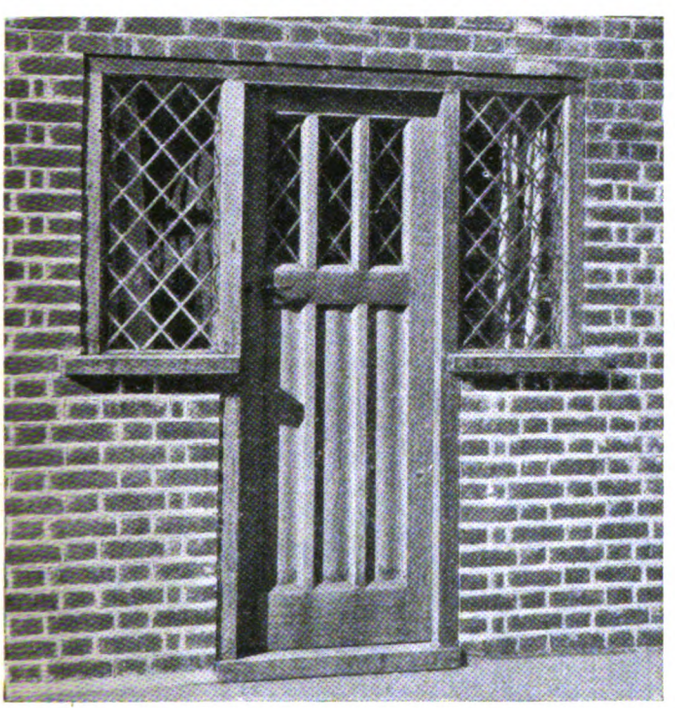
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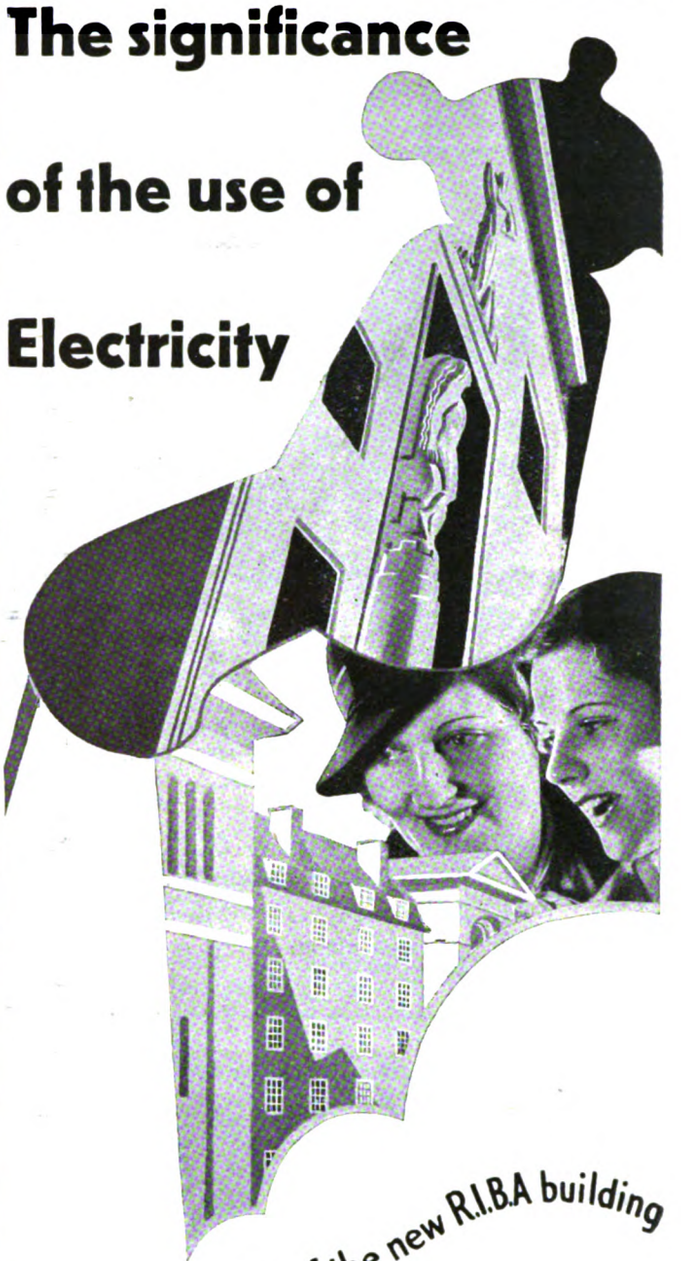
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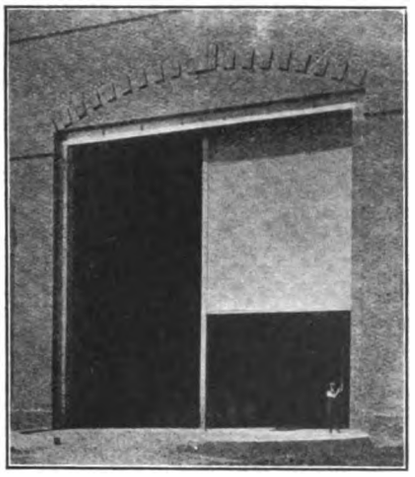
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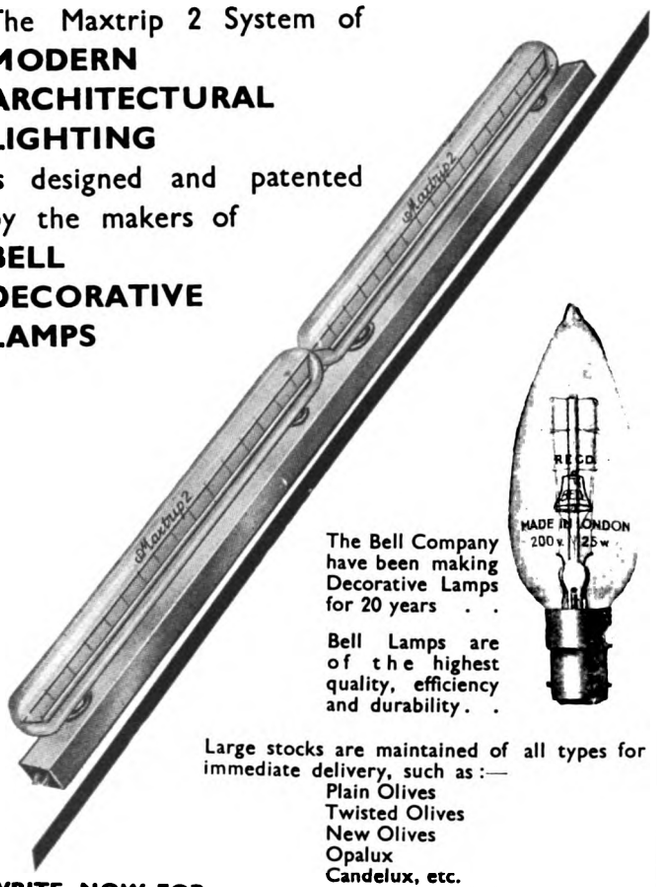
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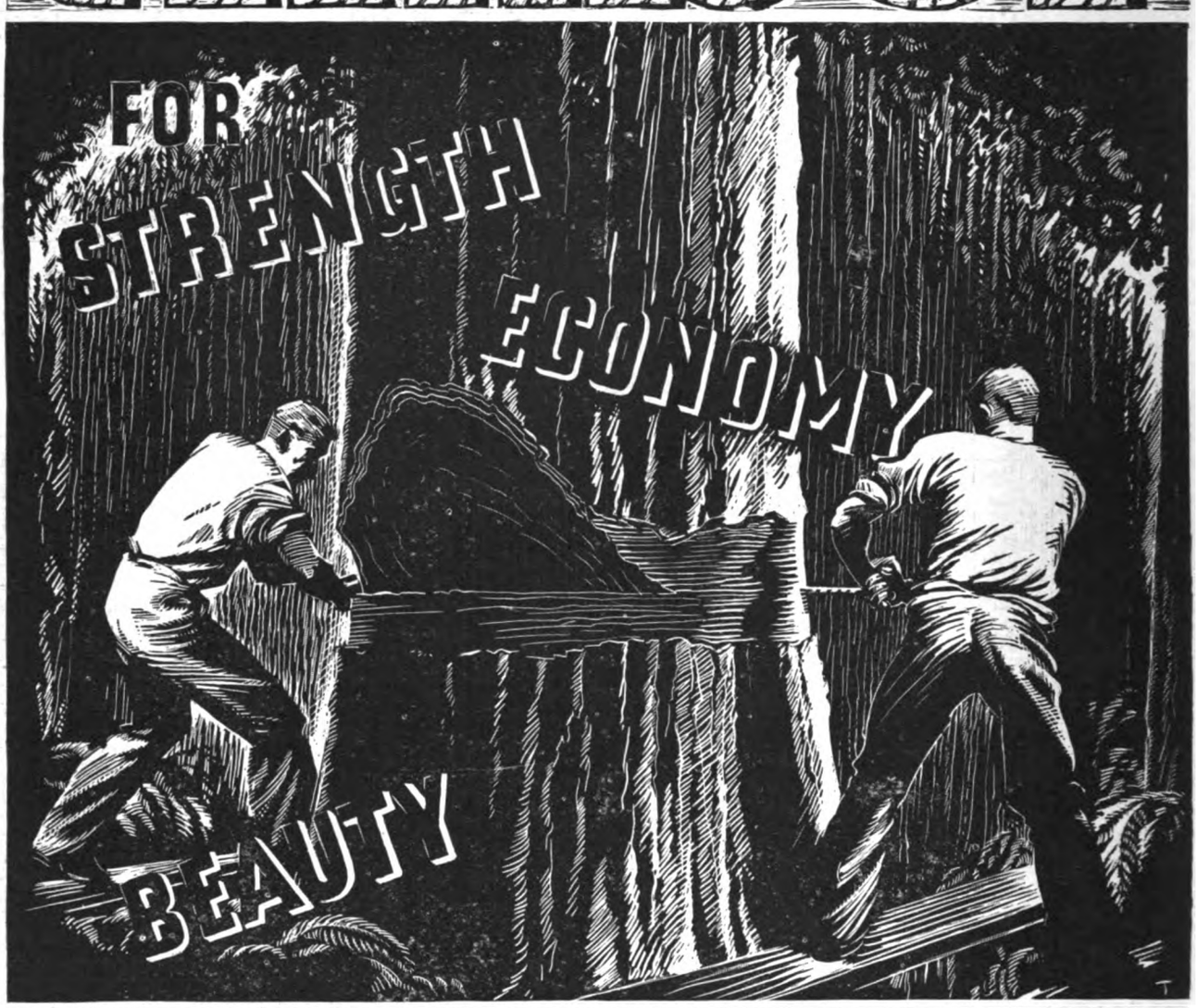
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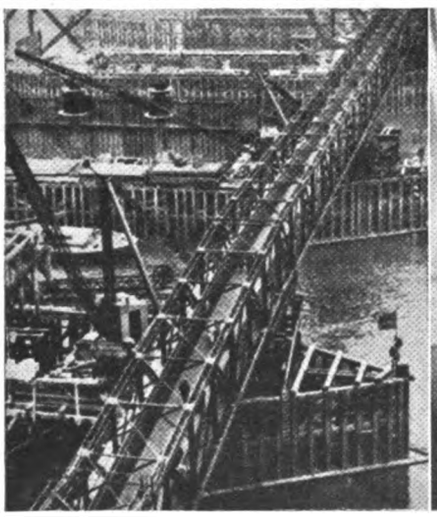
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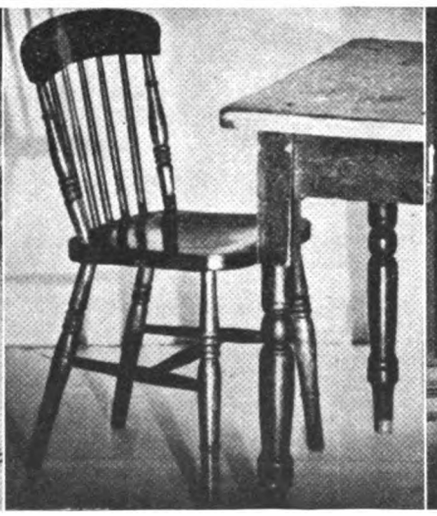
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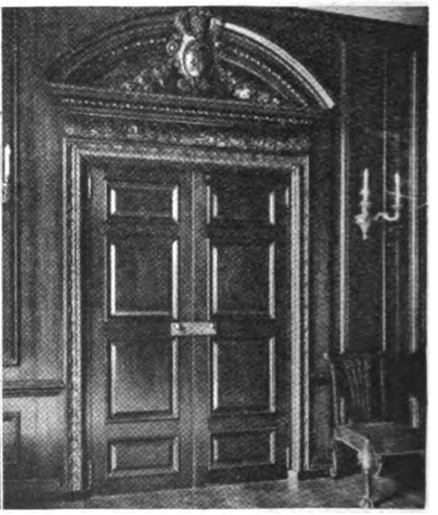
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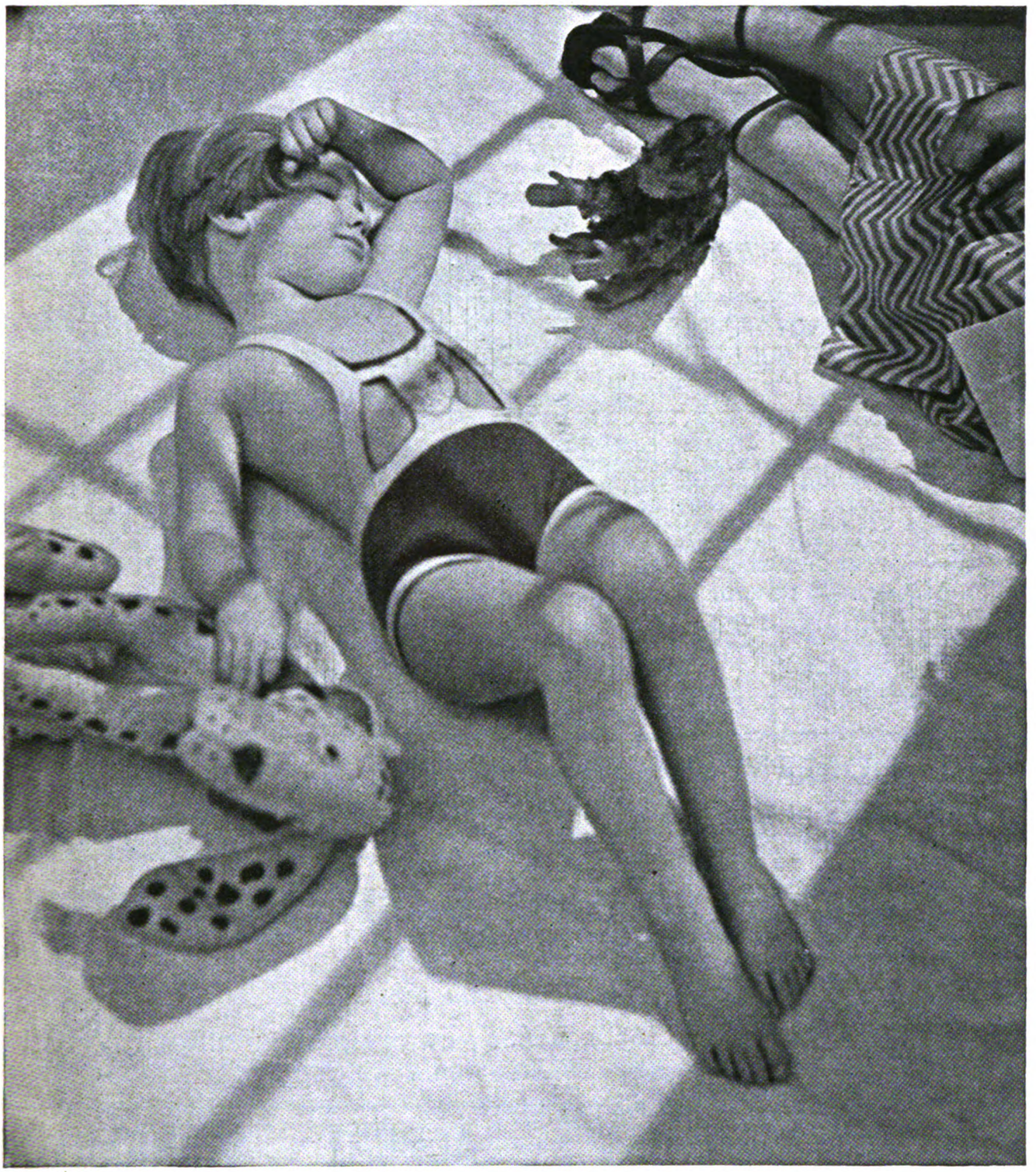






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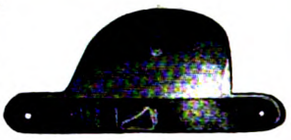
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THE PROBLEM OF OVERCROWDING

It was announced on Tuesday that the text of the Government's new Housing Bill would be published yesterday; and in various recent speeches Sir Hilton Young has indicated that this measure will seek, *inter alia*, to lay down definite standards of housing accommodation, and will, as one of the preliminaries for action under it, call for a national survey of overcrowding conditions. During the past autumn, a special panel of the Council for Research on Housing Construction has been considering these two matters from the practical aspect, and the details of this investigation, and the conclusions and recommendations resulting from it, are embodied in the Second Report* of the Council, issued last week. It will be interesting to compare the provisions of the Bill on these points in the light of the Council's Report upon them.

As its First Report showed, the C.R.H.C. is a very practical body. This special Panel on Housing Standards and Statistics, of which Dr. W. H. Coates, of the I.C.I., was Chairman, included Mr. John Dower and Mr. L. H. Keay, architects; Mr. Caradog Jones, the Director of the monumental Social Survey of the Merseyside; Mr. Calvert Spensley, formerly Chief Assistant Valuer to the L.C.C., and, in the capacity of unofficial observers, Mr. H. H. George, of the Ministry of Health, and Mr. J. E. Highton, of the Department of Health for Scotland. While not claiming to be official in character, the Panel had the advantage of much official knowledge and experience; and the Report, edited by Mr. L. R. Connor, of the I.C.I., with the assistance of Mr. Dower, is a very businesslike document.

Its main conclusion is that a great deal of hard work will be required to give effect to the intentions of the Bill in both these matters. As regards standards of occupation, limits have been suggested, such as 1½ or 2 persons per room; but it would seem necessary first to lay down a standard for a room, the cubical contents of which may vary greatly. Obviously, three or four persons of the same sex might sleep in one room if it were large enough. In this matter, the Report holds that floor area is more in accordance with modern ideas than the cubical space imposed under the Ministry of Health By-laws for Improvement Areas. Then there is the question of the segregation of the sexes. The Manchester standard fixes this at 7 years; other standards at 10 years and 14 years; and, involved with this, if you take an adult factor of accommodation, is the question whether two children of this, that or the other age are equivalent to one adult. Whether the living-room should usually, or in emergency, be used for sleeping purposes is another point. While a small family may use its accommodation indiscriminately for sleeping and living, with an increasing family size, a point arises, says the Report, at which one room *must* be reserved for living, and not used for sleeping except on emergency. Most of the occupational tests depend largely on the "weighting-down" of children in these equivalent calculations; and, while it is not impossible to evolve an occupational standard that, allowing for human fallibility, will work fairly satisfactorily (and the Report advances one of its own), it is by no means easy.

The difficulties here, however, pale beside those of the overcrowding survey. For this no reliable data exist. The Panel considered the Census returns, but the information in these is insufficient for the purpose; also the various housing records kept by the local authorities. The latter differ so much, however, in character and in completeness that, while an immense amount of information upon housing

* *Housing Standards and Statistics.* The Second Report of the Council for Research on Housing Construction. London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

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conditions is collected in one way or another, it cannot, the Report concludes, be utilised for survey purposes (1) because it is not obtained systematically upon a uniform plan, or (2) because, once obtained, it is buried in files so troublesome to examine that it is cheaper to collect the data afresh, or (3) because it has been collected *ad hoc* for other purposes, and not in a form suitable for housing use. The Panel advance their own proposals for making the national survey, with sample forms for the statements and returns in which the information, obtained by house to house inspection, shall be entered. The data could be card-indexed for each dwelling. Obviously, a certain proportion of the dwellings could be scheduled as "satisfactory" immediately; and these could be relegated to a separate drawer, and attention concentrated on the others.

It is emphasised, however, that the work could not cease with the initial survey. There would be changes of occupation, new dwellings, etc., and the returns would need to be constantly revised and brought up to date. "A continuous and systematic watchfulness is required, for the evil is hydra-headed; struck off in one district, it quickly grows again in neighbouring districts unless preventive measures are applied."

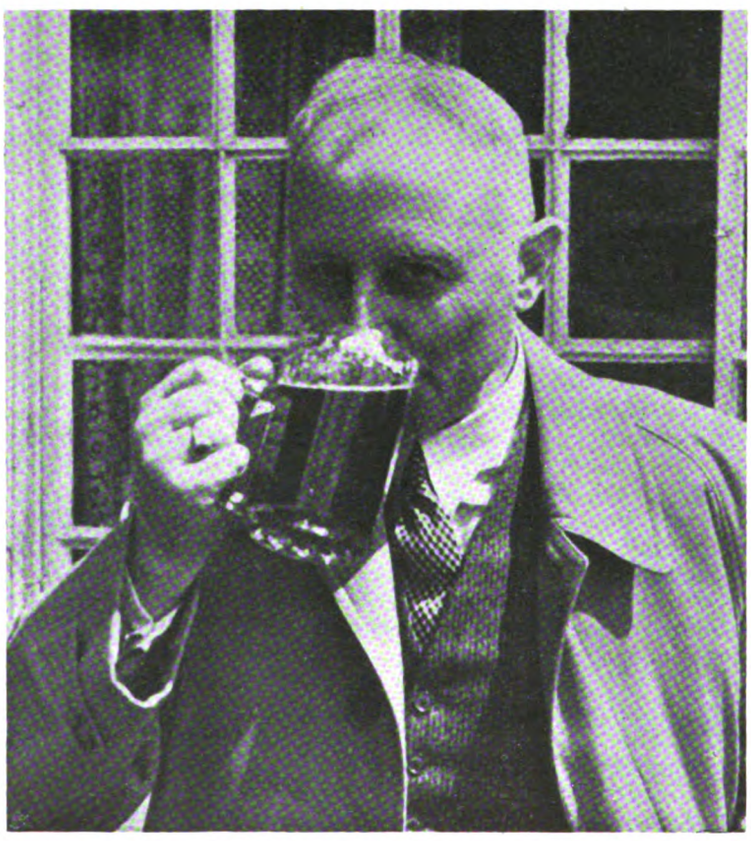
The truth of this will hardly be disputed, and if the reading of the Report induces rather gloomy reflections over the difficulties to be surmounted before we can eliminate slums and overcrowding, its framers are insistent that "the determination of standards and the improvement of statistics are matters of urgent and vital importance." If the collection of the statistical data imposes upon local authorities a heavy and, possibly, extended burden, it may be said that much time and expense has been devoted in the past to the collection of information for special or limited purposes; and if the particulars have now to be assembled upon a common plan, and in readily accessible form, the nation will be the gainer in the long run.

In effect, the Report is one more argument for the planning of our activities, which is so enormously important if we are to cope with the conditions of the modern world. It is made evident that we cannot solve the Housing Problem until we have definitely ascertained its character and extent; and that, without that information, remedial measures will be piecemeal and ineffective. The Building Industry National Council is equally insistent that until the problem is clearly defined, and a considered plan drawn up for its solution, the services of the Industry cannot be employed with benefit to its personnel or to the economic advantage of the nation. It is to be hoped that the moral of this will not be lost upon those who direct our national affairs.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST

Willem Marinus Dudok, who has been selected to receive the Royal Gold Medal of the R.I.B.A., is the third Dutch architect to be thus honoured. The first was Cuypers, protagonist of the Dutch national revival, in 1897. The second was Berlage, in 1932. This latter award was of great significance, for Berlage was the link between national revivalism and the modern movement, and his recognition meant that modernism was no longer to be considered outside the sphere of academic honours. The ice of traditional prejudice was broken. So this year the R.I.B.A. Council had a very wide field from which to choose.



An unpublished photograph of W. M. Dudok, R.I.B.A. Gold Medallist, 1935, taken during his recent visit to England. As our portrait shows, Mr. Dudok has a great admiration for English traditions.

That their choice fell upon Mr. Dudok will surprise nobody and will delight those who know him and his work. It is no disparagement of his achievement to say that it is overshadowed by those of several older men who are the real leaders in the movement in which he occupies a distinguished but definitely subordinate position. It should not be forgotten that such giants as Behrens, Lloyd Wright and Joseph Frank are still living; and that to none of these has the medal yet been awarded. It is an astonishing fact, moreover, that no German architect has received the medal since August Stüler, Schinkel's brilliant pupil, was honoured as long ago as 1858.

Mr. Dudok is unquestionably the most important architect of the contemporary Dutch school. His work stands high and dry above the romantic "modernist" affectations which have had far too much success in Holland since the war. On the other hand, he has not embraced internationalism to the extent to which his able countrymen, Brinckmann and Van der Vlugt and J. J. P. Oud, have done. He remains part of the Dutch school; the school which owes so much to the work of Lloyd Wright, with its characteristic insistence on a dramatic counterpoint of verticals and horizontals.

"Counterpoint," indeed, seems to be the key-word in an analysis of Mr. Dudok's manner. He weaves the components of his problem into a clear and subtly woven texture of lines and surfaces; he uses his materials to give point and colour (not only in the literal sense) to this

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texture, and each of his compositions is bounded by a strong, deftly modulated silhouette.

Like the majority of English architects, Mr. Dudok does not seek to join his activities to any philosophical trend extending outside architecture, and it is perhaps for this reason that architects who feel somewhat intimidated by much recent continental work, will find in Mr. Dudok's a friendliness which is lacking elsewhere. They feel that he is an architect who has no ethical axe to grind. His election to our highest architectural laurels will be as popular as it is well deserved.

Mr. Dudok was born in 1884. After leaving the University he became a military cadet and studied at Breda to enter the engineering corps of the Dutch army. It was here that he first came into contact with architecture. He was made a lieutenant in 1905 and continued in the army until 1913, when he became Engineer of Public Works at Leyden. Two years later he was appointed Director of Public Works at Hilversum, and in 1927 was selected as the architect for the new town hall.

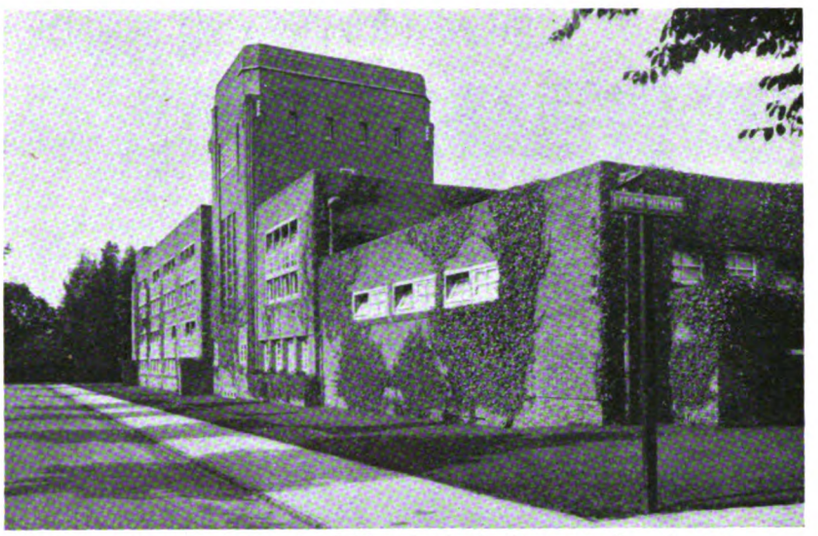
As everybody knows, his principal work is the development of a school type in Hilversum, a dormitory town which owes much of its plan as well as the design of its town hall to Mr. Dudok. These schools show the steady development of their architect's manner, tending always to a greater economy of means and a greater refinement of expression. The town hall is, as it were, a lifting of the school *motif* on to a monumental plane. It is Mr. Dudok's greatest individual achievement, though one feels that the Hilversum schools, considered as a group, will form the final and authentic witness to his genius.

On this page we illustrate four of these schools, including one early example and one which was finished some four years ago. A striking characteristic is the way in which the architecture is wedded to its site, not only by careful planning but by the judicious use of lawns and flowers.

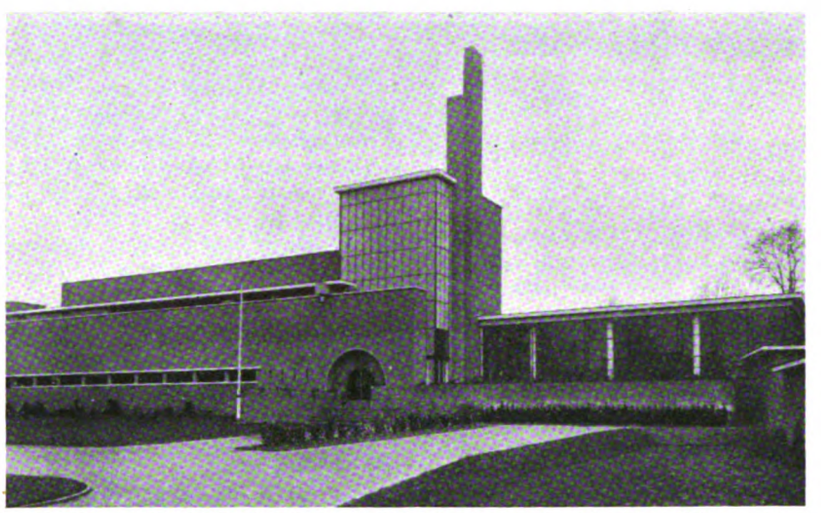
The Medal and its Designer

Probably few members of the R.I.B.A. are familiar with the appearance of the weighty yellow disc which is the Institute's chief honorific emblem of award. It was designed in 1848 by William Wyon, R.A. (1795-1851), chief engraver to the royal mint, and the most distinguished member of a family of seal engravers, almost as confusing in their genealogical intricacy as the architectural Wyatts.

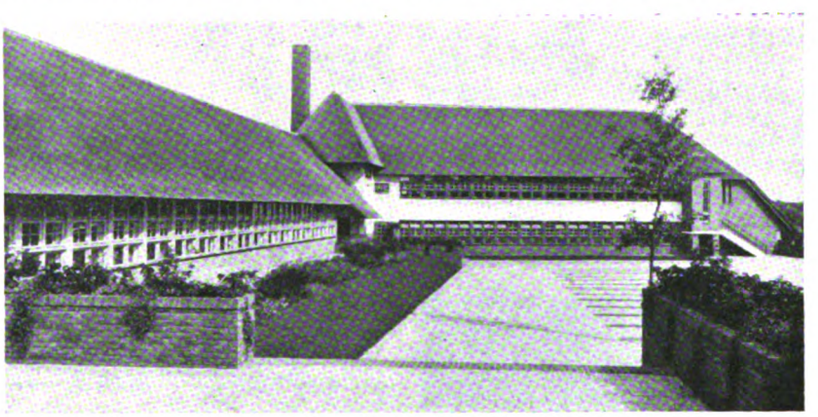
The medal bears on the obverse the King's head, this part of the medal being altered as a matter of routine, on the accession of a new Sovereign. On the obverse is a wreath and the medallist's name.



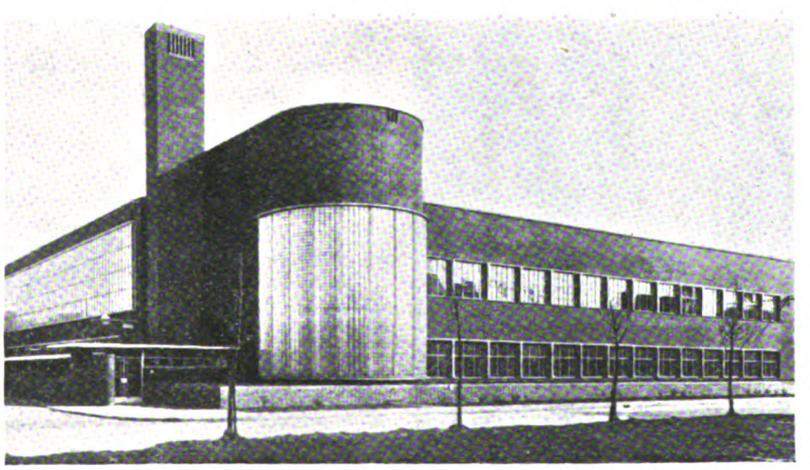
One of the first of Herr Dudok's schools, built soon after the war.



A striking pattern in verticals and horizontals. A school at Hilversum.



A school whose thatched roofs give a strong horizontal emphasis.



A more recent school showing a tendency to dramatic simplification.

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R.I.B.A. PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS, 1935



W. Dougill, A.R.I.B.A., awarded the Godwin and Wimperis Bursary.

At the general meeting of the R.I.B.A., held on January 14, the Council's Deed of Award, giving the results of the competitions for the annual prizes and studentships was read, and a criticism of the work submitted was given by Mr. Edward Maufe. It may be noted that there were in all 538 competitors, and that the total value of the prizes and scholarships offered by the R.I.B.A. is approximately £3,000 a year.

The results of the various competitions are as follows:—

The Tite Prize: H. M. Wright (Birmingham School of Architecture).

Certificates of Honourable Mention: P. L. Joseph (Birmingham School of Architecture), J. C. Charter (Architectural Association).

The Victory Scholarship: F. A. C. Maunder, A.R.I.B.A. (Armstrong College School of Architecture). Certificate of Honourable Mention: H. J. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A. (Welsh School of Architecture) and W. E. Cousins (Liverpool School of Architecture).

The Pugin Studentship: F. R. Stevenson (Edinburgh School of Architecture). Certificate of Honourable Mention and £25: H. Gibberd (Birmingham School of Architecture).

The Owen Jones Studentship was not awarded.

The Godwin and Wimperis Bursary: Wesley Dougill, M.A., B.Arch. Liverpool, A.M.T.P.I., A.R.I.B.A. (Liverpool School of Architecture).

The Royal Institute Silver Medal: D. Roth (Polytechnic School of Architecture). Certificates of Honourable Mention: A. P. Pascoe, A.R.I.B.A., A. J. Steel, A.R.I.B.A. (Armstrong College of Architecture).

The Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship: Allan Johnson, Dip.Arch. Leeds, A.R.I.B.A. (Leeds School of Architecture).

The Grissell Gold Medal: A. Chester Smith, A.R.I.B.A. (R.A. School of Architecture).

The Hunt Bursary: K. F. Giraud, A.M.T.P.I., A.R.I.B.A. (Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London).

The Arthur Cates Prize: C. St. Clair Oakes, A.R.I.B.A. (School of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic, London, and Royal Academy School of Architecture).

The Henry Saxon Snell Prize: Reginald Edmonds, A.R.I.B.A. (Birmingham School of Architecture).

The Athens Bursary: Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A.

The Ashpitel Prize, 1934: R. G. Covell.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture: F. A. C. Maunder, Dip.Arch. Durham, A.R.I.B.A. (Armstrong College School of Architecture).

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal and £5 in Books for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the Final Examination: Alan Reiach, A.R.I.B.A. (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art).

The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and £5 in Books for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognised for Exemption from the Intermediate Examination: B. Bunch (Birmingham School of Architecture).

The Archibald Dawnay Scholarships: A. M. Graham (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art), H. E. A. Scard (Welsh School of Architecture).

The Anderson and Webb Scholarship: M. A. J. Farey.

The Henry Jarvis Studentship: C. O. Tremeer.

The Howard Colls Travelling Studentship: John Wheeler.

The Donaldson Medal: D. W. Aberdeen.



C. St. C. Oakes, A.R.I.B.A., awarded the Arthur Cates Prize.

The R.I.B.A. Prize for Art Schools and Technical Institutions: H. A. White (L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton). Certificate of Honourable Mention: Miss Muriel Alden (City of Oxford School of Arts and Crafts).

The competition drawings will be on exhibition in the Henry Florence Hall, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, from January 15 to February 2 inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays excluded). The Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education, Mr. A. H. Moberly, M.A.Cantab, will deliver his address to students, and the President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., will present the medals and prizes for 1935 at a general meeting to be held at 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, on Monday, January 28, at 8.30 p.m.



Allan Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., awarded the Alfred Bossom Studentship.



Reginald Edmonds, A.R.I.B.A., awarded the Saxon Snell Prize.

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Parliament Square: A perspective view of the new office building which is to be erected at the corner of Great George Street, facing Parliament Square, by Westminster House Real Property Co., Ltd. Work has been begun on the clearing of the site, and it is expected that the new building will be completed by the middle of next year. The elevations have been designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., the architects being Mr. Adrian V. Montagu and Mr. E. F. Tomlins, and the consulting engineers J. F. Crowley and partners.

Students' Evening at the R.I.B.A.

On Monday night Mr. Edward Maufe appeared for the second time within a few weeks in the rostrum of the Henry Jarvis hall. After assuring his audience that this was his last appearance for the present, and that he had no intention of becoming their vicar, he delivered a very apposite and stimulating discourse on the work which had been submitted for the R.I.B.A. prizes and studentships.

As Mr. Maufe said, 1934 has not been a vintage year for young talent, though some of the designs he showed on the screen evinced plenty of thought, as well as considerable manual dexterity in the presentation. It was disappointing that there were so few entries for the Owen Jones studentship, the subject for which was the decoration of the Henry Florence Hall in the R.I.B.A. building. The standard of the Pugin studentship, however, remains as high, or higher, than before, in spite of a general decline of interest in Gothic.

Darlington Development Limited Competition

The Council of the County Borough of Darlington are holding a limited competition for the development of an area in the centre of the town to include new municipal buildings. The Assessor is Mr. H. V. Lanchester. The following architects have been invited to compete: E. Berry Webber, C. Cowles Voysey, Wesley Dougill, Ivor Jones & Percy Thomas, Adshead & Ramsey, and Ashley & Winton Newman.

Solution of a Problem

Addressing the Manchester Society of Architects last week, Mr. Francis Lorne said that architects must get back to the ideal that architecture at its best "was the perfect solution of the practical building problem of our own age, our own people, climate and mode of life." Our failure to comprehend this was, perhaps, the chief reason why architects handled only about 5 per cent. of the building work of the country. "An idealistic superiority, the flight from reality, the heavy dealing in abstract æstheticism, fully explained why the Government and limited companies established their own architectural staffs to produce reasonable solutions for their problems. When we had designed an accurate economic frame, spaced it out conveniently, and clothed it just strongly enough to keep out the weather and to prevent people pushing furniture into the street, then we shall be doing what all designers in the past have done when they designed the dagger, the sword, the coat of mail." There was a fear that system and efficiency destroyed art, although it should be clear that all great art was a result of thinking methodically and beautifully.

The Utility of Utility Societies

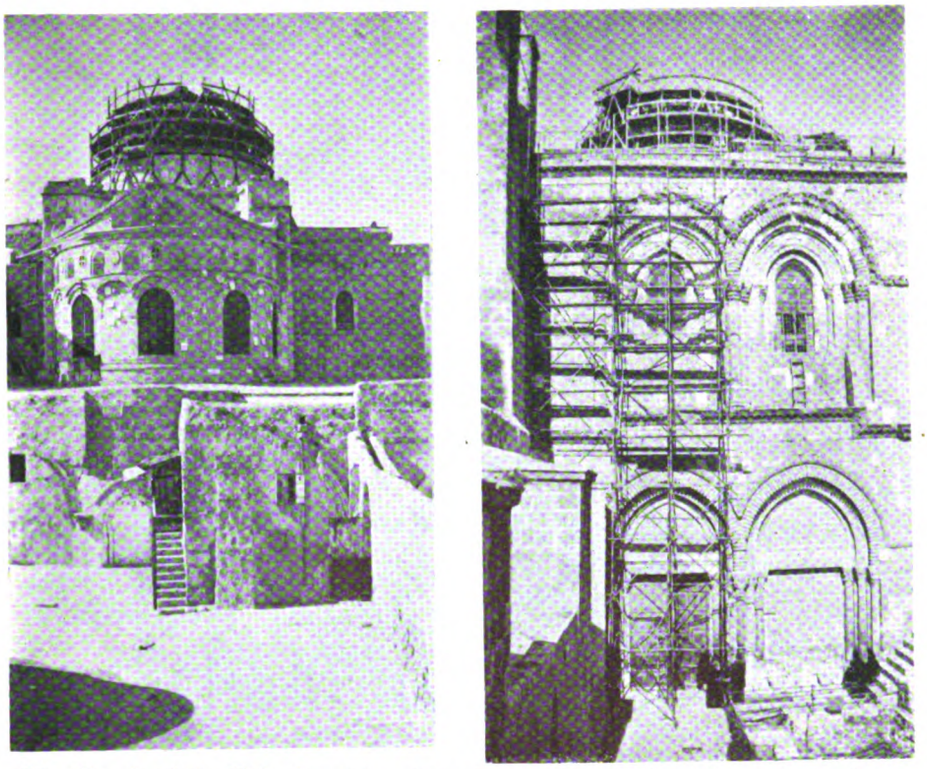
Most public utility housing societies were constituted as a practical protest against the lackadaisical methods of local government authorities in dealing with slums and bad housing conditions. Possibly this influenced the remarks of Mr. Lewis Silkin when, in addressing the St. Pancras Housing Improvement Society last week, he suggested that it was the function of such societies to create and sustain public opinion to support the local governing bodies in undertaking such work; also that the societies should make the public understand that slum clearance has to be paid for. Surely the local authority, with Parliament behind it, and the rates to draw upon, is in a far better position to bring this truth home to the public consciousness. Nor was the Chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee much happier in allotting to the utility societies the duty of experimenting in housing, from the success or failure of which the local governing body could decide its own course of action. That the L.C.C., with its great resources, should be content to glean its knowledge from the experiments of private bodies seems an unnecessary reflection upon the undoubted knowledge and capacity of its own Architectural Department.

Architectural Assistants Required

Applications are invited for the post of Architectural Assistant in the Borough of Cambridge Housing Department. The salary will commence at £240 per annum and will rise to £290. Candidates who have passed the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. or Surveyors' Institute will be preferred, but in addition experience of quantities and completion of builders' final accounts is essential.

Handwritten applications stating age and experience and enclosing at least two copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Housing Architect, Guildhall, Cambridge, to

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The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem, under repair. The photograph on the left shows the "crusader" apse and dome; on the right is a view of the southern façade, in scaffolding. The steel dome surmounts the rotunda and sepulchre.

arrive not later than Monday, January 28, and all applications should be endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

Applications are also invited for an architectural assistant, of an age of not more than 35, on the permanent staff of the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a commencing salary of £275 per annum, rising to £350 per annum. Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and should have had previous municipal experience.

Applications must be made on the prescribed forms, which may be obtained from A. T. Gooseman, City Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Leicester, and be delivered not later than Thursday, January 31, 1935, endorsed "Architectural Assistant."

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society

With the new year the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society are leaving the Apothecaries' Hall and resuming their meetings in R.I.B.A. premises. The meetings will be held in the Henry Jarvis Hall, at 66 Portland Place, and an interesting programme has been prepared, starting with a visit on January 26 to Charlton Parish Church and Charlton House, conducted by A. Dalton Sharp. The annual general meeting will be held on January 30.

Correction

We very much regret an error which occurred in the advertisement of Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., in our last issue. The Forum Cinema, Kentish Town, was described as being by Messrs. J. Stanley Beard and T. P. Bennett. It is actually the work of Messrs. Stanley Beard & Bennett, a firm with which Mr. T. P. Bennett is in no way connected.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre

The church received its present form from the Crusaders, but has been largely rebuilt at different periods. The large western dome, constructed of iron lattice girders, was created in 1868. The small eastern dome is "Crusader" but was severely shaken in the earthquake of 1927 and is in course of reconstruction. Mr. William Harvey, well known for his work of conserving historic monuments in England, is in charge of the work.

CORRESPONDENCE

Town Planning in Greater London

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—May I be permitted to express my views regarding the Minister of Transport's decision to put in hand a comprehensive survey, involving the preparation of a plan, of the highway development required in the London Traffic Area?

All road users are only too painfully aware of the dangers and delays that are constantly arising through the inadequacy of Greater London's road system. But is it not an indisputable fact that roads constitute only one feature of town planning? What of such vitally important questions as the allocation of areas for different uses and the reservation of the much needed open spaces? It is an elementary axiom that the use to which neighbouring lands are put largely governs the volume of traffic that will utilise a given highway.

The whole question of roads is definitely interlocked with planning and housing, and no adequate solution of London's urgent problems will be found unless there is not only active co-operation among those dealing with highway schemes, town planning schemes and housing schemes, but also proper co-ordination of their various proposals. Is anyone satisfied with the present situation in regard to the planning of London, and will not the Government's new Bill to relieve overcrowding raise a further crop of problems?

For some time past I have urged the necessity of making an exhaustive survey of the Greater London Region so that an efficient master town-plan may be prepared for this densely populated territory. All large matters of regional importance should undoubtedly be dealt with on the basis of a central plan for the whole unit, and not in the present piecemeal fashion.



Terra-cotta sculpture in tympanum over the entrance to the Corn Exchange, Brighton. Sculptor: James Woodford. The alterations and additions to this building, the architect for which was Robert Atkinson, we illustrated in our last issue.

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If, as seems the case, there is no likelihood that these baffling problems will be tackled in earnest by the innumerable Local Authorities, is it not high time that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into and report both upon Greater London's housing and planning problems and also upon the whole question of the future government of this vast region? Yours, etc.,

H. L. NATHAN.

House of Commons.

Competitions Open

Cement Marketing Company.—Competition for five-storey block of workmen's flats, with playground, open spaces, etc. Assessors: Mr. Joseph Emberton, Mr. Burnard Geen and Mr. L. H. Keay. Premiums: £300, £200, £100. Competition closes January 19, 1935.

Coventry. — New Public Elementary School. Competition limited to registered architects who, on August 1, 1934, were practising in the City of Coventry. Premiums: £100, £50, £30. Assessor, Mr. A. C. Bunch.



A lodge in Buckinghamshire.

Croydon.—Layout of site in centre of town. Premiums: £500 and £350, to be divided between not more than three placed next in order of merit. Assessor, Mr. Thomas Adams. Last day for questions: January 31, 1935. Closing date: April 30, 1935.

Wembley.—New Municipal Offices for the U.D.C. Premiums: £300, £250, £150 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A. Closing date: March 1, 1935.

We regret that the design for a hospital ward unit which we illustrated in our issue of January 4, in connection with the "Ideas in Architecture" exhibition at the Building Centre, was ascribed to three members of the Architectural Association School. Actually it was the work of Mr. Richard Leacroft alone.

CURRENT NOTES ON MATERIALS

By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A.

Water-retaining concrete structures. A report issued by the Institution of Structural Engineers deals with this special aspect of concrete and may be obtained for sixpence. It is in general terms, but conveys sufficient directions to ensure success if carefully followed. The directions are aimed at averting cracks or leakages which may arise from:—

(*a*) Movements due to shrinkage.

(*b*) Movements due to variation of temperature and humidity.

(*c*) Movements due to the dissipation of heat generated by concrete in setting.

(*d*) Percolation.

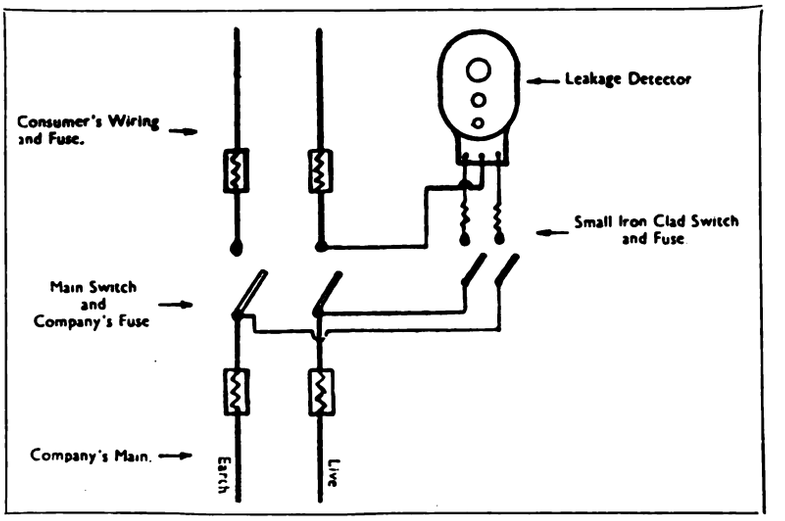
(*e*) Damage to the concrete by dissolution caused by percolating water.

Movements of class (*c*) need not often trouble architects, as they are generally experienced in what are known as "thick constructions" such as heavy dams 4 or 5 ft. thick. "Plums" are recommended as helpful in such circumstances, these being lumps of hard non-porous rock over 1 cub. ft. in substance, which should, however, not exceed 25 per cent. in proportion to the pudding.

Sheet copper-work for building.—I have noticed previously in this column the earlier productions of the Copper Development Association, which were introductory to the subject of the uses of copper in building, and largely historical. We are now getting down to brass tacks, or should it be copper tacks, and the latest of the series, issued under the above title, is really what it claims to be—a practical handbook—which, though intended primarily for plumbers and builders, will be vastly interesting to all architects who want to know the best practice in copper-working and the capabilities of this most enduring and kindly material. Both matter and manner of this production are a credit to all concerned, and the diagrams in particular (the work of Mr. Winston Walker, A.A.Dip.) are as clear and informative as it is possible for them to be. The descriptive matter seems in no place to over-run the limits of legitimate propaganda. Chapters deal fully with plain roofing work; incidental details to roofing (such as margins and flashings); rainwater goods; dampcourses, sills, drips, weatherings, etc.; the various forms of light gauge composite roofings in which copper is the external component; recent advancements in welding sheet copper; corrugated copper and copper tiles; and "patina." There are also tables of the physical properties of copper. If every major ingredient of building were as completely furnished with its "book of words" as in this instance, the lot of the designer and constructor would be a happier one—and the information is all free on application from definitely interested persons.

An electrical leakage detector.—An accessory which appears to be novel is the "Eldel" leakage detector, a permanent wall-fitting which claims to be sensitive to so infinitesimal a loss of current as one mille-amp. —equal to 1/200th of the power necessary to light a 40-watt lamp. Visible warning is given by the continuous glowing of a neon lamp embodied in the instrument, which is neither unsightly nor very costly.

It is, of course, well known that in new electrical installations properly carried out the insulation resistance is relatively high and the leakage of current practically nil, but owing to ageing of the rubber covering in older installations and other causes, deterioration in this respect may sooner or later set in. When this occurs, the consequences may be payment for leakage to earth of current which has done no work, possible shocks to occupants from metal objects which have become charged with electricity, and constant risk of fire. I have myself experienced all three of these misfortunes, though neither had serious consequences. All these risks



The leakage detector included in an electrical circuit.

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might be eliminated by the inclusion of a leakage-detector in the circuit as shown by the accompanying wiring diagram.

The detector is 8¼ in. by 5 in. by 3¼ in. and weighs approximately 1½ lb. It is in a bakelite case and internally completely sealed solid in bitumen. The lamp orifice is 1¼ in. in diameter and a push-button tester enables the instrument to be tested at any time, while a selector switch is fitted by which the degree of leakage which must occur to cause the warning to operate, can be accurately set. It is probable that not every mysterious fire attributed to "some electrical defect" is truly placed—the ubiquitous cigarette most likely claims its share—but safeguards are not shunned because they may never operate, the hope being that occasion will not arise. It's better to be safe. (*Electrical Leakage Detectors.*)

Bedding and jointing firebrick.—Most specifications which include firebrick work continue to direct the use of fireclay for bedding. They would secure much better and more enduring results by employing "Pyruma" fire cement, which shows under test either tensile, adhesive or abrasion-resisting figures higher than any reasonable alternative, and in use will stand up to the attack of high temperatures so that the joints protect the arrises of the firebricks instead of *vice versa*. This may be deduced from the fact that in a firebrick setting with joints of fireclay the wall-face wears with convex courses like horizontal reeding, whereas when set in "Pyruma" the effect is a shallow fluting, the joints forming the fillets and the brick-courses the flutes. (*J. H. Sankey & Son, Ltd.*)

Standard skylights.—There is no more certain way of discovering what is happening than to notice or chronicle an event. A few weeks ago I commented upon the appearance of stock skylights and lanterns; now comes an attractive new list from no less than Messrs. Hope's, together with the information that this firm has produced these standard components since 1930. They also send me a new list in which their well-known standard windows are set out most conveniently for instant reference to size, type, and *price* all at a glance—a most useful production absolutely devoid of padding and calculated to save the busy man's time.

CURRENT NOTES ON PLANNING

Factory Buildings—No. X

By "E. AND O. E."

Power for the Factory.—Power for use in factories may be represented by steam, gas or electricity together or separately. The first, if required, is generally provided by a boiler installation on the site, but gas is more usually purchased from outside supplies except in a few very large factories or where special processes are taking place. Electricity, however, may be produced at the works itself or may be purchased in bulk at high or low voltage from outside sources, mainly dependent on the anticipated quantity needed and the price at which it may be bought from outside suppliers. Grouped with the power plant should be the heating and ventilation of the factory buildings, which may be quite a small matter or, on the other hand, may need considerable space.

When outside sources of power are used, supplies will, in larger schemes, be supplied in bulk; gas in large diameter pipes and electricity at very high voltages, each requiring the provision of a suitable meter room or house large enough to take transformers in the case of the latter. Meter and transformer houses are often placed near the point at which the main supplies enter the site; they must be separated from other buildings, roads and passageways by fire-resisting walls, doors, etc. If supplies are to be produced on the site, a power house is essential to accommodate boilers, gas retorts or dynamos, according to which source of power is needed. The power house may be only a small boiler room in a basement in a small factory, but in some large schemes a very large building is involved both in regard to floor area and cubic content, together with the necessary fuel bunkers and cooling towers.

The placing of the power house in relation to the factory buildings is dependent on various factors, the merits of which must be weighed up in each individual scheme. These factors are the proximity to rail, road and river for the transport of fuel supplies, the position in the building where the greatest consumption of power will be needed (this is of particular importance in the case of steam in order to reduce cost in supply mains, piping and insulation), and the proximity to an adequate water supply for cooling purposes if necessary; a further factor which may have some bearing on the position of the power house, if coal and coke are used, is the direction of the prevailing wind removing smoke and fumes from the chimneystacks.

Fig. 1 illustrates diagrammatically the essential features of a large power plant in which steam is raised for serving electric turbo-generators, for process purposes, and for heating the building. The main circulation shown consists of fuel supplies which pass to fuel storage from which the actual boiler furnace supplies are drawn as required, either by hand, by gravity feeding or by automatic stokers; the ashes are removed by travelling belts under the furnaces to an ash dump at the side of the building. The boilers which are raising steam at high pressure feed it directly to the factory for process work, to the turbines driving dynamos, and to any necessary pumps. The steam after passing the turbines may be required at low pressure for heating the buildings and the hot-water system, either by steam or hot-water calorifiers. Cooling towers or continuous water supplies from rivers are brought to the side of the power house, and in the case of rivers the water is re-

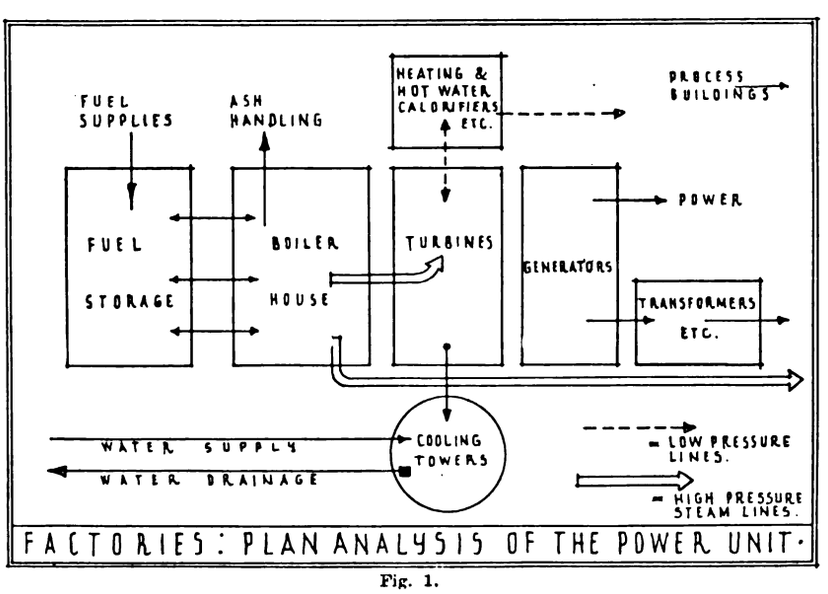


Fig. 1.

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turned after use by separate drainage. The power generated is supplied to the factory either at the voltage generated or is transformed to suitable voltages as required.

Figs. 2 and 3 show larger factory schemes where steam will be needed for the generation of electrical energy or for purposes of the manufacturing process itself, and illustrate the main principles involved in placing the power unit in relation to the process buildings and fuel delivery. In smaller schemes where sources of heat other than gas or electricity are obtained from outside sources, the main requirements are similar but on a smaller scale. It is essential that fuel is used as near the place of its arrival as possible in order to avoid handling more than is absolutely necessary even by means of conveyors, hoists and chutes, all of which are costly to operate and are liable to break down. In large schemes fuel is usually hoisted to elevated coal hoppers or bunkers which feed the furnaces by gravity, or they are stoked by power. Provision has also to be made for the removal of ash both from furnaces and site, the latter often being by methods similar to those used in delivering the fuel. Diagram A shows the placing of the power house in relation to two process buildings, which are arranged one on each side of a railway siding also used in the reception of raw materials and possibly the dispatch of finished goods. Two or more railway tracks are required in order to leave at least one track clear for movement of trucks to the process buildings and for removal of empty fuel wagons; on the diagram the one track nearest the power house is used for full fuel wagons which are unloaded in turn by one of various methods into the bunkers. The power house is placed beyond the fuel bunkers, with the cooling towers, if any are needed, on the opposite side of the boilers to the fuel store. The ashes are removed from the side of the power house to trucks on a separate siding which does not interrupt the use of the tracks bringing in fuel and raw materials.

Diagram B illustrates a factory layout where fuel, raw material and finished products are partly delivered by railway and partly by water transport. The siding which will need two or more tracks passes the main entrances for raw materials and is carried on to the power house for delivery of fuel and removal of ashes, if required; the end portions of the tracks being duplicated, or increased in numbers as necessary, to shunt wagons to different tracks. The materials received from river traffic are lifted from ships or barges at the wharf and, in the case of fuel, carried by means of conveyors at a high level directly into the bunkers, while goods are handled by other conveyors at the other end of the wharf. All fuel and

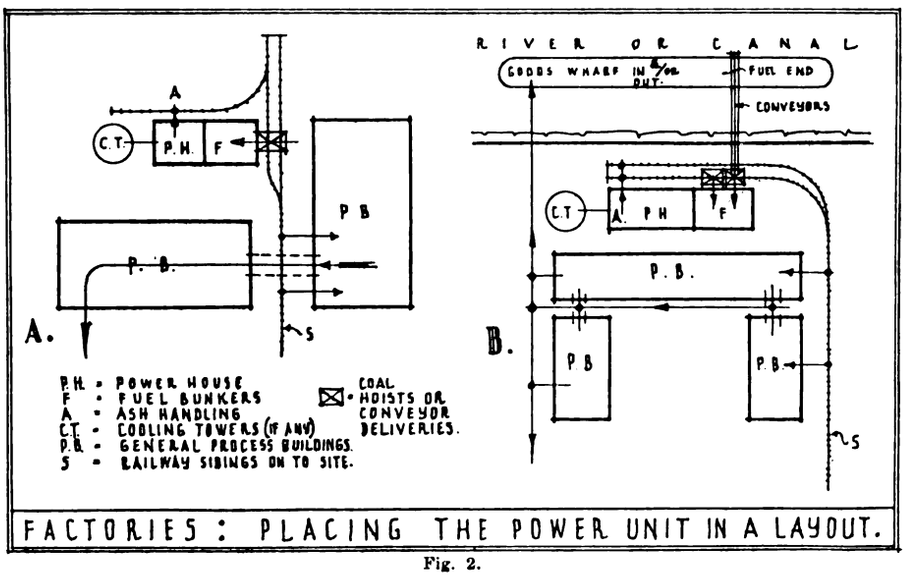


Fig. 2.

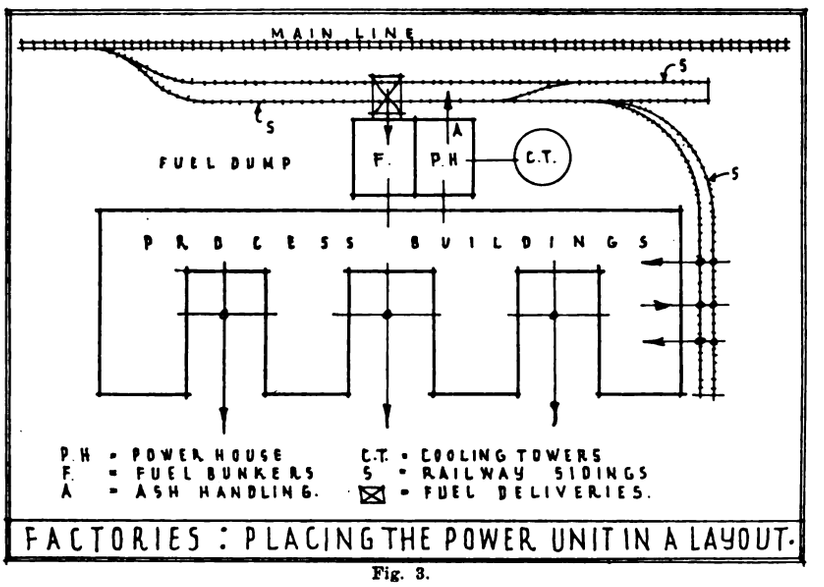


Fig. 3.

power house supplies are therefore separated as much as possible from raw materials or finished goods going to and from the process buildings.

Fig. 3 shows several important points; first, a power house which has to supply a very extensive factory, and, secondly, a service of railway sidings adjoining a main line track not providing much space for the sidings owing to the size of the site. The power house is placed centrally along the range of process buildings and on the railway side, so that supplies of materials to the factory may be separated from the fuel deliveries. The main siding track is continued past the power house to the raw materials entrance of the factory and is sub-divided to give standing space for several lines of wagons so that arrival and dispatch of goods may be dealt with at the same time. The diagram also shows provision for a fuel dump where fuel which is purchased at advantageous prices is kept in the open until required for use; it is essential that such a dump is placed where it can be fed to the bunkers with the minimum effort, otherwise price-savings are quickly lost in extra handling charges.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Architect"

THE ENGINEER ENCROACHES

The energy which is shown by engineers in seizing anything that pertains to construction is exemplified by one passage in Sir Frederic Bramwell's address. In referring to silos, it was said that the credit for the introduction could not be claimed by the civil engineer. Nevertheless, he is rapidly turning his attention to the improvement of the details. This is characteristic. The engineer is also getting hold of farm buildings, and it will not be his fault if he does not secure the building of the farmer's residence—that is, supposing the English farmer does not become extinct through foreign competition.

NEWBURY COMPETITION

The proposed district hospital at Newbury is only a small affair, but it has been the means of producing no less than one hundred and twenty sets of plans. In other words, the value of the labour expended on the designs must exceed the contemplated cost of the building. Mr. Waterhouse is the assessor.

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Villeurbanne from the north-west. The main avenue runs between the two towers on the left.

SLUM CLEARANCE AT VILLEURBANNE: AN ESSAY IN ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

By E. A. A. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A.

General Situation. — Lyons is France's leading industrial town. Like Birmingham, it consists of a central core of some antiquity, surrounded by belts of suburbs formed of indiscriminately distributed factories and "taudis," or squalid housing for workers.

Villeurbanne is a typical example of such development lying to the east of the city, just far enough removed to miss the elevating influence of the fine civic spirit which has given Lyons, unlike its British counterpart, a central area having some magnificence and a considerable claim to be well planned. The suburb is almost completely industrial, and peopled by workers to the almost entire exclusion of any other class, with the usual disastrous consequences on the standard of living. Further, the population had risen in 34 years from 21,000 in 1897 to 63,000 in 1927, while in the last eight years it has increased by a further 21,000 to more than 84,000.

Here, then, we see wild development of industry uncontrolled by any wise, over-riding plan, and having, as a secondary result, a rapid movement of population, housing itself in miserably squalid conditions on land the value of which nevertheless rose rapidly. Such was the problem which in 1924 faced Docteur Lazare Goujon, Mayor of Villeurbanne, and those Socialists of the Municipality associated with him.

Men of spirit and incorrigible optimists, we find them in 1926 demanding and obtaining from the central authority in Paris, powers of a most unusual and interesting nature, the details of which should be stimulating and helpful to every authority in this country. They constitute an amalgamation of the functions of the municipality with those of a building society, an economic combination which has enabled a small town of 84,000 successfully to complete a task of such stupendous dimensions and character as would daunt our largest cities.

Legislative Provisions.—By Article 14, on November 5, 1926, the Chambre gave powers to the Commune to participate directly or indirectly, co-operatively or commercially, in the feeding, housing and care of the public. In Articles 13-17 of December, 1926, these powers were extended in the unusual manner already mentioned. The Commune was authorised to participate in private enterprise, up to a proportion of 40 per cent. of the capital, and a definite representation on the board of the undertaking.

After a lapse of five years, filled with heartbreaking difficulties and disappointments, the way was opened to success by a brilliant but simple arrangement. By a decree of the Council of State, promulgated by the President of the Republic on April 18, 1931, the Municipal Council of Villeurbanne was granted by Article 1 the power to form a company to be named the "Société Villeurbannaise d'Urbanisme," to operate over a period of 60 years. The undertaking was to have a capital of 10 million francs, to be raised in several loans each repayable at 30 years, all proposals to have the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the interest and repayment to be guaranteed by the authority concerned.

Article 2 permitted the imposition of a special rate of an agreed amount to be fixed by the Préfét—a few centimes—if the necessary capital or any portion of it could not be raised in any other way.

By Article 3, the Commune was permitted to take up shares in "S.V.U." (Société Villeurbannaise d'Urbanisme) to the value of 3,400,000 francs.

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The main avenue, looking north-west. The architect for these buildings was Morice Leroux.

The way was open for the next step: the floating of the company by public subscription. The result of the venture should be an object lesson to our banks and finance houses. As a consequence of the methods employed, the power given under Article 2 has never been exercised, as the entire sum needed was forthcoming from other sources.

Financial Structure of the Company. — The total capital was divided into 10,000 shares of 1,000 francs each, of which the municipality took up 3,400 shares, another 250 being allocated to provide funds for participation in certain necessary social works.

The remainder of the capital was provided in a most unusual manner. The interest was gained of a group of leading contractors in the district, representing all the various building trades. On condition that they would carry out the work to everyone's satisfaction, at agreed prices considerably below the usual rates, they were allowed to take up the remaining 6,350 shares, and to undertake the contracts for their respective trades much on the North Country or Scotch system.

The Programme. — So ambitious were the proposals that one stands aghast at the temerity of all concerned. They consist of the following units:—

An Hotel de Ville, to contain all the various activities of a very vigorous urban life as well as to give it fitting dignity. This was to cost not more than 9,000,000 francs.

A Palais du Travail.—To act as a focus of the social and recreational life of the community. This unit was to be erected at a cost of 7,000,000 francs.

Flats.—The population estimated to be rehoused would require the provision of 1,500 flats, for which a sum of not over 90,000,000 francs was allocated.

A Central Service Station.—The entire town was to be heated and supplied with hot water and electricity from one point, while the refuse would be utilised as fuel to supply the necessary power and heat. Not only was the domestic section to be so cared for, but steam at commercial rates and pressures was to be supplied to all neighbouring factories, which in return would scrap their individual plants.

Miscellaneous.—A sum of 3,700,000 francs was to be expended on the purchase of the factory of the Company of Mechanical Appliances

A further sum of 2,000,000 francs was allocated to the improvement of the general amenities of the district, which even now, owing to an utter

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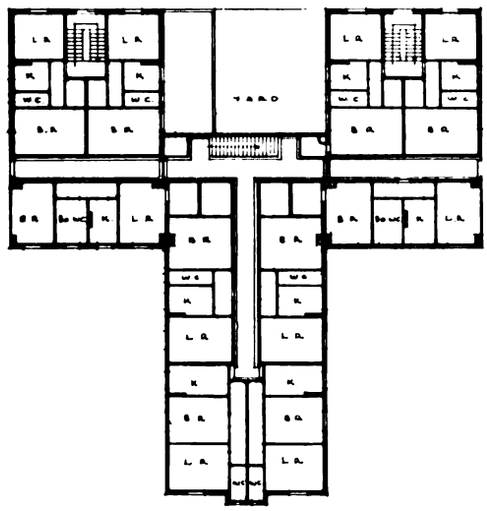


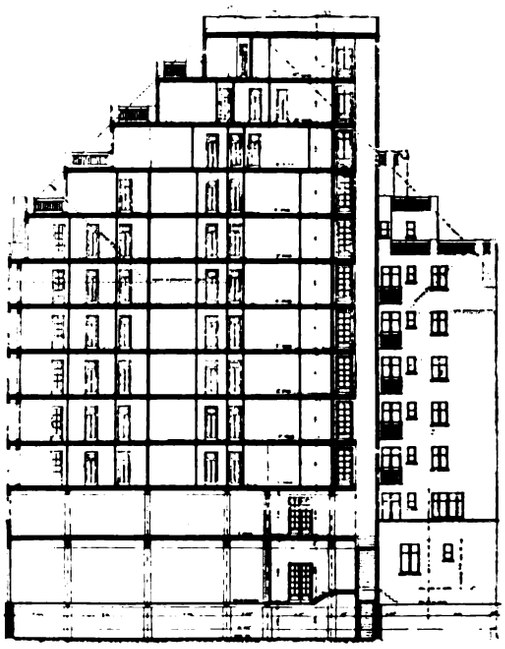
Aerial view, showing the town hall and palace of labour on the principal square.

lack of previous planning, are depressed and disorderly to a degree.

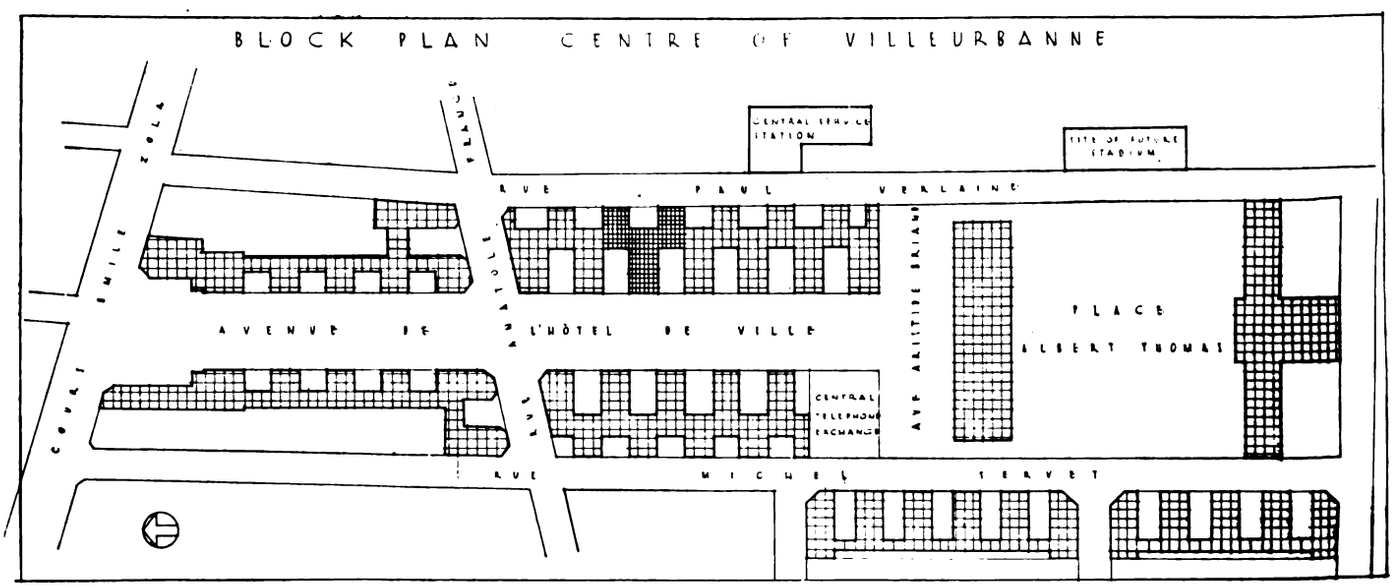
Extensive as this initial programme was, it has not only been realised; but a stadium, an open-air bath, several schools, and two summer colonies on the foothills of the Alps have been carried out in addition!

The General Lay-out. — Coming from Lyons through the mean squalor and clanging uproar of the Cours Emile Zola, the first glimpse of the towering whiteness of the Centre, gleaming over the huddle of individual dwellings in the foreground, strikes the keynote. There is no doubt that here is an entity conceived on communal lines, for a race whom the cellular dwelling does not irk, who do not demand twelve suburban houses to the acre, each with a strip of garden; but are content with the amenities and limitations of urban life, leav-

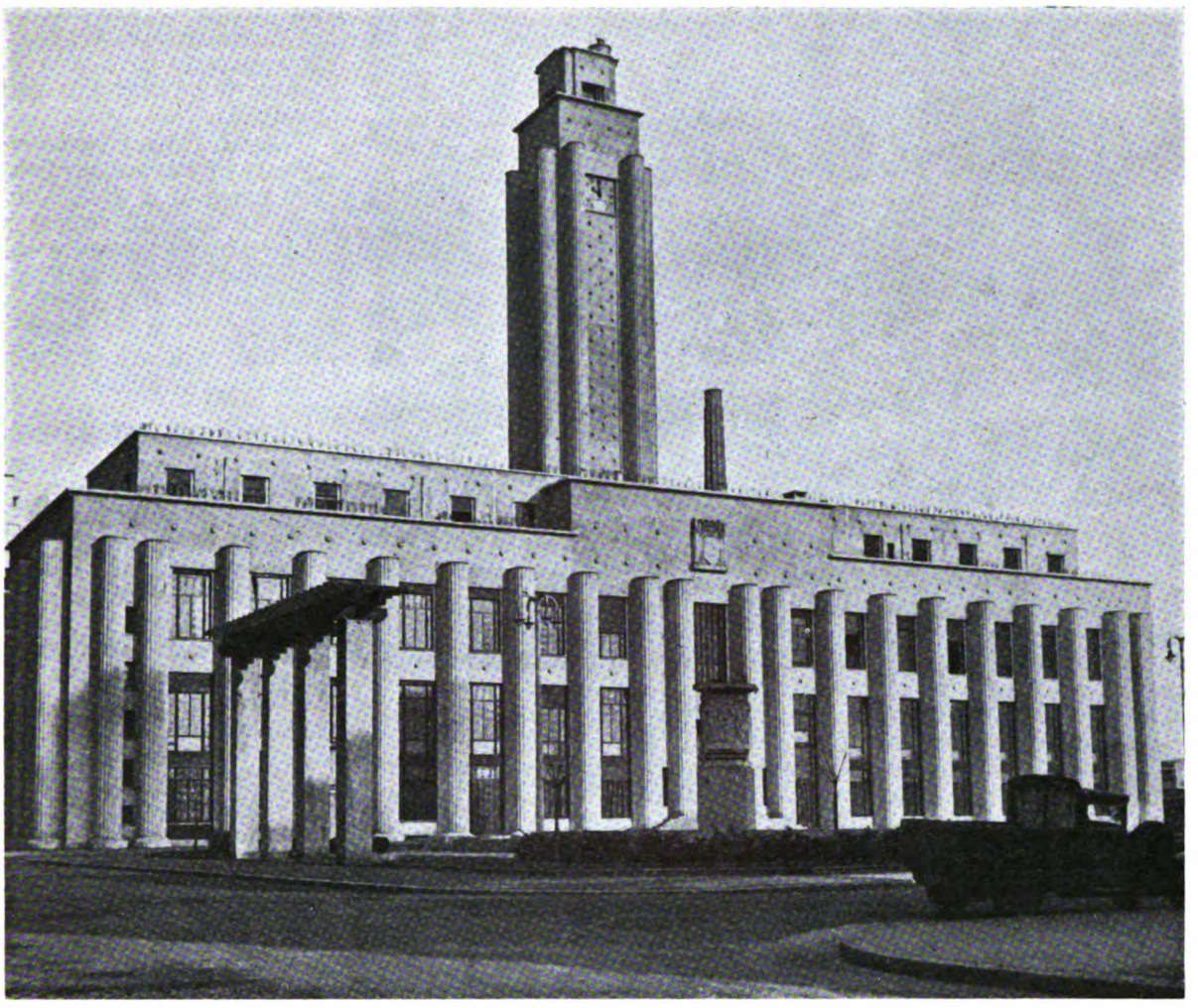




Above: Plan of a typical unit of one of the blocks of flats. The relationship of this to the whole block is shown by the shaded portion in the plan below. Right: section through one of the blocks.



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The Hotel de Ville, designed by Robert Giroud.

ing to the smallholder and peasant farmer the joys and hardships of the rural areas.

Passing up the avenue, which is 28 metres wide, the impression imparted by the salient and re-entrant formations of the flat blocks is one of ordered rhythmic play of light and shade, reticent, but sufficiently interesting to constitute good street design. The effect is not marred by the intrusion of ugly street furnishings. Not even light standards appear, as panels are let into the faces of the buildings at 20-metre intervals.

Carefully designed to maintain the gigantic scale of the main approach vista, which is 310 metres long, the Hotel de Ville fronts on the transverse line of the short avenue Aristide Briand, which is perhaps more of a small "place" than a street. Here also is the central telephone exchange. At the rear is the Place Albert Thomas, finely treated with water-basins, colonnades, monumental sculpture and vases, crowded in summer with the citizens and their children.

The west side of the Place is closed by two further groups of flats, while the east will eventually be flanked by the new Stadium building, now in course of erection. On the south side stands the Palais du Travail.

Buildings in Detail. —*Hotel de Ville.*—Severely rich might be an apposite description of the building which, since it is the design of M. Robert Giroud, Grand Prix de Rome, is to be expected. There is a flavour of the traditional in the great shafts, which punctuate all façades, yet over all is a subtle freedom, which maintains an affinity with the more functional, harsher outlines of the Palais du Travail and the flat blocks.

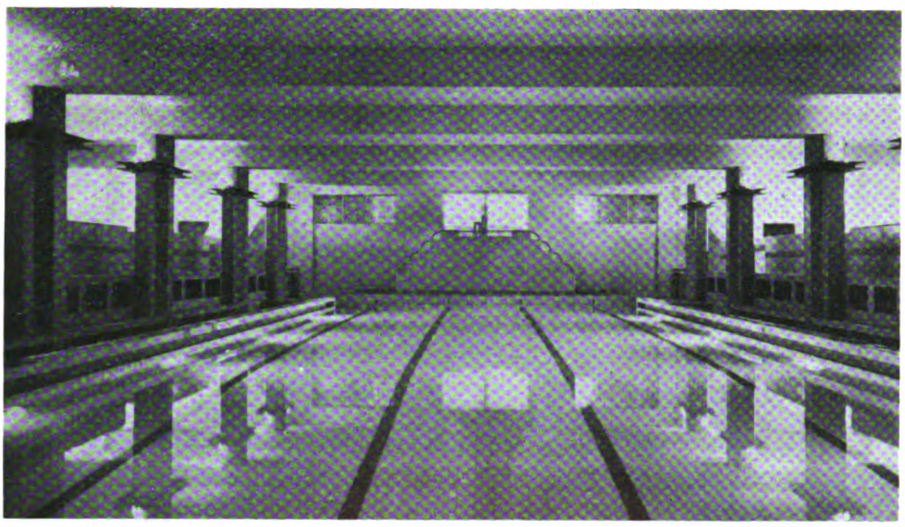
The building is a reinforced concrete structure, the facing of which is in a grey reconstructed stone, left rough from the forms.

Palais du Travail.—Consistent with the communal character of the entire enterprise, the Palais provides a focus for almost every social activity, whether sporting, recreational or intellectual. Somewhat harsh in outline, lacking in cohesion among its parts, it is nevertheless an achievement in compact accommodation disposed on a sectional basis. The central block contains on the ground floor a swimming bath with a fully equipped theatre and cinema above, seating 1,500 spectators. In the west wing are the meeting rooms, conference halls and offices of the various Societies of the Town. In the east pavilion are the offices and clinics of the Social Welfare and health organisations, together with a conference hall and cinema for instructional purposes. The vertical and horizontal circulation throughout the whole building are well worth careful study in relation to economy and corridor space, the economic use of staircases and the knitting of the conference halls both to the pavilions and the foyer of the theatre, so that the whole suite can be used for receptions, should the requirement arise.

The Bath.—Partially below ground level, reached from the stairs on the flanks of the main entrance, the bath is extraordinarily light. This is the more surprising, since high side light can only be obtained along a portion of the side walls and at the end opposite the point of entry. Reflected and diffused artificial lighting is provided from the tray-like fixture forming caps to the columns, while the bath itself is effectively illuminated from glass panels set at intervals in the sides below water level.

The Theatre.—By means of staircases leading from the main entrance hall, the principal circulation lobby is reached, from which opens a large and richly treated foyer. The seating accommodation is arranged in stalls, a corbeille and first and second galleries, all giving excellent view lines and audition. The position of the cinema projection room above the level of the top gallery raises grave doubts as to distortion possibilities, which have not, however, been justified by experience.

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The swimming bath in the Palace of Labour. Architect: Morice Leroux.

The Residential Blocks.—There are six of these, all of similar character. The underlying planning principle governing the main form is the complete omission of the internal area, or well. The re-entrant bay supplies ample light and freely circulating air to all deeply placed units in the plan. This in itself constitutes an important and long awaited advance in the planning of this type of dwelling.

On the ground and first floors is situated a continuous belt of accommodation for commercial undertakings. This is now being rapidly occupied by shops and offices of a varied nature, cafés, restaurants and cinemas.

Along the entire length of each block at ground floor level is a service corridor, which permits the delivery of goods to any shop or flat from vehicles parked in the rear street, thus leaving the main avenue unencumbered. On the circulation line open all the lateral entries both front and rear, the lifts, each for four persons, and the main staircase serving the flats above.

Accessible also from the rear service courts are the refuse chutes, which discharge into containers at this point and permit the garbage to be evacuated in carts, without causing a nuisance.

From the second floor to a level controlled by the width of the adjacent street the flats preserve a vertical face. Above, they set back on a line defined by a curve of 7 ft. 6 in to 11 ft. 3 in. radius, which is prolonged in a line at 45 degrees to the horizontal. This stepping back, while providing roof gardens also improves the possibility of the penetration of the sunlight into the recessed bays; though it is to be noticed, that owing to the main orientation alignment many of the flats face north. Even in these cases, however, the lighting is very much improved by the enjoyment of a greater expanse of clear sky by an increased number of rooms.

The flats facing the main avenue and squares are linked by a continuous corridor, which affords easy intercommunication for deliveries of goods, as well as ample means of escape. In this regard, however, it is to be noted that the flats in the rear wings have but one staircase; though it would not appear to have been difficult to connect them with the main line of circulation.

General Accommodation. — The capacity of the various flats covers a wide range of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 rooms likely to meet all requirements.

The top two floors are occupied by studio flats. Only one third, however, are provided with a fully equipped bathroom, the remainder compromising with a lavatory basin fixed in the w.c., with the possibility of a spray.

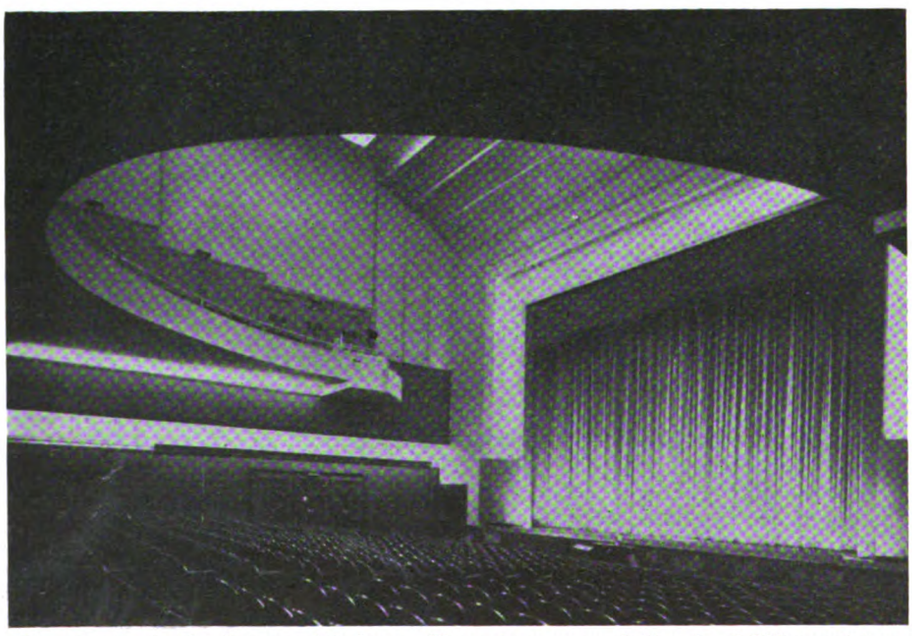
Constructional Methods. — There is nothing very unusual in the form of construction. Except in the case of the Hotel de Ville and the east wing of the Palais du Travail, which are of reinforced concrete, the general skeleton is of steel cased in vibrated concrete designed to last 100 years and to resist earthquake shocks. Foundations are formed of steel and R.C. beams bearing on piles. The panel infilling is of 9in. hollow clay blocks. External facing for the ground and first floors is of artificial stone slabs cramped to the block backing, above the wall is faced with rendering coloured a warm cream and a reddish brown for the balconies.

The floors are composed of hollow tiles, the upper shell and webs of which are clinker, the lower web of pumice. These tiles birdsmouth over special key blocks fitted to the lower flange of the bridging joists. The floor tiles are covered with about an inch of concrete, which is flaunched round the webs and upper flanges of the R.S.J.s.

Extra Amenities.—Heating and hot water are provided at an extra charge of 10 per cent. rent. A radiator is fixed in each room of sufficient surface to maintain an even internal temperature in all weathers. Hot water at 60 degrees is served to all kitchens and bathrooms. Wireless from a central receiving station is led into every flat. In the 19 storey towers two lifts are provided, one slow, one express.

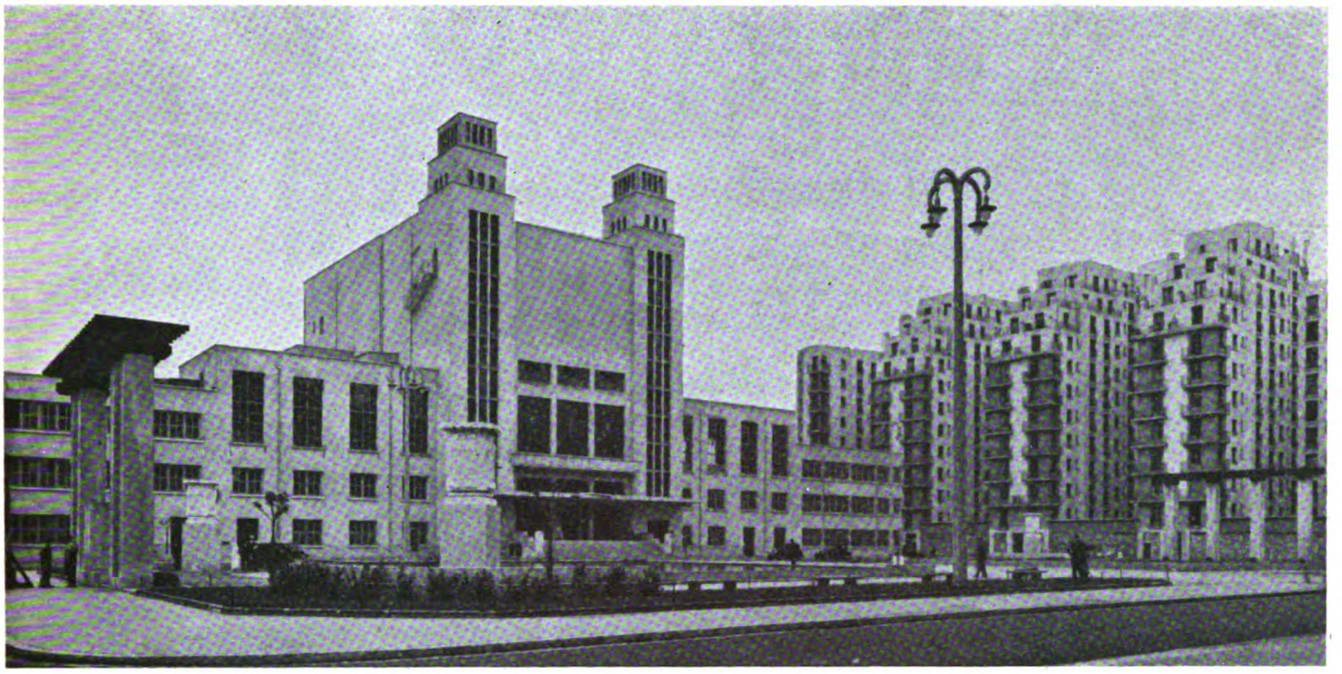
Central Service Station. — This is situated to the east of the town connected to the whole system by a main duct running under the centre of the roads. As yet, nothing similar in size to this installation has been attempted in this country. Not only is the hot water, heating and electricity for the whole town dealt with; but steam heated to 200 degrees centigrade under a pressure of 12 kilogrammes is supplied to manufacturers at a cost of 55 francs per million calories.

The fuel bill is enormously reduced by burning the entire town's refuse, 8,000,000 calories per hour being generated. Four furnaces incinerate

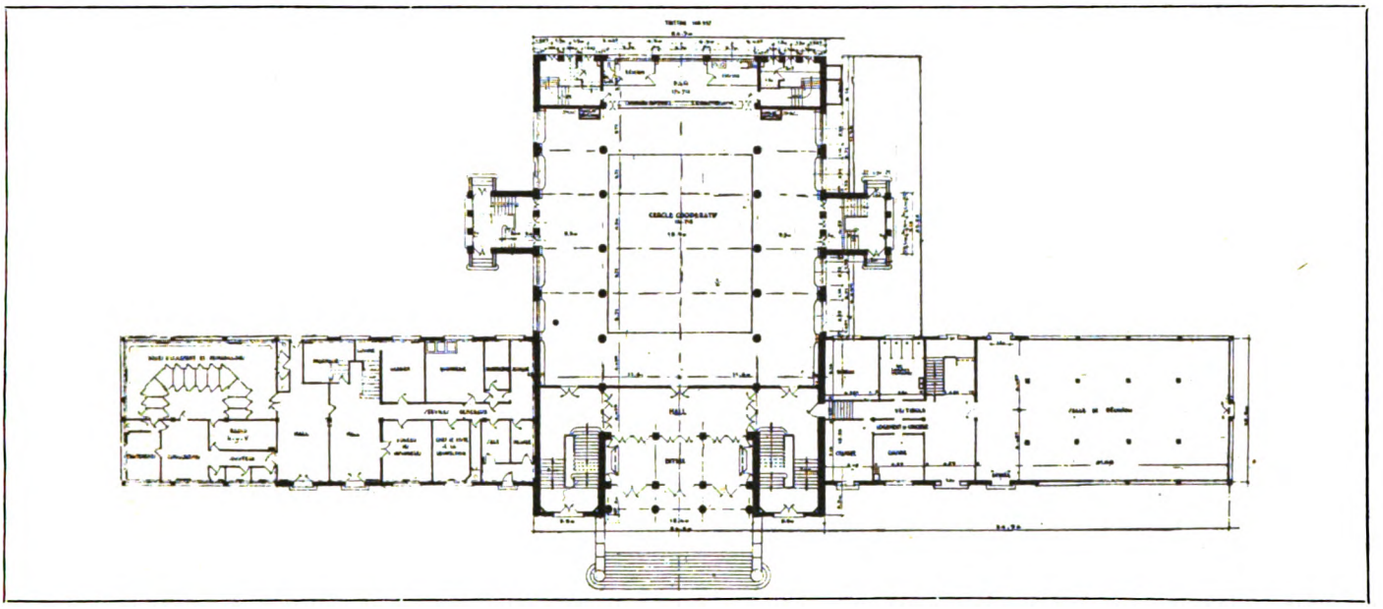


The theatre in the Palace of Labour. There is accommodation for 1,500 *spectators.*

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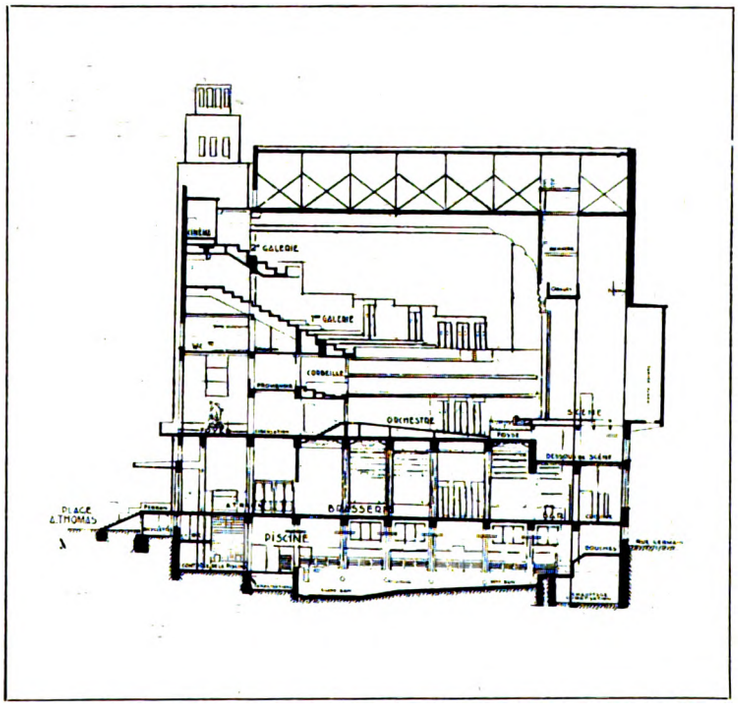


The Palace of Labour in the principal square of Villeurbanne. Architect: Morice Leroux.

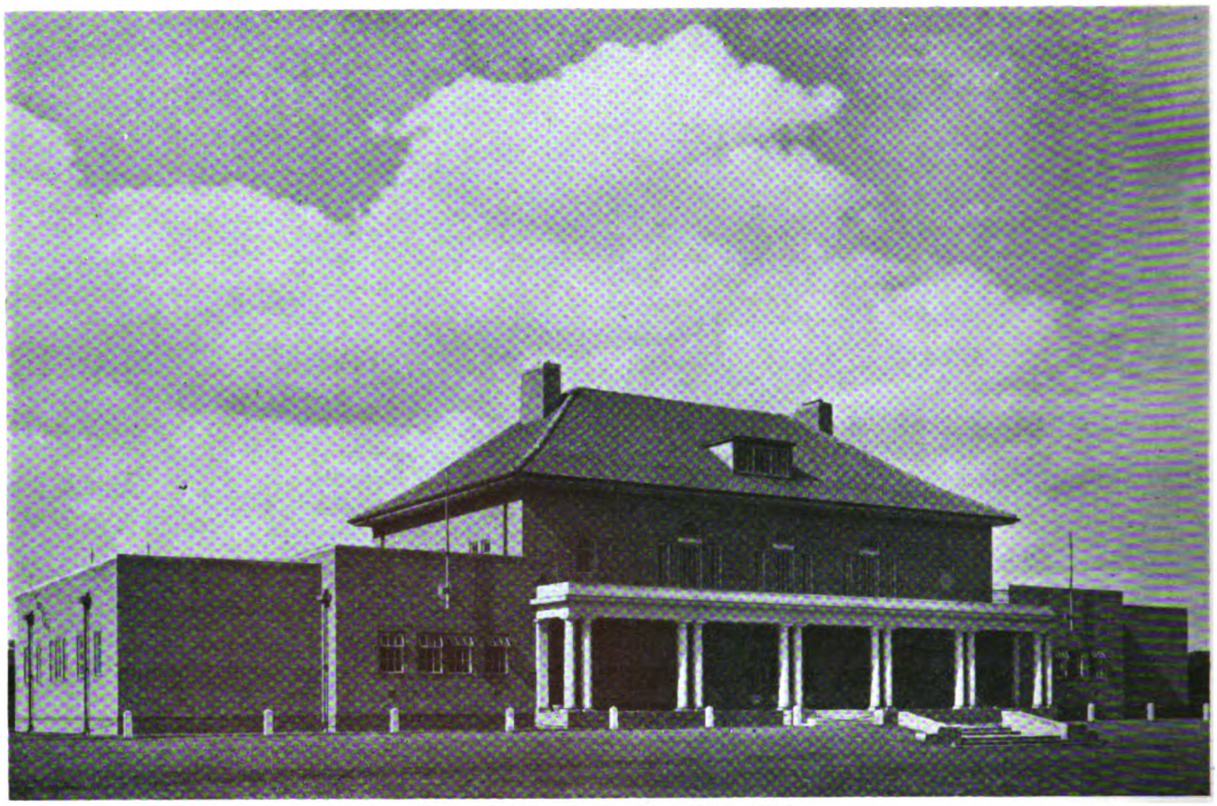


4 tons of rubbish per hour. The whole of the community's output can be dealt with in 8 hours in the summer, 13 hours in the winter. The rubbish, after collection, is tipped into a silo of 190 cubic metres capacity, from which a grab extracts it and places it on a travelling belt, which conveys it to the furnaces. Such an arrangement reduces atmospheric pollution to a negligible quantity. No domestic fires, nor factory chimneys mean a clear sky summer and winter, since the central service station consumes its own smoke.

Transport.—The Authorities have not made the mistake of forgetting to provide communication with the remainder of the city. The neglect of this is at the moment holding up the occupation of one large scheme on the outskirts of Paris. A special line of electro-buses connects the centre with the principal railway stations. Later it is hoped to institute a circular route to link up with all the other suburbs.



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General view from the playing-fields.

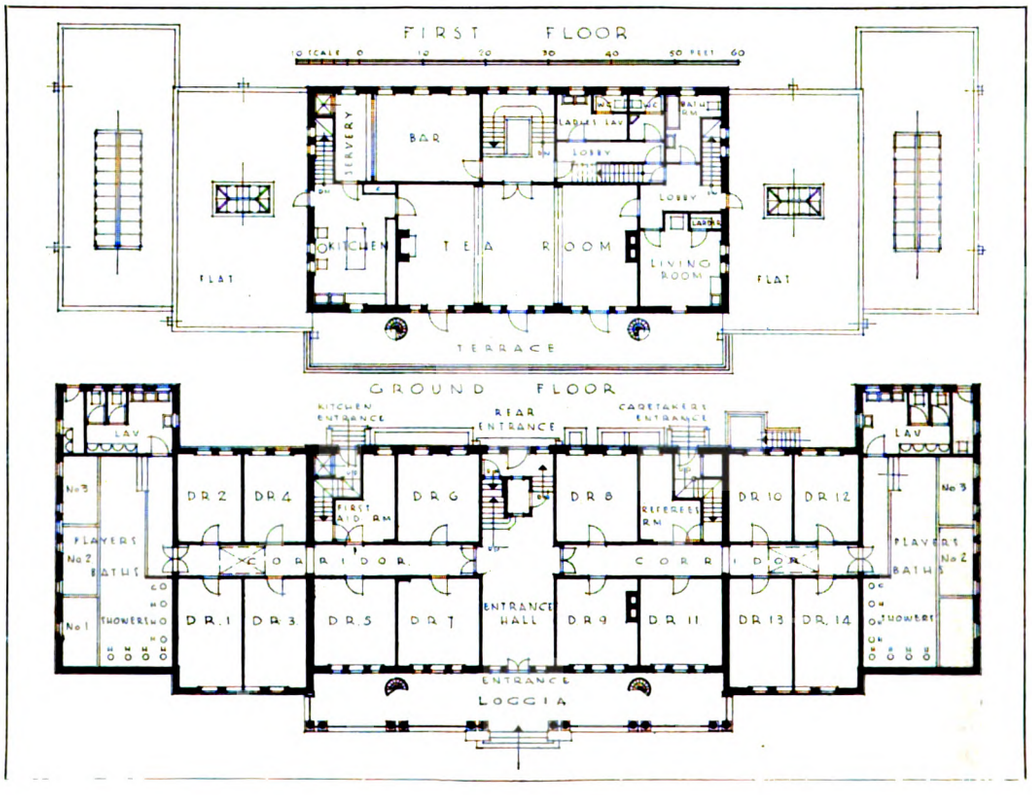
SPORTS PAVILION, WEETWOOD

Architects: Kitson, Parish, Ledgard and Pyman

Erected recently on the University of Leeds sports ground, this building is of brick, the facers being grey-brown in colour. The roof is tiled. The wooden colonnade is painted white, the remaining woodwork being green in colour. The steps and approach from the fields are all in brick.

The accommodation comprises 14 dressing-rooms on the ground floor, together with baths, showers and lavatories for the players. On the first floor is a tea-room and bar, with kitchen and caretaker's quarters.

The general contractors were Henry Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds, and the principal sub-contractors included:—S. Butler & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd. (reinforcement); Ion Dyson (plumbers); Wm. Watson (plasterers); S. Dixon & Son, Ltd. (electrical work); Leeds Marble & Heating Works, Ltd. (heating); Crossley & Sons, Ltd. (bricks); John Caddick & Son, Ltd. (tiles); Roylance & Horsman (painters); Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (metal windows); Rawlinson's, Ltd. (hoists); T. K. Yeates & Co. (wood block floors); Standard Patent Glazing Co., Ltd. (patent glazing); Dixon Powner & Sons (architectural metal work); Birmingham Guild, Ltd. (wrought iron grilles); Pel, Ltd. (steel furniture).



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Rossmore Court from the north. The petrol station is on the right.

TWO RECENT BLOCKS OF FLATS IN LONDON

Architects for Rossmore Court: T. P. Bennett & Son, F.R.I.B.A.
Architects for Endsleigh Court: Richardson & Gill, FF.R.I.B.A.

The recent tendency for blocks of flats to comprise large numbers of relatively small flats at low rentals has considerably increased the intricacies of planning. With the larger units which were formerly current, there were fewer possible solutions on any given site; also, an increase in the number of flats means a corresponding increase in kitchens and sanitary installations, bringing with it obvious complications of extra piping and drainage.

In the two large blocks illustrated in these pages there is no flat containing more than three bedrooms, while in no case do the rents reach £300. The architect's chief problem, in each case, has been to pack as many small flats as possible on to the site without sacrificing any of the amenities associated with the larger and more expensive type of flat.

ROSSMORE COURT

Site. — A corner site between Park Road and Rossmore Road, the boundaries running to an acute angle where these roads meet.

Plan. — For the greater part of its height the building is a six-sided figure with one side partially open to the spacious internal courtyard.

The greater part of the basement and ground floor are devoted to garage-space, and a petrol station with projecting hood occupies the triangular space where the two roads meet.

A large restaurant, artificially lighted and ventilated, is situated in the basement. The outer portion of the ground floor, towards Park Road, is occupied by eight shops, each of which has basement accommodation. On the eighth floor are additional bedrooms for the use of tenants.

The residential accommodation and rentals are as follow:—

Accommodation.	*Rents.*	*Flats.*
1 recep. rm., 3 bedrms., kitchen, etc. ...	£270-£295	17
1 recep. rm., 2 bedrms., kitchen, etc. ...	£215-£225	22
1 recep. rm., 1 bedrm., kitchen, etc. ...	£155-£175	60
Large bed-sitting rm., kitchen, etc. ...	£120-£125	32

Flats for manager and caretaker are provided.

Materials.—The building is a steel-frame structure, faced with grey-blue bricks, with artificial stone dressings and metal windows hung in wood frames. The petrol station is covered with a reinforced concrete slab roof, with metal hood.

ENDSLEIGH COURT

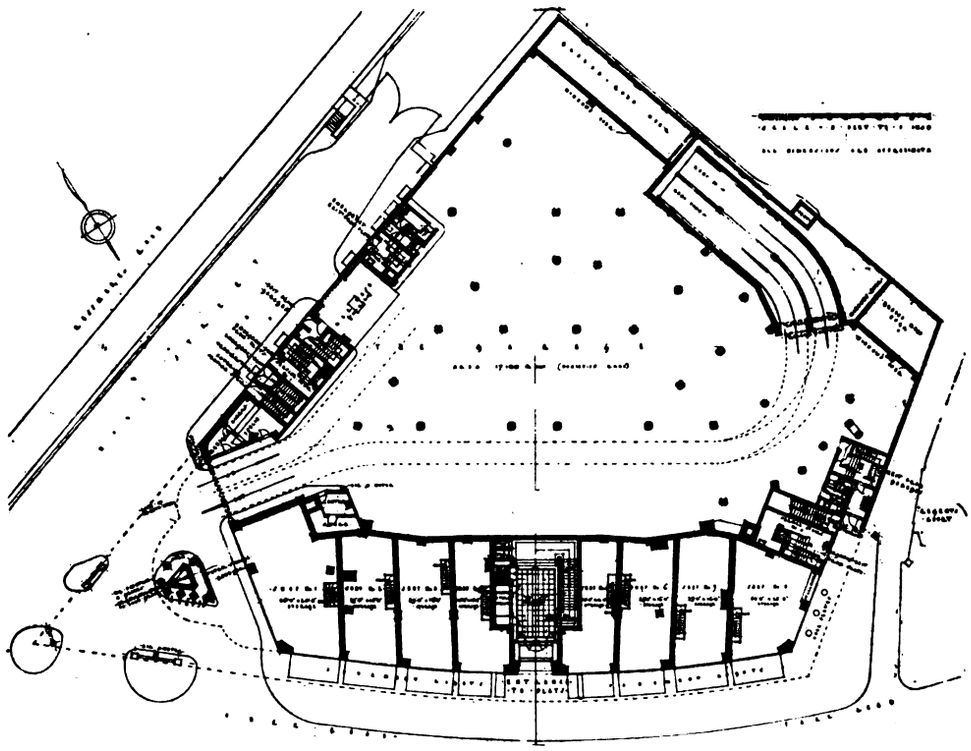
Site. — On the west side of Upper Woburn Place, adjoining the Jewish College on one side and a row of early 19th century houses on the other.

Structure.—A steel-frame structure faced with red brick, and Portland stone on the ground and first floor.

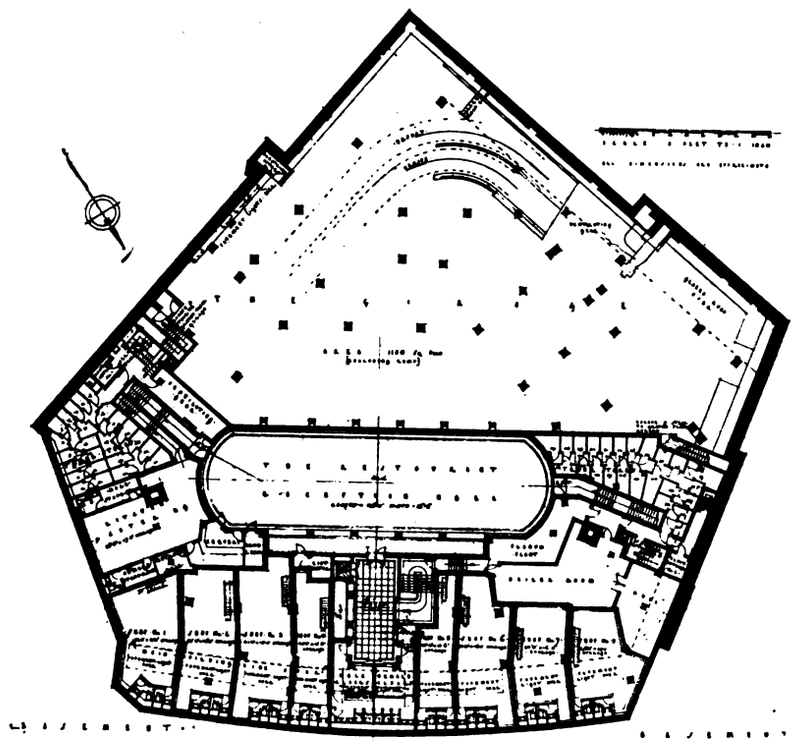
Plan. — Wings extend from the back of the building, in place of the more usual wells. The accommodation consists of flats of eight types, the rents varying from £92 for a one-room flat with bed-recess, on the eighth floor, to £177 for flats on the first to seventh floors, each containing a large living-room, two bedrooms and offices.

Materials.— The building is a steel-frame structure faced with 2-in. multi-coloured hand-made bricks and reconstructed Portland stone masonry.

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Ground floor plan.



Basement plan.

Rossmore Court. Architects: T. P. Bennett and Son, F.R.I.B.A.

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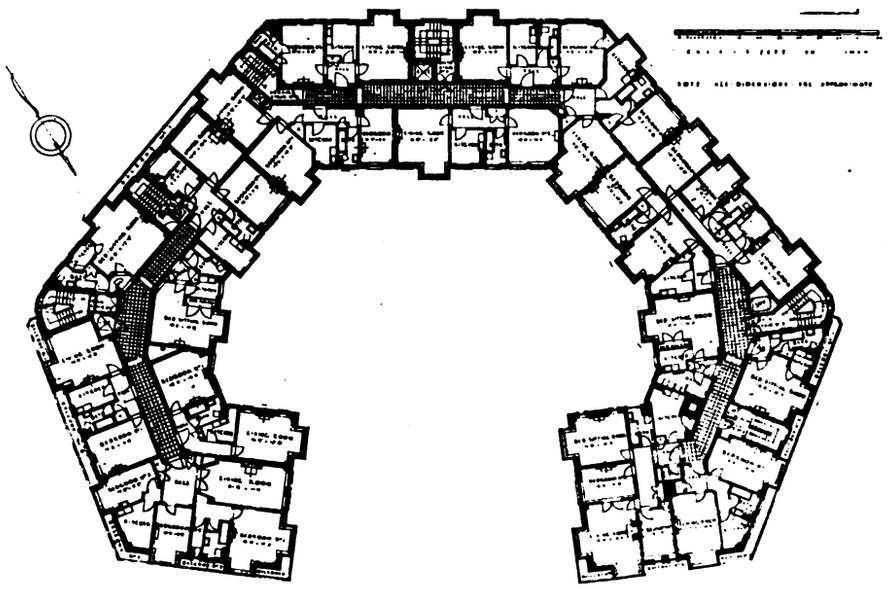
View at the angle of Park Road and Rossmore Road. The building is a steel-framed structure, faced with grey-blue bricks, with artificial stone dressings.



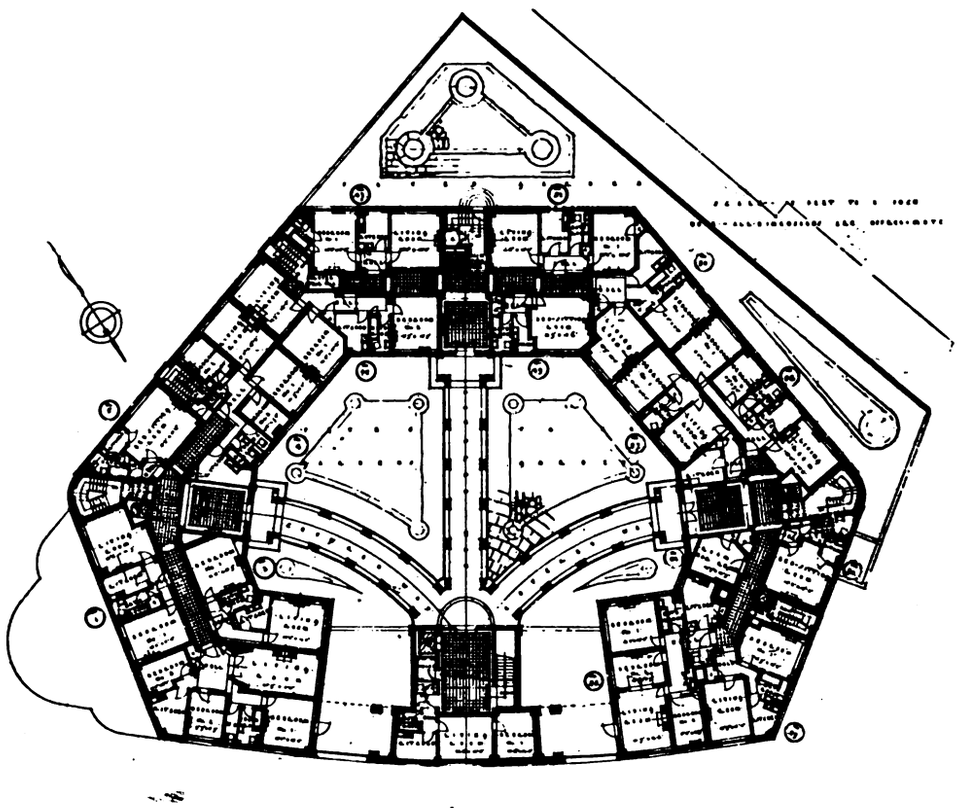
View from Park Road, showing the spacious internal court. The ground floor consists entirely of garage and shops, while there is further garage space in the basement.

Rossmore Court. Architects : T. B. Bennett and Son, F.R.I.B.A.

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Second to seventh floor plan.



First floor plan.

Rossmore Court. Architects: T. P. Bennett and Son, F.R.I.B.A.

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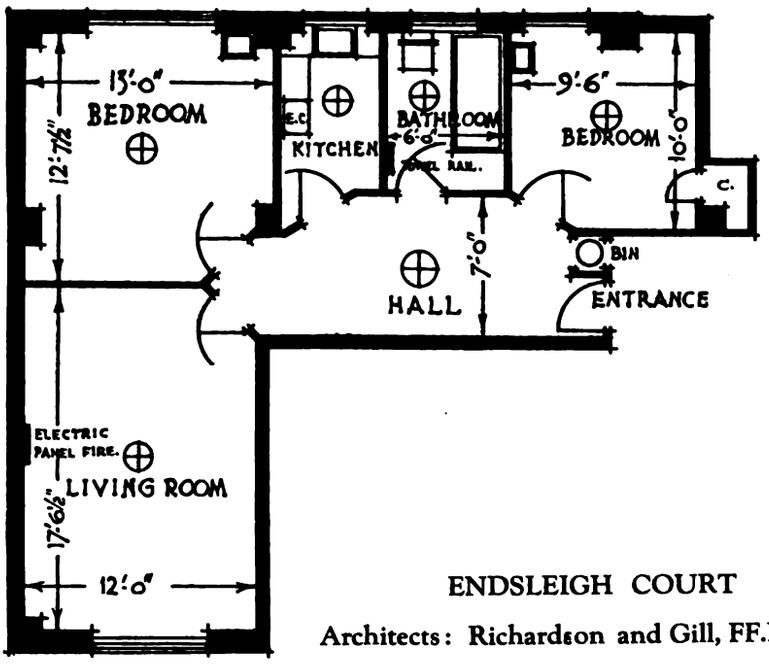
Endsleigh Court. The front is in 2-in. multi-coloured bricks.

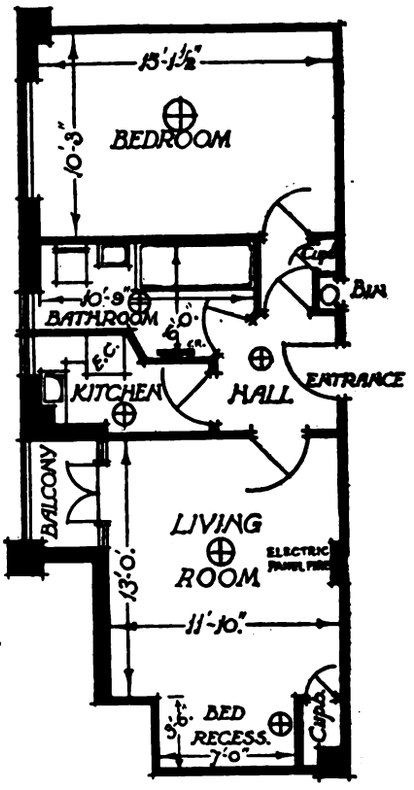


A detail of the entrance, in reconstructed Portland stone.

Endsleigh Court. Architects: Richardson & Gill

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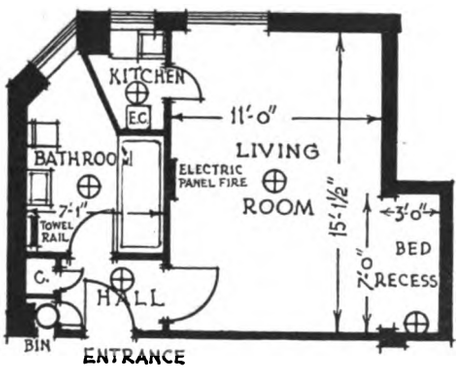


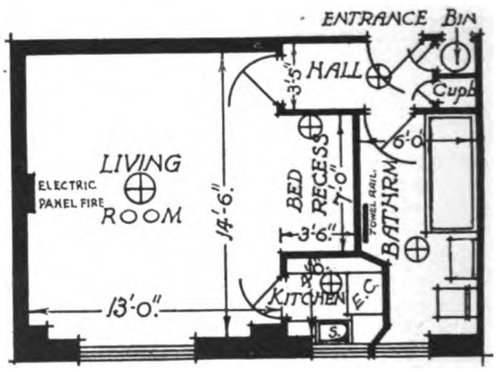


ENDSLEIGH COURT

Architects: Richardson and Gill, FF.R.I.B.A.

Four of the eight types of plan. The rents range from £92 to £177.





CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Rossmore Court

The general contractors were Sir Robt. McAlpine & Sons, Ltd., and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd. (steelwork); Tondu Brickworks Co., Ltd. (bricks); Girling's Ferro - Concrete Co., Ltd. (artificial stonework, gas flues); Dixon, Powner & Sons and F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd. (ironwork); Hammond & Champness (lifts); Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd. (heating, hot water, and ventilation); Matthew Hall, Ltd. (plumbing and drainage); Diespeker & Co., Ltd. (floors, terrazzo, pre-cast stairs); Mather & Platt, Ltd. (roller shutters, sprinklers); W. J. Maddison, Ltd. (joinery and kitchen fittings); J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd. (marble work); Shanks & Co., Ltd. (sanitary fittings); Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (metal windows); Electrical Installations, Ltd. (electric light and power); Electrolux, Ltd. (refrigerators); J. W. Gray & Son, Ltd. (lightning conductors); Carter & Aynsley, Ltd. (door furniture); Sliding Doors Manufacturing Co. (sliding doors); D. Burkle & Son, Ltd. (panelling); H. & F. Badcock (fibrous plaster); Bratt Colbran & Co., Ltd. (fireplaces); Morgan Brown, Ltd. (refuse bins); St. Dunstans (mats); Smith's English Clocks, Ltd. (electric clock); Orb Tile & Flooring Co., Ltd. (composition flooring); Cellulin Flooring Co. (bathroom flooring); Maple & Co., Ltd. (show flats); A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd. (painting); Tangyes, Ltd. (air compressor car hoist); S. F. Bowser & Co. (London), Ltd. (petrol pumps); Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. (asphalt).

Endsleigh Court

The general contractors were Richard Costain, Ltd., and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd. (steel); Diespeker & Co., Ltd. (floor); Crittall Mnfg. Co., Ltd. (windows); Norris Warming Co., Ltd. (heating); G. Marshall & Co. (sanitary fittings); Waygood-Otis, Ltd. (lifts); D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd. (synthetic stone); Watson Marsh & Co. (Brondesbury), Ltd. (electric light); Caston & Co., Ltd. (lift enclosure); F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd. (iron staircase); Charles Walker & Co. (marble); Inlaid Ruboleum Tile Co. (ruboleum floors); Ramsden's (terrazzo); Haywards, Ltd. (lantern lights); Peerless Kitchen Cabinets, Ltd. (kitchen equipment).

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NOTES FROM THE INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE BUILDING RESEARCH STATION—LV

The following abstracts of inquiries represent a number of those recently submitted to the Building Research Station. The information given in the replies quoted is based on available knowledge. It has to be borne in mind that further scientific investigation may in the course of time indicate directions in which the replies might be supplemented or modified. Moreover, the replies relate to the specific subject of each inquiry, and are not necessarily suitable for general application to all similar problems. Crown copyright reserved.

Noise Deadening in Flat Roof

An architect inquired concerning methods of preventing sound and impact noises passing through a flat roof. The concrete roof of a block of working-class flats had been used as a children's playground, but there had been complaints of the noise of children's play from the tenants of the top-floor flats.

The flat roof was of concrete and filler joist construction, the concrete being 6 in. thick. The roof was covered with a layer of felt and a ¾-in. thickness of mastic asphalt. The ceiling finish was plaster.

Information was desired as to methods of deadening the noise from the existing roof, and as to methods which could be applied in a new roof when the present building was extended. Elaboration would be ruled out on the score of expense.

Reply.—The problem of obtaining effective sound-insulation of an existing flat roof under the conditions stated is one of considerable difficulty, and it is realised that the following suggested methods, which appear to be the only ones available, may be impracticable on account of cost.

(1) Impact noises could best be damped by a layer of resilient material above the present roof surface. Slabs of compressed cork would probably be effective for this purpose, but are not likely to prove durable under the effects of severe wear and continuous dampness, and would require to be protected by an additional layer of asphalt. The increase in dead load would, of course, need consideration.

(2) Some advantage might be obtained by providing suspended ceilings entirely out of contact with the roof slab. The essential properties of the ceilings themselves are weight and freedom from open joints or air-spaces of any kind through which sound might find its way. For this reason, plaster on laths or on plaster board is probably preferable to most of the other types of ceiling commonly employed.

The provision of a layer of resilient material, however, would involve fewer difficulties in a new roof than in an existing one, and from the point of view of effectiveness and cost would probably be preferable to other methods of sound-insulation. Slabs of cork or fibre wallboards, laid on the concrete and covered with asphalt, would be of assistance in reducing sound transmission, and would at the same time provide valuable protection against heat losses through the roof.

Some attention should be paid to the composition of the top layer of asphalt in order to obtain a material which will be sufficiently hard to resist wear without being excessively brittle. No doubt a reputable firm of asphalters would be able to advise on the grade of asphalt most suitable for the purpose.

In the foregoing notes, reference has been made only to impact noises, but disturbance may also be caused by air-borne noises originating above the roof. These would probably enter the building chiefly by way of the windows, and their effect might not be appreciably reduced by elaboration of the roof structure.

Repairs to Bath Stone Porch

Information on methods of making minor repairs to Bath stone masonry was desired by a firm of architects. A classic porch in Bath stone had suffered by the breaking away of some of the members of the cornice. The defects could be dealt with adequately by minor plastic repairs, and it was not thought that the work was of such importance that it was necessary to call in specialists in stone restoration. The possibility of making good in cement was specifically mentioned.

The porch was painted and would require to be repainted.

Reply.—It is agreed that Portland cement mortar would be a suitable medium for plastic repairs. Zinc oxychloride mortar is an alternative; but this requires considerable experience in manipulation. In effecting the repair, the decayed portions of the stones of the cornice should be cut away to a depth of at least 1½-2 in., leaving a rough surface. To provide an adequate key for the repair, a number of holes should be drilled at an angle in the sound stone, and, in a few of these, loops of non-corrosive metal wire should be fixed with Portland cement mortar. When this mortar has set, the repair can be built up with a mix of one part of white Portland cement and three or four parts of crushed Bath stone of a gritty character and not containing an excess of dust. The most satisfactory procedure is to mould the surface roughly to shape without excessive trowelling, to allow it to set, and subsequently to dress to the required surface.

It should be pointed out that Portland cement mortars have a deleterious action on linseed oil paints, and care should be taken in selecting a suitable paint. Tung oil primer should be first applied, followed by the normal linseed oil paint, and the work should preferably be carried out in dry weather during summer. Further information on this subject may be found in Building Research Bulletin No. 11, "The Effect of Building Materials on Paint Films," obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C.2, price 3d.

Lifting of Tiles in Church Floor

Architects reported trouble with the tiled floor of a church built in 1869, which proved satisfactory until about ten years ago, when the tiles commenced to loosen and rise. About two years ago there was a leak in the heating system, which ran for some time, and the tiles at present most affected are near the position of the leak. The construction of the floor is shown in the sketch below.

Samples of the various layers were submitted for examination.

Reply.—Consideration of the facts reported and examination of samples strongly suggested that the trouble was due to the behaviour of the hydraulic lime used in the filling in the floor. It is well known that eminently hydraulic limes, such as were used in this case, often exhibit unsoundness to a marked degree, and this unsoundness may show itself many years after the lime has been used. Such unsoundness has been aggravated in this instance by the leakage of water, and the consequent "delayed expansion" has brought about the failure of the floor.

It is difficult to say exactly what work is required in effecting a repair. There is a definite possibility that the delayed expansion may continue both in the brick concrete and lime-sand filling, since both may contain further unsound particles.

As the lime concrete is of a very open character, there may be sufficient freedom to accommodate a slight further expansion. It certainly appears, however, from the description and sketch, that the lime and sand filling is primarily responsible for the trouble. This should, therefore, be removed and replaced with a cement and sand screed.

Some of the points which should be taken into consideration in laying tiles, in order that good adhesion may be

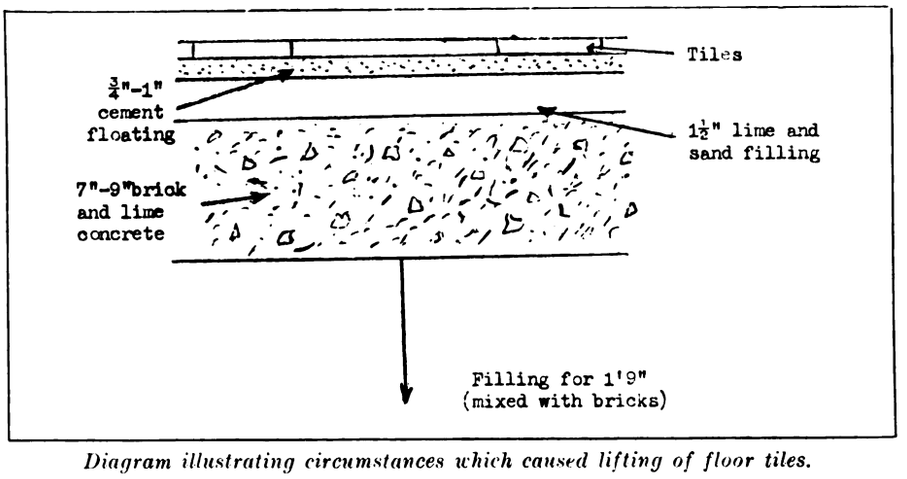


Diagram illustrating circumstances which caused lifting of floor tiles.

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secured, are given in an earlier Note from the Information Bureau of the Building Research Station (1932, No. XXVI).

Efficiency of Brick Wall in "Rat-trap" Bond

The Engineer to an Urban District Council asked for information as to the efficiency of walls constructed in "rat-trap" bond. The outer leaf of the wall is carried out in Flemish bond, all headers running through to the rear, the bricks are set on edge and are about 2⅝ in. thick, thus providing a cavity 3½ in.-4 in. wide. In the case under consideration the brickwork was to be jointed in cement mortar and the outside rendered.

Party walls, chimney stacks, and all walls beneath damp-proof course were to be carried out in solid 9-in. brickwork.

Reply.—The following is a summary of present views on the points which seem of greatest importance in considering the suitability of a form of wall construction.

The requirements of a brick wall which appear to bear on the question may be noted as follows:—

1. Strength.
2. Exclusion of rain and wind.
3. Thermal insulation properties.

1. The strength of the ordinary 11-in. cavity wall or of the 9-in. solid brick wall is ample for normal small house building, and there is no reason to doubt that a wall with bricks set on edge with headers running through would also be sufficiently strong for the purpose.

2. Cases of penetration of rain through a 9-in. solid brick wall are not uncommon, but we have not encountered any case of penetration through a properly constructed cavity wall. The construction referred to, therefore, falls in an intermediate class, for, whilst a discontinuous cavity is formed, the headers still provide a passage for moisture through the wall. It is our experience that, in the case of a solid brick wall with through headers, penetration of moisture occurs preferentially through cracks in the mortar or between the mortar and brick, and that cement mortars are more susceptible to this mode of penetration than "compo" or hydraulic lime mortars. However, in the present case there occurs no through joint, and resistance to penetration of moisture depends entirely on the rate of absorption and rate of permeation of water through the header brick. We should consider, therefore, that from the point of view of resistance to penetration of moisture, the wall would be intermediate in value between a solid 9-in. wall and a properly constructed 11-in. cavity wall, built of the same bricks.

3. The ordinary solid 9-in. brick wall, although hardly ideal, is in this country usually thought adequate when dry as regards heat insulation. When wet, its value as a thermal insulator is reduced roughly by a half. The 11-in. cavity wall is an improvement on the dry 9-in. solid brick, and it seems probable, therefore, that the proposed form of construction should be satisfactory in this respect.

Plastering on Plaster Boards

An architect reported trouble with a particular make of plaster board, skimmed with plaster, in ceiling work. The defects were general waviness of surface; joints (which had been covered with scrim) showing through; cracking at joints; detachment of small areas of plaster from board. Samples of the plaster were submitted. Information on the origin of these difficulties was desired.

Reply.—Numerous tests have been made at the Building Research Station with finishing coats of neat calcium sulphate plasters (of both the retarded hemihydrate and so-called "Keene's" types) on plaster boards, generally with complete success. The few failures experienced have been due to the use of plasters which have too slow a set, and which, therefore, dry out before hydration and "setting" are complete. Consequently, it was not found possible to consolidate the material during setting by trowelling in the usual manner. The failure in such cases takes the form of "crocodiling," or closely patterned map-cracking, rather than shelling off. The latter type of failure may, however, occur where the adhesion is poor.

We are aware that the makers of certain brands of plaster themselves admit that some plasters are unsuitable for finishing on plaster boards, and that in many cases a special quick-setting type is recommended. It would be helpful to know what was the initial setting time of the plaster used in this case, and if it was possible to give the usual trowelling and consolidation.

It is alleged that a notable degree of difference exists between various paper coverings, some being smoother, less porous, and providing less "tooth" than others. However, the board mentioned in the inquiry is commonly employed for such purposes, and has proved very successful if skimmed with a suitable fast-setting finishing plaster, especially when the joints have been covered with scrim as described.

All such plasters expand on setting, but this expansion is usually restrained by adhesion to the backing. However, in certain cases, when a plaster which has dried out before the set (with the accompanying expansion) is complete, subsequently becomes moist, a "delayed expansion" takes place which may give rise to buckling, blistering, and shelling. The application of a distemper, papering, or merely repeated condensation, may provide the necessary moisture for this to occur. It is naturally most frequent with the slower setting varieties of plaster. It would appear as if the waving or rippling, with occasional parting from the board as described, might be due to such delayed expansion.

Cracking along joints might result from one or more of a variety of causes, either in the structure (settlement, movement of unseasoned timber) or in the board itself. The moisture movements of plaster boards are in general low, but not in all cases negligible, and it is possible that in unfavourable circumstances some cracking might arise from this cause.

Practical plastering trials show that plaster boards have a comparatively low suction, compared with, for example, normal sanded plaster undercoats, or bricks, etc., so that the trouble is unlikely to be due to the particular type of "dry-out" due to excessive suction of the backing, but is probably to be ascribed to too rapid drying from the face.

When using plaster boards it is preferable to consult the makers as to the type and brand of plaster they recommend for the skimming coats, and as to any special precautions to be taken to avoid "dry-outs."

LEGAL DECISIONS IN 1934—II

Right of Way.

In *Todrick v. Western National Omnibus Co., Ltd.* ([1934] 1 Ch. 190), Farwell, J., held that an easement consisting of a right of way can only exist if it is not only appurtenant to and for the benefit of a dominant tenement, but is also contiguous, and gives direct access to that dominant tenement.

He further decided that if a question of the excessive use of a right of way arose it was necessary in deciding that question to have regard to the circumstances of the case, the position of the parties concerned, and the situation with regard to the land when the easement was created, for a right of way granted for all purposes can only mean for all reasonable purposes, having regard to those considerations which were all that could have been in the reasonable contemplation of the parties when the right was created.

The case, however, went to the Court of Appeal ([1934] 1 Ch. 561), who confirmed the learned Judge's decision on the second matter, but as to the first held that it was enough that the right of way should be beneficial to the dominant tenement, and that actual contiguity was not essential.

Lease Forfeiture for Disrepair.

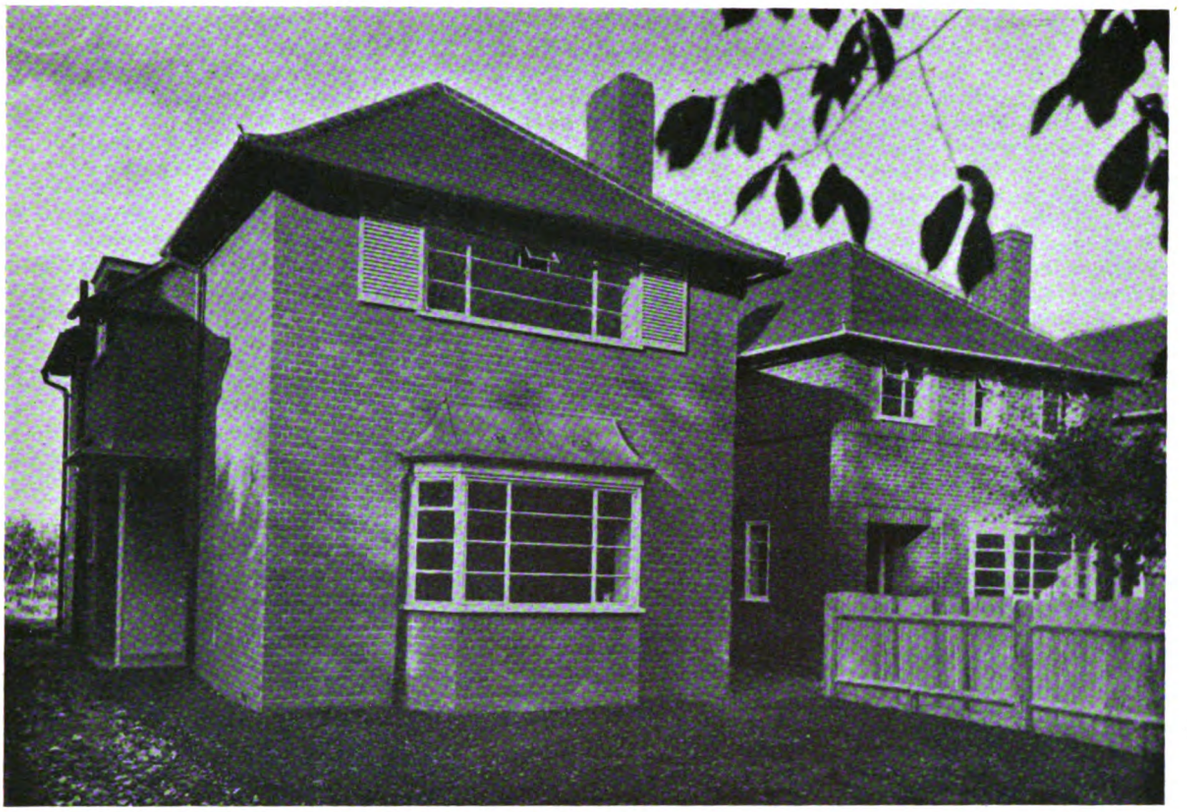
In *Hanson v. Newman* ([1934] 1 Ch. 298), the Court of Appeal considered what was the proper method of assessing damages under Section 18 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, in the case of the forfeiture of a lease for non-performance of the repairing covenants.

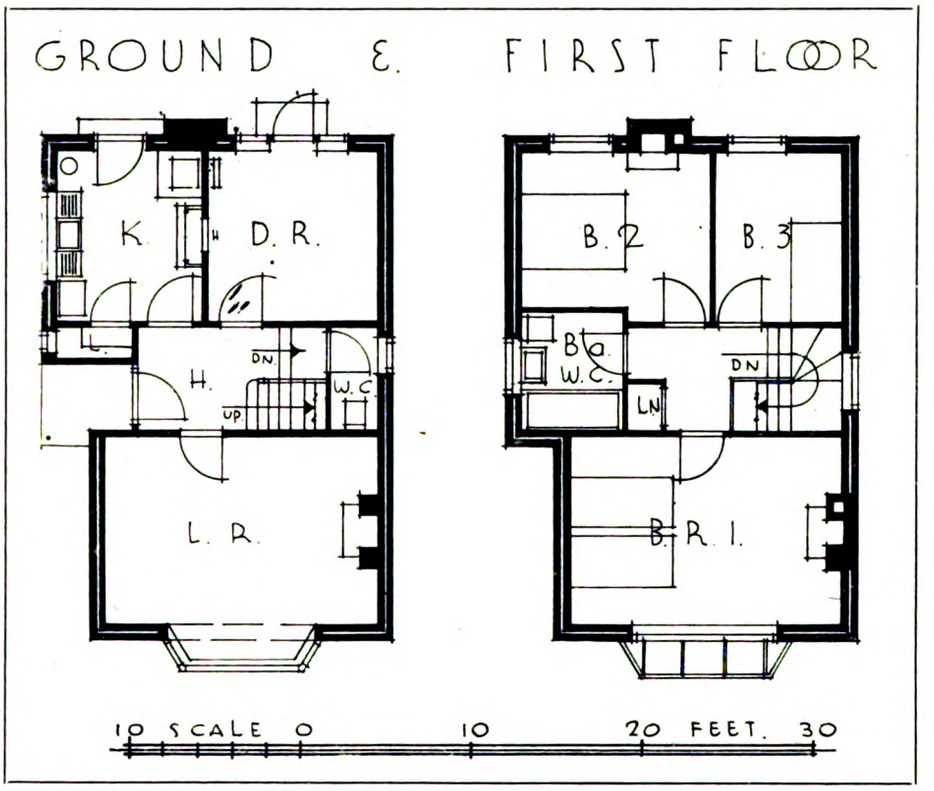
The tenant contended that he was entitled to have taken into account, in reduction of damages, the fact that the landlord, through the forfeiture, had got a reversion in possession which was worth more to him than the reversion in expectation which he had before the forfeiture, but the Court rejected the contention, and held that the proper measure of damages was the difference in the actual value of the premises at the date of the forfeiture in their "state of disrepair and the value that they would have had at that date if the covenants had been duly carried out." In arriving at this decision the Court affirmed the decision of a Master and of Luxmoore, J.

Extension of Completion Date in Building Contract.

In *Miller v. London County Council* ([1934] 50 T.L.R. 479), an important question arose as to the powers of an engineer under a building contract to extend the time for completion. The completion date in the contract was November 15, 1931, and it was provided by the contract that "it shall be lawful for the engineer, if he shall think fit, to grant, from time to time, and at any time or times, by writing under his hand, such extension of time for completion of the work, and that either prospectively or re-

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SMALL HOUSES AT BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.

Architects : Burgess, Holden & Watson

trospectively, and to assign such other time or times for completion as to him may seem reasonable." The contract also contained provision for the payment of liquidated damages if the contractor failed to complete by the time limited for completion, whether original or extended.

The engineer, on November 17, 1932, that is to say, more than a year after the original date for completion, purported to extend the time for completion until February 7, 1932, the contractor having already in fact completed the work on July 25, 1932. And the liquidated damages relating to the period from February 7 to July 25 were claimed. But Du Pareq, J., held that the words "either prospectively or retrospectively" only conferred on the engineer the power to wait until any particular cause of delay was over, and that he must then act, and could not wait until after completion, and then *ex post facto* fix a completion date. So the claim for damages failed. This case also raised a question of the construction of the contract as to the payment of retention money, but this was of no general interest.

LIABILITY OF TENANT AND LANDLORD.

In *Wilchick v. Manks and Silverstone* ([1934] 151 L.T. 60), a passenger on a highway was injured by a shutter which fell from a dwelling-house, and sued both the landlord and the tenant of the house for damages. The house was let on a

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weekly tenancy on the terms that the landlord should be at liberty to enter and do repairs, but neither the landlord nor the tenant had covenanted to do repairs. It was held that both defendants were liable to the injured person, the landlord because he knew that repairs were needed, had power to repair, and did not do so, and the tenant upon the ground that even if the landlord usually did repair, he nevertheless was under a duty to see that the premises were so maintained as to obviate injury to those lawfully using the adjacent highway.

RIGHT OF APPEAL FROM OFFICIAL REFEREE'S DECISION.

In *Theo Conway, Ltd., v. Henwood* ([1934] 50 T.L.R. 474), the Court of Appeal decided a very important question as to the rights of appeal from the decisions of an Official Referee. By Section 1 subsection 1 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1932, it has been provided with regard to decisions of Official Referees, in causes, matters, questions and issues referred to them for trial under the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal on a point of law, but, subject to, that no decision of an Official Referee shall be called in question either by appeal or otherwise.

An Official Referee dismissed a claim for want of prosecution, and the Court of Appeal held that it could entertain no Appeal.

This is a vastly important decision to the building trade, because so many building matters are so referred for trial. It means that the powers of an Official Referee are now, in this respect, greater than those of a High Court Judge, and perhaps than those even of the Court of Appeal. Lord Justice Greer observed that this was a very serious alteration of the rights of the parties, and that he could imagine people thinking that the Act unwisely gave to Official Referees power to decide matters finally.

LIABILITY FOR INJURIES.

In *Furness Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., v. London and North-Eastern Railway Co.* ([1934] 50 T.L.R. 257), a very common provision in building contracts came up for the consideration of the House of Lords. A bridge repairing contract provided that the contractors should be responsible for, and provide against all risks and contingencies that might arise in respect of the works, and pay for any loss or injury to any person "caused in connection with the works," and indemnify the Railway Company in respect of such accidents. Owing to the swinging open of a carriage door on a passing train one workman was killed and another was injured. It was at the trial found as a fact that the door swung open in consequence of the negligence of some servant of the Railway Company. But it was held, nevertheless, that the accident was "caused in connection with the works," and that therefore, when the Railway had paid the claim, brought against them on the ground of negligence, they were entitled to be indemnified by the contractor.

This case suggests that there should be an exception inserted in such general clauses, to exclude from these accidents directly occasioned by the employer's own default, which, one would imagine, were never intended to be covered thereby.

The decision in *Liddiard v. Waldron* ([1933] 2 K.B. 319), which was noted in our edition of January 19, 1934, on page 110, was reversed by the Court of Appeal (see 50 T.L.R. 172). The Court of Appeal held that, as there was no express reservation of a right of way no reservation could, on the facts, be implied, and that the action must therefore fail.

CONVERSION OF WORKING-CLASS HOUSES.

In the case of *Johnson v. Leicester Corporation* ([1934] 103 L.J. K.B. 541), the Court of Appeal dealt with an important point under the Housing Act, 1930. The local authority decided that two working class dwellings, standing back to back, were unfit for human occupation, and incapable of being made so fit at a reasonable cost. The owner of the houses then submitted a scheme for throwing the two houses into one, but the authority rejected this, and made a demolition order. The owner appealed against this to the County Court, and the judge found that the estimated cost of the scheme was reasonable, and that the work proposed would provide a house fit for working-class occupants. He therefore allowed the appeal, accepting the verbal undertaking of the owner to do the work. The Court of Appeal held that Section 19 of the Act allowed that course to be taken, but sent the case back to the County Court Judge, so that the undertaking could be reduced into writing, in which a specific date for the completion of the work could be inserted.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

In *The London County Council v. Montagu Burton, Ltd.* ([1934] 103 L.J. K.B. 86), a claim for compensation was rejected in the following circumstances. The Council gave notice to treat in respect of certain leasehold property which it intended to acquire for a road improvement scheme under the London County Council (Improvements) Act, 1930. But the Council subsequently withdrew that notice to treat under the National Economy (Road Services) Order, 1931. The lessees of the property then claimed to be compensated in respect of the ground rent paid by them during the period when the notice to treat was operative, and for interest upon the capital expended in buying the lease, for the same period. But it was held that neither of these claims were "expenses" within the meaning of the Order of 1931, and that the lessees could therefore recover no compensation, although, admittedly, while the notice to treat operated, they had been prevented from making any profitable use of the premises.

POINTS FROM PAPERS

Plastics — The Fourth Material of Construction

By Mr. W. OWEN GRIFFITHS.

Extracts from a lecture to the Architectural Association on January 15.

The title of my paper indicates three undefined materials of construction, and I place these as follows:—

Firstly, timber.

Secondly, stone, including bricks, cement and all ceramics.

Thirdly, metals.

The fourth—plastics—is widely embracive and should rightly include potters' clay and that great material which nature has provided for the modern needs of man—rubber; but we will in the main confine ourselves to the group which are born in the chemist's laboratory.

Industrially, the first work was done with bitumastic materials, which were moulded cold, and mouldings of this material continue to have good sale in the electrical industry. The bitumastic moulding compound consists of asphalte or Gilsonite, drying oils, colouring matter, etc., and for special purposes cement and resin binders are used. Cement binders are employed to give increased physical strength, maximum heat resistance, and, most important of all, high arc resistance.

We now focus our attention on Bakelite, a phenolic moulding compound with its trade name derived from Dr. Bakeland, who developed the first of the group of which there are now numerous makers and grades. Briefly, it is manufactured from phenol, which is either a by-product of coal tar or a synthetic product and formaldehyde, which is prepared by passing heated wood alcohol mixed with air over heated copper or platinum, causing partial oxidation. Under controlled conditions these two materials are blended into a resin which will soften under moderate heat, and afterwards harden into the form in which it reaches the user of the finished moulding, etc.

The pure resins are seldom made up into commercial articles, since they give a brittle product, so to give the article increased strength fillers or reinforcements of such materials as wood flour, slate dust, asbestos fibre, graphite and cotton linters and fabric are introduced.

Castings differ from mouldings in one very important point—they contain no filler, and, such being the case, they are employed more for decorative lines than in industry. Due to the moulds being lead, the castings cannot be expected to be strictly accurate in finished dimensions.

Phenol, formaldehyde, plasticisers, lubricants and pigments are prepared in a mixing kettle under controlled temperature conditions. The resultant product has a constituency not unlike honey, which is poured into hand ladles and transferred to the lead moulds. The castings generally take the form of sheets, rods and tubes for stock purposes, but it is possible to prepare special castings against particular requirements. Many of the beautiful forms used for door and furniture fittings are cast in long lengths having the required cross section, and when the resin is cold it is cut into sections to make the widths required on the finished articles.

One great feature of this material is, it can be sawn, drilled, tapped and turned with standard cutting tools. Further, it is tasteless, odourless, moisture-proof, chemically inert, and, most important of all, not inflammable.

The machined product can be carved, engraved, embossed, and shrunk on to metal centres or cores where extra strength is required. The machining

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speeds are practically the same as those used for hard timber, and the castings take a high polish, and, due to the purity of their base materials and absence of fillers, they have a deep lustre.

The fact that articles have to be tooled to size puts castings in resin at a decided disadvantage in comparison with mouldings, but the finished article is as superior in appearance, but not in physical strength, when compared to a moulding, as cut glassware is to moulded glassware.

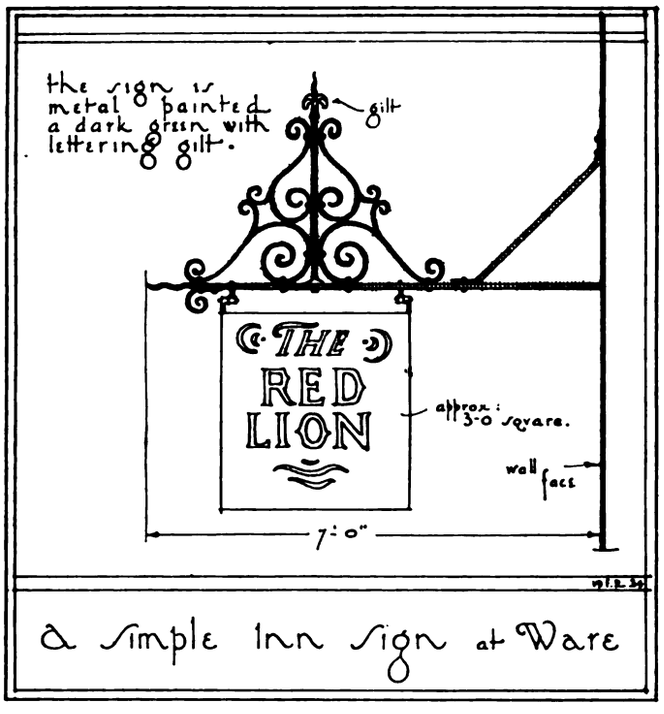
Demand has made it necessary for makers of powders to supply a range of reproduction timber shades—or should I say imitation timber shades; but it should be pointed out that "plastics" do not owe their rapid development to their use as substitutes for anything; they are definitely replacing other base materials because of their marked suitability over those which were formerly used. The present-day demand from all directions is colour, and as a comparatively new industry, "plastics" has catered for this, as the display of articles plainly shows. The delicate and pastel shades shown are moulded from one or other of the Urea group, the trade names for which are Beetle, Pollopas, Mouldrite and Scarab. These materials, unlike the previous group dealt with, can be prepared to give either translucent or opaque finishes, and consequent on this the depth of colour which has particular appeal can be obtained. The base of Beatl and Pollopas has a clear semi-translucency, and is light ivory in shade in its natural form. This base can be pigmented to any shade from pure white to jet black, and the major range of standard colours are fast to light and do not bleed. Finished mouldings in this material are not inflammable, but they char in the region of 190 deg. centigrade. They stand a temperature of 125 deg. F., but above this there is a tendency to blister and colours may fade.

The next material to be examined is *cellulose acetate*, the manufacture of which can be taken as being a treatment of special cotton linters with acetic acid and acetic anhydride. A moulding powder of this class is comprised of cellulose acetate, a plasticiser and pigments.

There is no chemical change during the process of moulding, and to ensure the removal of a moulding from the mould the latter should have its temperature dropped 100 deg. F. below moulding temperature so soon as working cycle is completed. The moulded products are clear and glasslike, and the colour range equals Urea. They are tough and have resilient qualities which lead to their employment when other materials have failed, due to being brittle. Unfortunately its water absorption is high, being in the region of 2 per cent., and this makes it unsuitable for any form of water vessel.

Now I will deal with the milk business and its product, *casein*, the principal brand of which in this country is "Erinoid."

Separated milk contains approximately 3 per cent. of casein, and the well-known reaction of rennet upon milk is employed to separate this. Briefly, rennet is added to pure milk, and as the mixture begins to set it is raised gradually in temperature. The curd is collected, washed, filtered, pressed and dried off. It is then ground, pigmented and filled and forced through extruding machines which determine the size and section of the bar, which finishes as a horny plastic material. The material can be stamped, moulded, drilled, turned and pressure polished, but, being somewhat hygroscopic, it is not recommended for outdoor use.



A simple Inn Sign at Ware

So far as I am aware, there have been no spectacular increases in the employment of plastic materials in your particular channels since my paper at the Building Centre. The progress has been commercially steady, which in the long run proves to be best for all concerned, and the main lines continue to be: (1) Door furniture; (2) bathroom fittings; (3) tiles; (4) lavatory seats; (5) panelling; (6) doors.

Door Furniture

Having been trained to the code that a spotless engine-room is the most efficient, I have a weakness for shining metal work, and those responsible for keeping it clean opine that I would rapidly change my likes to dislikes if I changed jobs with them. Something like this must be responsible for the rapid expansion of the uses of Plastics for this purpose. The standard designs in blacks, browns, and woodcolours are inexpensive, strong, easily cleaned with a damp cloth; they are smooth and warm to the touch, and they do not tarnish..

Bathroom Fittings

Even the most Victorian bathroom today has at least one plastic article of equipment, even if it does take the form of a tooth-brush beaker distributed gratis with a well-known make of tooth-brush, and generally blending with the tooth-brush handle and clashing with everything else.

In the modern room the electric-light fittings, including shade, soap dish, sponge carrier, clothes hooks, towel rails, mirror frame, undershelf and brackets, glass holder, tooth-brush rack, curtain rings, taps, bath surround, wall covering, door furniture, shower frame, bell push, window fittings, all in "plastics," have taken the place of metals and porcelain, and the reason given by shipping lines who were the first to seriously adopt them are:

(1) While they are not unbreakable, they do not readily crack and they do not flake;

(2) They clean easily with soap and water, so doing away with the use of metal polishes, which cleaned the fittings but defaced the surrounds;

(3) They do not spot and tarnish in the presence of water and steam;

(4) They are pleasant to the touch.

If the articles are made up to a standard and not down to a price, they don't warp, and they retain their colour and highly polished finish.

Tiles

The greatest avenue of consumption of these lead overseas and to shipwork. They pack well for freight, and breakages are small. They are easily fixed on timber or asbestos bulkheads, and more delicate colours and shades can be produced than with porcelain.

The forms now available do not require any high skill in fitting, and joints when sealed with a plastic cement pigmented to match the tiles give a smooth surface which can be easily washed.

Lavatory Seats

These can be pure white, jet black, or coloured, and finished with a glaze which is permanent and does not readily scratch. In section they can be light without any sacrifice of strength, so that they will withstand rough treatment. They are comparable in price with good timber seats, and they are hygienic.

Laminated Sheet

This, correctly made, is weight for weight equal to 60-ton steel; it is one-sixth the weight of steel, one-half that of aluminium, but two-three times the weight of timber. Briefly, its fabrication is as follows:—A synthetic resin is dissolved in solvents to provide a suitable varnish. The fabric to be laminated, be it paper or canvas, is then passed through a drip-tank containing this varnish, and afterwards dried off to disperse the solvent. The sheets are then cut to size, and at present this size is determined by the plant available for the pressing operations. A number of sheets are superimposed and placed in the daylights of a sheeting press, and if the resin base is phenolic the press platens are heated to approximately 350 deg. F., and the pres-

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sure created on the material is 1,500-1,800 lbs. sq. in.

Under the combined action of heat and pressure a tough, rigid plate is produced.

Rods and tubes are made by rolling on formers. The advantages of this material can be tabulated as follows:

(*a*) High ratio of strength to weight;

(*b*) Their resilience for absorbing shock and stress;

(*c*) Low density in comparison with other structural materials;

(*d*) Resistance to weather, water, oils, etc.

(*e*) Freedom from rusting and tarnishing;

(*f*) Low heat conduction which renders the product comfortable to the touch;

(*g*) It is available in colour and surface designs not readily obtainable with other products;

(*h*) It eliminates the necessity of surface treatment, such as polishing, painting, plating, etc.

(*i*) It is versatile in the forms in which it can be obtained.

For veneering to plywood board to make table, bar, and counter tops, also for wall panelling, counter fronts, skirtings, etc., it is usually made ⅛ in. thick.

For self-supporting panels and partitions, ¼ in. thick.

It can also be moulded to the surfaces of fibre boards, asbestos, and metals, and these products are usually used for exterior work, such as shop-fronts.

The walls of telephone kiosks and other public places covered with this material can be easily washed clean, so removing the pencil marks and sketches of those who make a habit of this form of decoration.

It is possible to achieve a flush effect for wall surfacings without the use of beadings or mouldings at the joints, a point, I have been given to understand, of importance with the modern trend in design.

While I am not conversant with price comparisons, other than in a rough-and-ready manner which would not suit the quantity surveyor, I should say that the materials are fairly expensive for general architectural use in their present stage of manufacture, but they are being used where their outstanding properties can be utilised for fireplace facings, radiator coverings, and wall coverings in kitchens, bathrooms, restaurants, bakeries, food shops, etc., for they are sanitary and clean and are easily kept that way. If decorative maintenance costs are offset against increased initial costs, the advantage should lay with these materials.

Turning to its shipbuilding application, it is not claimed for the materials that they are fireproof, but they have been found under test to have a high degree of fire-resistance, and, whilst a hot fire would destroy the surface and redecoration would be necessary, it is unlikely that the fire could penetrate and so pass into adjoining cabins or passages. I am informed that the increase in cost of a passenger vessel, if this material is employed for wall covering, is 1 per cent.

Industrially, its uses far exceed its present employment as a decorative medium, due to its combined high insulating properties and mechanical strength. On the purely mechanical side it is used for the production of gears and pinions, ranging from those used in clocks to those on colliery haulage gear, and recently it has been used for the bearings of heavy machines, such as steel-rolling mills, where it has replaced white metal, phosphor bronze, etc. It has been found to have a life ten to twenty times that of the materials formerly used.

While we term the material "laminated," the mechanical side is evidence that the product is misnamed, for to stand up to such work it must necessarily be a perfectly bonded homogeneous mass.

Lacquers and Varnishes

Similar resins to those for certain of the plastics previously mentioned are used as the basis of stoving lacquers, enamels, and flexible varnishes. Certain phenol formaldehyde and urea formaldehyde resins are readily soluble in methylated spirits and make spirit lacquers which stove to very hard firms.

So far as colours are concerned, urea-type resins have advantages over the phenol resins, but both have a rapidly extending field of uses. Urea-type resins give water-white lacquers which yield extremely hard, flexible films, resistant to the action of water and weather. These films have an extraordinarily high resistance to heat, and will not discolour after prolonged exposure at 350 deg. F. They are also perfectly resistant to ultra-violet light, which has no effect on them.

A Correction.—In our report of Mr. L. J. Fowler's paper on Refrigeration in our issue of January 14, it was stated that the Stylovent consisted of "a number of eccentric rings of graded diameter." This should have read "a number of concentric rings."

Building News

The following abbreviations are used: C.C. for County Council; Cy.C. for City Council; B.C. for Borough Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; P.C. for Parish Council; E.C. for Education Committee; P.A.C. for Public Assistance Committee; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

London Notes

ASHFORD (MIDDLESEX).—A new cinema is to be built for A. E. Abrahams, Ltd., 25 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1, in Church Road. The architects are Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., 62 Oxford Street, W.1.

BLACKHEATH. — Mr. Andrew Mather, Leicester Square Chambers, W.C.2, is preparing revised plans for flats to be built in Lee Terrace.

CAMDEN TOWN. — Tenders have been received for a further section of the extensive rebuilding scheme at the Royal Veterinary College, and a contract will be placed shortly. The architect is Mr. H. P. G. Maule, F.R.I.B.A., 12 Stratford Place, W.1.

CATFORD.—Plans for the erection of a block of flats at the corner of Westdown Road and Ravensbourne Park have been prepared by Messrs. Howis & Belcham, 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

DAGENHAM.—Plans for the proposed new Town Hall, baths and fire station have been approved by the U.D.C. The architect is Mr. E. Berry Webber, F.R.I.B.A., 42 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

ELTHAM.—A block of flats is to be built at the corner of Court Road and Crossmead, from plans by Messrs. Dyer, Son & Creasy, 24 Budge Row, E.C.4.

GROSVENOR ROAD.—A large block of flats is to be built at the corner of Chichester Street, from plans by Mr. H. Douglas Ives, 3 Carlos Place, W.1.

HOUNDSDITCH.—New business premises are to be built on the site of No. 38 Houndsditch and 37/42 Gracechurch Lane, E.C.3, for Modern Structures, Ltd., 86/88 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. The architects are Messrs. Lewis Solomon & Sons, 21 Hart Street, W.C.1.

KEW.—Mr. Sydney Clough, F.R.I.B.A., 85 Strand, W.C.2, is the architect for a swimming pool at the Boathouse Hotel, Kew.

MUSWELL HILL.—Messrs. Howis & Belcham, 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, are architects for a block of flats in Colney Hatch Lane.

RICHMOND.—Plans have been approved for flats with an underground garage to be erected in Friars Mile Road. The architect is Mr. W. Braxton Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., Craig's Court House, Craig's Court, S.W.1. The plans provide for 30 flats on five floors, with caretaker's quarters in the roof.

WESTMINSTER.—Plans have now been approved for the new building in George Street and Parliament Square for the Westminster House Real Property Co., Ltd. The architects are Mr. Adrian V. Montagu, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. E. Frazer Tomlins, F.R.I.B.A., with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., as consulting architect.

Country News

BARNSLEY.—The B.C. are considering the construction of an omnibus station on Barraclough's Foundry site.

BILSTON.—Alterations are to be made to the "Greyhound Inn," from plans by Mr. James A. Swan, F.R.I.B.A., Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

BOVEY TRACEY.—A new Congregational Church is to be built from plans by Mr. F. W. Anderson, L.R.I.B.A., FF.A.S., Torquay and Birmingham.

BUDE.—Mr. F. W. Anderson, L.R.I.B.A., F.F.A.S., Torquay and Birmingham, is preparing plans for a new Congregational Church.

CARDIFF.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. A. Whitaker, Borough Engineer, for the extension of the lending department and staff rooms and the provision of a children's reading library at Roath branch library. The scheme is estimated to cost £4,500.

DONCASTER.—A new county court is to be built on a site in St. James's Street.

DORCHESTER.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for alterations at the Cattle Market. The scheme is estimated to cost £12,000.

DRYMAN. — Messrs. Laird & Napier, FF.R.I.B.A., 219 St. Vincent Street, Blythswood, W.C., are the architects for an extensive scheme of reconstruction and additions to the Dryman Hotel.

EAST DEREHAM.—Norfolk C.C. are to build a new isolation hospital, providing 60 beds, at a cost of about £40,000.

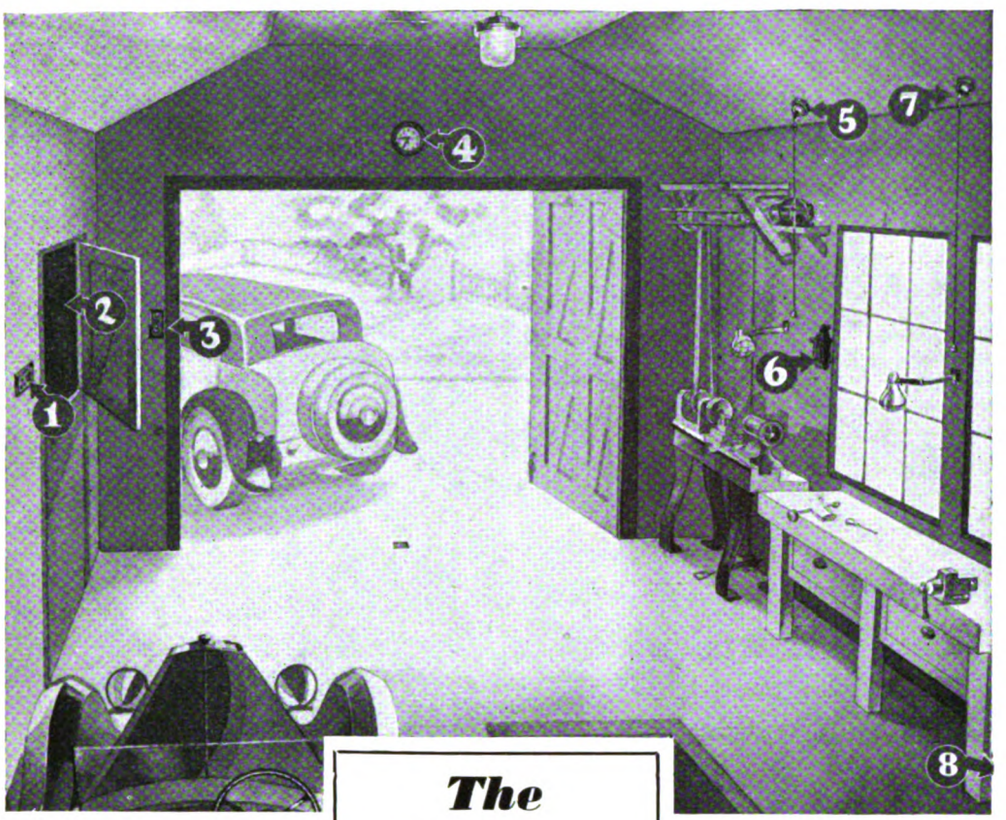
EARLSTOWN.—Mr. Lionel A. G. Prichard, A.R.I.B.A., Moorfields, Liverpool, has prepared plans for a cinema, to seat 900 persons in the stalls and 600 in the balcony, to be erected in Station Road (next to Station Hotel), Earlstown, Lancs, for Mr. H. Haslam, of Doncaster.

EDINBURGH.—The erection of a military hospital on six acres of land at Redford is under consideration by the War Office.

FIFE.—Mr. A. D. Haxton, Leven, is the architect for the extensions proposed at the Springfield Asylum, jointly proposed by Fife and Perth C.C.s. New treatment, hospital and administration accommodation, estimated to cost £53,400, is planned.

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The ALL-ELECTRIC HOUSE



The Garage

THE presence of petrol vapour fumes in what is not infrequently an outbuilding makes the garage installation a particularly interesting one. In order to reduce fire risks to a minimum there is much to be said for the practice of erecting all switches, sockets and other control points at least six feet from floor level. The unique advantages of the Single Cord Ceiling Switch in this respect will be apparent from the above illustration, in which bench and lathe lights are locally controlled. For the maximum safety, again, all the accessories recommended are of the shockproof type and suitable for use on earthed conduit systems. While the practice of installing the main control gear inside the garage has advantages to the user, it is not entirely free from criticism. The arrangement shown at (2), however, appears to be generally acceptable. This is a "control cupboard" in which the upper compartment contains the consumer's main control switch and power and lighting fuseboards, while the lower compartment is reserved for the meters, trifurcating and other gear furnished by the supply authority.

1. 3-Pin "Compact" Switch-Socket in Iron Box controlling vacuum cleaner, air compressor or heater for radiator (Cat. No. 7612/7110).
2. Main "control cupboard" (For Switches, Switch-Fuses, and Fuseboards, see Price List No. 156; for House Service Cut-outs, see Cat. No. 5).
3. 2-gang Switch Assembly in Iron Box consisting of One Way Switch controlling general light and One-Way Switch controlling bulkhead light in pit (Cat. No. 9432).
4. 2-Pin Socket in Iron Box (Cat. No. 9491) and 2-amp. Fused Plug (Cat. No. 7108) for electric clock.
5. Single Cord Ceiling Switch in Iron Box controlling lathe light (Cat. No. 9480).
6. 10-Amp. Ironclad Switch-Fuses for conduit controlling lathe motor (Cat. No. 41).
7. Single Cord Ceiling Switch in Iron Box controlling bench light (Cat. No. 9480).
8. Battery Charging Apparatus (not shown). Rectifier controlled by Double Pole Switch (Cat. No. 5210).

NOTE.—*The Catalogue Numbers above are for shockproof accessories in or suitable for use with iron boxes.*

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FORMBY.—Messrs. Irving & Mosscrop, 6 Stanley Street, Liverpool, are the architects for a Congregational church and schools in Church Road. Tenders are to be invited shortly for the school portion of the scheme.

HEXHAM (NORTHUMBERLAND). — Messrs. T. E. Davidson, Son & Sherwood, 32 Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have prepared plans for a Methodist church at Hexham.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The proposal to build a large mental colony, accommodating 860 patients, at a probable cost of about £236,000, has been adopted by Wolverhampton B.C. Other authorities participating are Worcestershire C.C., Worcester Cy.C., and Burton, Dudley and Smethwick B.C.s.

LARBERT.—Mr. James Miller, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 15 Blythswood Square, Blythswood, Glasgow, W.C., is the architect for a new block of buildings which is to be erected at the Royal Scottish Institution and Hospital at Larbert, Stirlingshire.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—A full meeting of the U.D.C. has abandoned the proposal to build a new concert hall.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Willink & Dod, Cunard Buildings, Liverpool, are developing their plans for the new University Library, which will be submitted to the building committee shortly. A gift of £100,000 is available towards the cost of the work, which will be put in hand this year.

MANCHESTER.—Work is to commence shortly on the erection of a new office building for Turner's Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., Trafford Park. The architects are Messrs. H. S. Fairhurst & Son, 55 Brown Street, Manchester, 2.

MANCHESTER.—Extensions are proposed to the Shirley Institute of the Cotton Research Association, at Didsbury. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Dixon, Hill & Co., 52 Union Street, Oldham, for buildings of three storeys, 240 ft. long.

NORTHAMPTON.—The company proposing to lease the former Technical School site for the erection of a cinema is Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., 30 Golden Square, London, W.1, whose staff architect is Mr. W. R. Glen.

NOTTINGHAM.—A new church of St. Mary is to be built at Wollaton Park. The architect is Mr. T. C. Howitt, Nottingham, whose plans include a church hall.

OXFORD.—Consideration is being given to preliminary proposals for a new infectious diseases hospital for the city. A provisional appropriation of £75,000 has been made.

PENZANCE.—Plans for a cinema to seat about 1,000 have been prepared by Messrs. R. S. Griffith & Partners, Primrose Hill, Tonypandy, Glamorgan.

RENFREWSHIRE.—Mr. Will J. B. Wright, F.R.I.B.A., 1 Blythswood Square, Blythswood, Glasgow, W.C., has plans in hand for a new clubhouse for the Ranfurly Golf Club at Bridge-of-Weir.

RIPLEY.—The Surveyor to the U.D.C. is to prepare plans for public baths near the waterworks.

ST. LEONARDS.—Plans have been completed for the large block of flats proposed for the sea front. A 16-storey building, containing 170 flats, is proposed. The architects are Messrs. Kenneth Dalgliesh & Roger K. Pullen, F. & A.R.I.B.A., Temple Chambers, E.C.4.

SCARBOROUGH.—Messrs. J. Petch & Sons, architects, 12 Valley Bridge Parade, Scarborough, are the architects for extensions to the Gladstone Street Methodist Church.

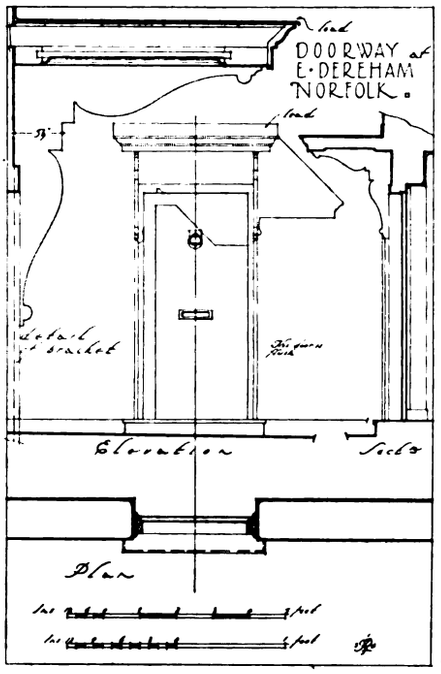
SHEFFIELD.—Duncan, Gilmour & Co., Ltd., brewers, Dixon Lane, Sheffield, 1, are proposing the rebuilding of the "Broughton" Inn, and erection of a new house at Attercliffe Common. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A., 10 Paradise Square, Sheffield.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—Tenders are to be obtained shortly for important additions to the Globe Cinema, High Street, Stockton, to increase the accommodation from 1,200 to 2,300. The architects are Messrs. Percy L. Browne & Sons, Pearl Buildings, Northumberland Street, Newcastle.

SWANSEA.—Several alternative sites are under consideration by the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association, whose headquarters are at Cardiff, for the erection of a new tuberculosis hospital, estimated to cost £250,000.

WALSALL.—The B.C. have now adopted plans for a three-storey addition to the Council House, estimated to cost £14,000. Loan sanction is to be sought.

WIGAN.—Messrs. Thomas Worthington & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., 178 Oxford Road, Manchester, are the architects for a private pay



block at Wigan Infirmary, providing for 30 single-bed wards, nurses' home and kitchen, staff accommodation offices, operating theatre, kitchen, mortuary, etc., estimated to cost £35,000.

WINCHESTER.—The Cy.C. have instructed Messrs. Cancellor & Sawyer, Queen Anne's Chambers, High Street, Winchester, to prepare a scheme for extensions to the Guildhall.

WOMBWELL.—The U.D.C. are to consult an architect with experience in similar work regarding the reconstruction and extension of the Town Hall.

Housing

NORWICH.—The Cy.C. are to build a further 40 houses in Elm Grove Lane, at an estimated cost of £18,480.

YORK.—The Cy.C. have instructed the City Engineer to prepare plans for 800 houses at Clifton.

School Building News

FETCHAM.—Surrey C.C. have approved revised plans for extensions to Fetcham School, estimated to cost £6,010. Messrs. Jarvis & Richards, FF.R.I.B.A., Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1, are the County Architects.

GLASGOW.—The Cy.C. are recommended to proceed with a school for the technical training of the blind. Buildings at Possilpark, to cost £10,000, are suggested.

LINCOLN.—Plans by Mr. P. W. Birkett, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect, for a new hall and craft rooms at Lincoln School have been approved.

Contracts Placed — London

KENSINGTON.—Work is to begin on the erection of the new premises for the Institut Français du Roysume Uni in Queensbury Place, S.W.7. The architect is Mr. A. J. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., 31A Sloane Street, S.W.1, and the contractors are Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15. The cost is estimated to cost £120,000.

PADDINGTON.—Higgs & Hill, Ltd., 14 Godliman Street, St. Pauls, E.C.4, have secured the contract for the alterations and additions to the post office in Westbourne Grove.

HIGHBURY.—A contract for alterations at the post office has been placed with F. Troy & Co., Ltd., 194 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

ISLEWORTH.—Bovis, Ltd., 35 High Street, St. Marylebone, W.1, have secured the contract for the extensions to the factory of Pyrene, Ltd., Great West Road, from plans by Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, FF.R.I.B.A., 15 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.

Contracts Placed—Country

BEDWORTH.—The U.D.C. have placed a contract for 78 houses on the Orchard Street site with J. V. Jones, Ltd., Holmesdale Road, Coventry.

BOOTLE.—The tender of the Leyland Construction Co., Ltd., Caddocks Field, Southport Road, Bootle, at £2,510, for new workshops in Linacre Road, Bootle, has been accepted by the B.C.

BOGNOR REGIS.—Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, Haslemere, Surrey, are the contractors for the proposed extension of the Surrey Convalescent Home for Women, Bognor Regis, Sussex. Mr. J. W. Stanley Burmester, Fairholme, Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey, is the architect.

BRIXHAM.—G. Cooksley & Son, 29 New Road, Brixham, are the contractors for the proposed new cinema to be erected in Fore Street, Brixham, from plans by Mr. W. B. Moxhay, St. Marychurch, Torquay.

BROMSGROVE.—The U.D.C. have placed the following housing contracts: E. E. Tooby, Cathcart Road, Stourbridge, for 64 houses at Churchfields; Harrison Bros., Oswald Street, Redditch, for 32 houses at Rubery.

CANNOCK.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Bird & Green, Hednesford, at £3,969, for the erection of 14 houses.

CHESTERFIELD.—The tender of Arthur F. White, Furnival Chambers, Market Street, Chesterfield, at £4,828, has been accepted by the B.C. for the erection of conveniences at St. Mary's Gate, Chesterfield. Plans by Mr. H. Clayton, 12 Corporation Street, Chesterfield.

COVENTRY.—E. Harris & Son, Cope Street, Coventry, have secured the contract for the erection of a large factory at Holyhead Road, Coventry, for the Alvis Car and Engineering Co., Ltd. Messrs. T. R. J. Meakin & Son, 11 Warwick Row, Coventry, are the architects.

EASTBOURNE.—A contract has been placed with Mark Martin & Sons, of Eastbourne, for extensions to Messrs. Bobby & Co.'s Drapery Store, including additional showrooms, office accommodation and ladies' lavatories. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., 121 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

EDENBRIDGE. — J. Crewdson, Horley, Surrey, have secured a contract for the erection of new post office premises.

EDINBURGH.—The contract for the erection of the new factory for the Thompson & Norris Manufacturing Co., Ltd., corrugated paper manufacturers, has been let to Robert Bruce & Son, Ltd., 45 York Place, Edinburgh. The architect is Mr. Robert Sharp, L.R.I.B.A., 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

FARNHAM.—Alterations and additions are to be made to the post office and telephone exchange. The contractors are Crosby & Co., Ltd., South Street, Farnham.

KNOWLE.—A new telephone exchange is

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to be built. Plans have been prepared by H.M.O.W., and a contract let to J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., 72 Lombard Street, Birmingham.

HEYWOOD.—John Dickinson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd., Fairclough Street, Bolton, have secured the contract for rebuilding a warehouse in Bury New Road, for Yates, Duxbury & Co. The architects are Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton.

LEICESTER.—A contract has been placed with Chitham & Co., Ltd., Welford Road, Leicester, for the erection of a new cinema off Melton Road, for the H. D. Moorhouse Circuit. Mr. H. A. Yearsley, L.R.I.B.A., Imperial Buildings, Oxford Road, Manchester, is the architect.

MID-LOTHIAN.—Messrs. Auldjo, Jamieson & Arnott, FF.R.I.B.A., 13 Young Street, Edinburgh, are the architects for a new church and suite of halls at Davidson Mains. The following are the contractors: Robert Coll & Son, builders, 71 George Street, Edinburgh; James Charters, joiner, Dalmeny, South Queensferry; Thomas Clark & Son, plumbers, 71 Rose Street, Edinburgh; George Riddell, Ltd., slaters, Roseburn Street, Edinburgh; Robertson & Son, painters, 28 Summerside Place, Leith, Edinburgh; John Monteith, plasterer, White Hart Street, Dalkeith; James Charters, glazier, Dalmeny, South Queensferry; Ashwell & Nesbit, Ltd., heating engineers, 103 Douglas Street, Blythswood, Glasgow; MacKenzie & Moncur, Ltd., electrical engineere, Balcarres Street, Edinburgh.

OSSETT.—The B.C., have accepted the tender of Drake & Waters, Ltd., New Wells, Wakefield, at £2,792, for alterations to the library.

PLYMOUTH.—A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Queen Anne's Battery, Plymouth, have secured from the Cy.C. an £8,000 contract for the erection of 24 flats in Tamar Street and John Street, Devonport, from plans by Mr. J. Wibberley, City Architect.

STOURBRIDGE.—Worcestershire E.C. have accepted the tender of T. W. Edwards & Sons, Audnam, Stourbridge, £3,249, for additional buildings at Brook Street Council School. Plans by Mr. A. V. Rowe, County Architect, Foregate Street, Worcester.

STOCKPORT.—Thomas Warrington, builders, 51 Bennett Street, Hyde, have secured the contract for rebuilding the Oakwood Mill, Romiley, near Stockport, for the Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd., Romiley. The architect is Mr. W. A. Lowry, 41 Arcade Buildings, Lord Street, Liverpool.

WALSALL.—The B.C. have placed a contract for the erection of 55 houses on the Fullbrook site with L. G. Peace, Walsall, at £14,410. Plans by the Borough Surveyor.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—The U.D.C. have placed the following housing contracts: 16 houses, Building & Public Works Construction Co., Ltd., Swindon; and 14 houses, Sealey & Gibbs, Weston.

WILLINGTON.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Mr. J. Thorne, of Willington, at £14,203, for the erection of 60 houses on the Rosedale Estate. Plans by Messrs. Hays & Gray, architects, Central Chambers, Wingate, Co. Durham.

WISHAW.—The B.C. have placed the following contracts for the erection of 120 houses at Greenhead: Excavation and brickwork, W. Chambers & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell; carpentry, joinery, glazing and ironmongery, W. Chambers & Sons, Ltd.; slating and roughcast, J. & J. Thomson, Motherwell; plumbing, John MacEwan & Sons, Wishaw; plaster and cement, William Black, Wishaw; painting, James Kemp & Son, Motherwell; electrical work, William Clyde, Wishaw; railings and gates, R. Marchbank & Son, Larkhall.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A contract for 56 houses in Bedford Street has been let to A. M. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Thomas Street, Wolverhampton, whose tender amounts to £15,160.

Building Contracts Open

BAKEWELL.—January 18.—For the erection of 16 houses in the parish of Hathersage, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. V. Sayner, L.R.I.B.A., 4 Grove Place, Buxton.

BARNSLEY.—January 25.—For the erection of a special subjects block at Littleworth School, for the B.C. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Coles, architects, 25 Regent Street, Barnsley.

BEIGHTON.—January 18.—For the erection of a new elementary school at Frecheville, for Derbyshire C.C. Mr. G. H. Widdows, County Architect, County Offices, Derby. Deposit £2 2s.

BIGGLESWADE.—January 23.—For the erection of 20 houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. C. Levitt, architect, Market Square, Biggleswade. Deposit £2 2s.

BOURNEMOUTH.—January 28.—For the erection of Kinson School, for the B.C. Mr. F. P. Dolamore, F.S.I., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bournemouth. Deposit £3 3s.

CAMBRIDGE. — No Date (Names by January 23).—For the erection of 34 houses on the Brooks Road site, for the B.C. Mr. C. H. Kemp, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Cambridge. Deposit £2 2s.

CARDIFF.—January 24.—For the erection of 38 houses, and for street works, at Velindra, Whitchurch, for the R.D.C. Mr. William Farrow, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Park House, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £3 3s.

COLCHESTER.—January 26.—For the erection of a new smallpox hospital at Mile End, for the B.C. Mr. C. R. Brown, 8 High Street, Colchester, architect. Particulars from Mr. H. Collins, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Colchester. Deposit £5 5s.

DARTFORD.—January 26.—For the erection of 42 houses on the Heath Lane site, for the B.C. Mr. James Hurtley, Town Clerk, Dartford. Deposit £2 2s.

DERBY.—January 24.—For alterations to Derby poultry and livestock market, for the B.C. The Borough Architect, Mr. C. H. Aslin, A.R.I.B.A., Gower Street, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

DIDCOT.—February 1 (Names by January 19).—For the erection of a senior school for 320 boys, for Berkshire E.C. Mr. A. J. Shirley, Acting Education Secretary, Shire Hall, Reading. Deposit £2 2s.

FINCHLEY.—January 28.—For the erection of a new fire station, etc., in North Circular Road, for the B.C. Mr. P. T. Harrison, M.Inst.C.E., 9 The Hawthorns, Regent's Park Road, N.3. Deposit £5.

GLOUCESTER. — No Date (Names by January 18).—For the erection of branch stores at Longleavens, for Gloucester Co-operative Society. Mr. William Leah, 10 Clarence Street, Gloucester. Deposit £2 2s.

GLOUCESTER.—February 12 (Names by January 22).—For the erection of 264 houses, for the B.C. Mr. C. J. Scudamore, A.M.I.C.E., 21 Eastgate Street, Gloucester. Deposit £5 5s.

HARPENDEN.—January 28.—For the erection of 36 houses in Westfield Road, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. H. Johnson, Harpenden Hall, Harpenden. Deposit £1 1s.

HAMPTON.—February 11 (Names by January 21).—For the erection of an elementary school on the Rectory Farm Estate, for Middlesex C.C. Mr. H. M. Walton, Secretary to the E.C., 10 Great George Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

LIVERPOOL.—January 30.—For the erection of 138 tenement dwellings on the Gerard Street site, for the Cy.C. The Director of Housing, Municipal Annexe, Dale Street, Liverpool. Deposit £2 2s.

NORTHAMPTON.—January 25.—For the erection of groundsmen's premises and conveniences on the racecourse, for the B.C. Mr. R. A. Winfield, Borough Engineer, Guildhall, Northampton. Deposit £2.

PRUDHOE.—No Date (Names by January 21).—For the erection of an infant welfare centre, for Northumberland C.C. The County Architect, County Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Deposit £1 1s.

RAMSGATE.—January 21.—For the erection of 12 houses on the Dumpton Estate, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer, 16 Albion Place, Ramsgate. Deposit £2 2s.

ROMFORD.—February 2.—For the erection of 40 houses and flats, and for roads and sewers, on the Rush Green Road site, for the U.D.C. The Engineer, 110 Market Place, Romford. Deposit £3 3s. (houses) and £1 1s. (roads).

RYHOPE (CO. DURHAM).—January 25.—For alterations and additions to Ryhope Secondary School, for Durham C.C. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

SALFORD.—January 26.—For the erection of 128 flats in Eccles New Road, for the B.C. The City Engineer, Town Hall, Salford. Deposit £5 5s.

SEDGLEY.—January 26.—For the erection of 56 houses, with roads and sewers, for the U.D.C. Mr. T. R. Knight, clerk, Council House, Sedgley, Staffs. Deposit £2 2s.

SWANSEA.—February 8 (Names by January 21).—For the erection of 200 houses, for the B.C., on the Mayhill Estate. The Borough Architect, Guildhall, Swansea. Deposit £3.

TROON.—February 11.—For the erection of 52 houses in Kennedy Road and Harbour Road, for the B.C. The Burgh Surveyor, Council Chambers, Troon. Deposit £1 1s.

WOKING.—February 13.—For the reconstruction of the kitchen and stores departments at Brookwood Mental Hospital, for Surrey Mental Hospitals Committee. Mr. F. J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., 201 High Street, Guildford. Deposit £1 1s.

Bankside Rebuilding

Plans for the further rebuilding contemplated by Messrs. Beck & Pollitzer, Ltd., in Bankside, referred to last week, are not yet settled. The architect for Universal House, the new building recently completed for this firm, was Mr. Joseph Emberton, A.R.I.B.A. We regret the inadvertent reference last week to Mr. Goodhart-Rendel in this connection.

Trade Notes

A remarkably useful and well-arranged book has been produced by the British Aluminium Co., Ltd. It is a complete guide to the properties and uses of aluminium, the information being made readily accessible by thorough tabulation and clear diagrams.

Messrs. Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., have sent us an illustrated sheet describing the interesting electric light fittings recently supplied by them for Mount Royal.

From the London and Counties Coke Association we have received a brochure dealing with the use of coke for heating and hot-water supply. The brochure contains interesting information on many aspects of the use of coke and is well illustrated.

We are informed that Messrs. Walsall Conduits, Ltd., have recently removed from their London office to North End Road, West Kensington, London, W.14. Telephone: Fulham 6131 (five lines).

The G.E.C. have sent us an illustrated notice of some of their new electrical accessories and a leaflet drawing attention to the illumination of an aircraft hangar by 1,000-watt Osram lamps in dispersive reflectors.

We have received from the British Commercial Gas Association a copy of their illustrated brochure entitled "Gas in Housing, No. 2."

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Deputy Chairmen:
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S. CHRISTOPHERSON
Managing Director: FREDERICK HYDE

Statement of Accounts
December 31st, 1934

LIABILITIES	£
Paid-up Capital	14,248,012
Reserve Fund	11,500,000
Current, Deposit & other Accounts (including Profit Balance)	420,793,245
Acceptances & Confirmed Credits	9,746,914
Engagements	6,242,724

ASSETS	
Coin, Bank Notes & Balances with Bank of England	39,129,856
Balances with, & Cheques on other Banks	14,840,427
Money at Call & Short Notice	27,126,232
Investments at or under Market Value	118,490,133
Bills Discounted	18,505,695
British Treasury Bills & Treasury Bonds due within four months	46,014,724
Advances to Customers & other Accounts	163,815,240
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Confirmed Credits & Engagements	15,989,638
Bank Premises at Head Office and Branches	9,421,642
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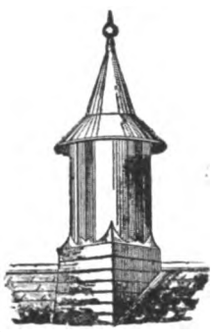
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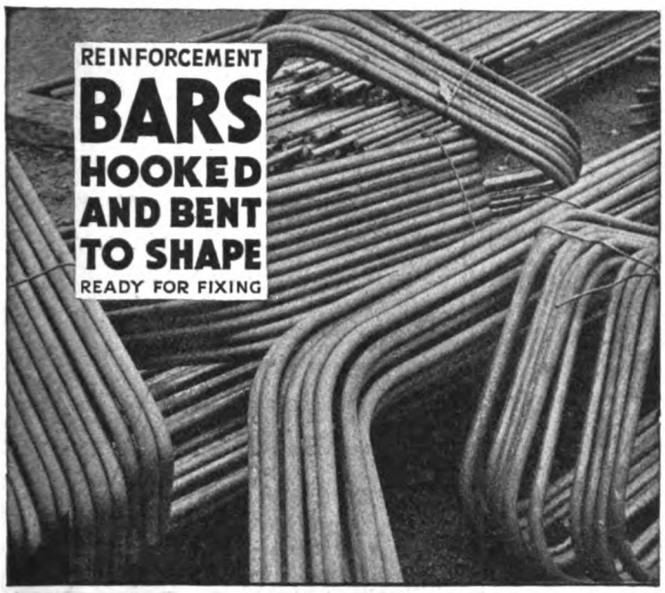
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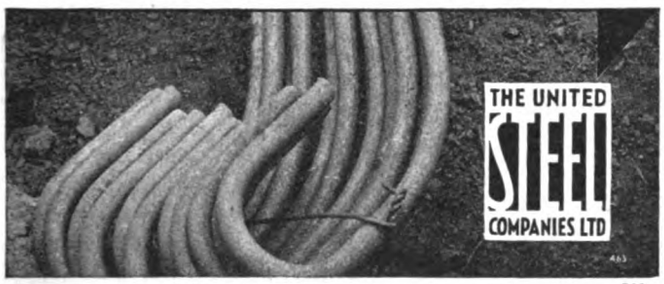
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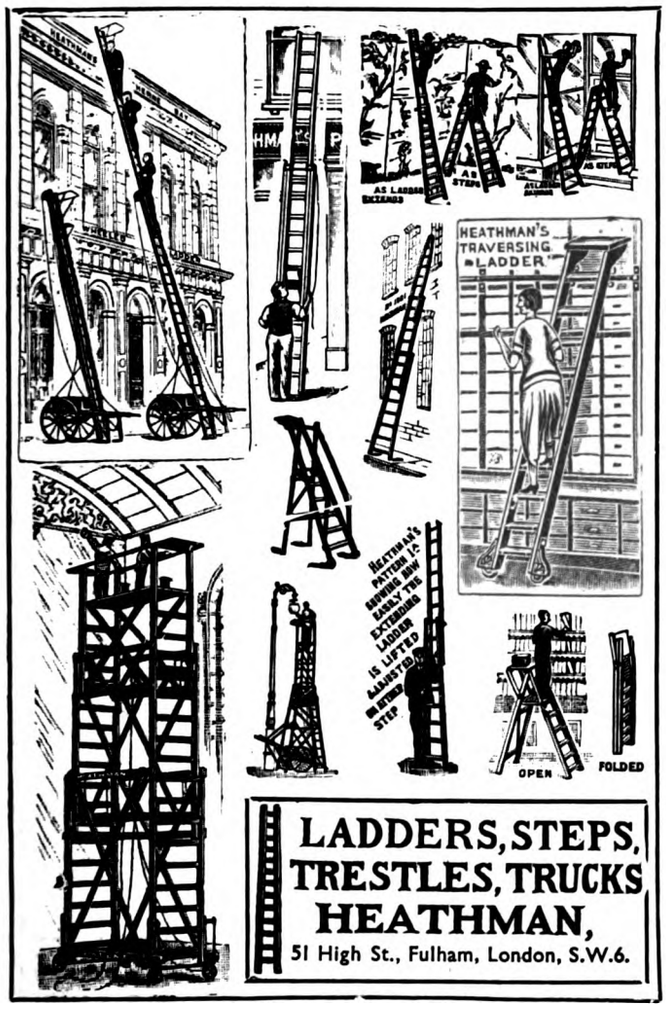
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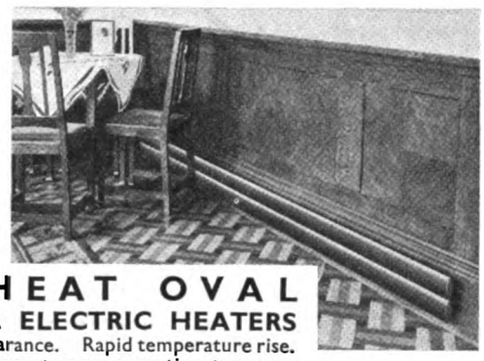
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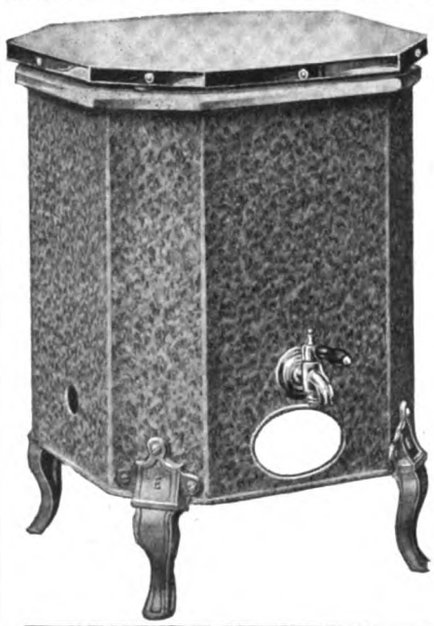
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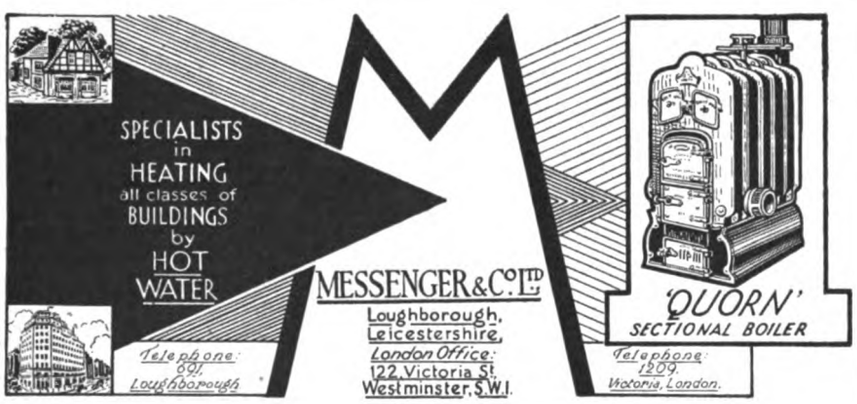
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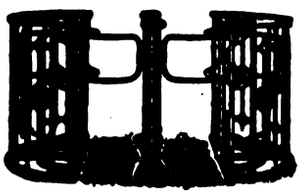
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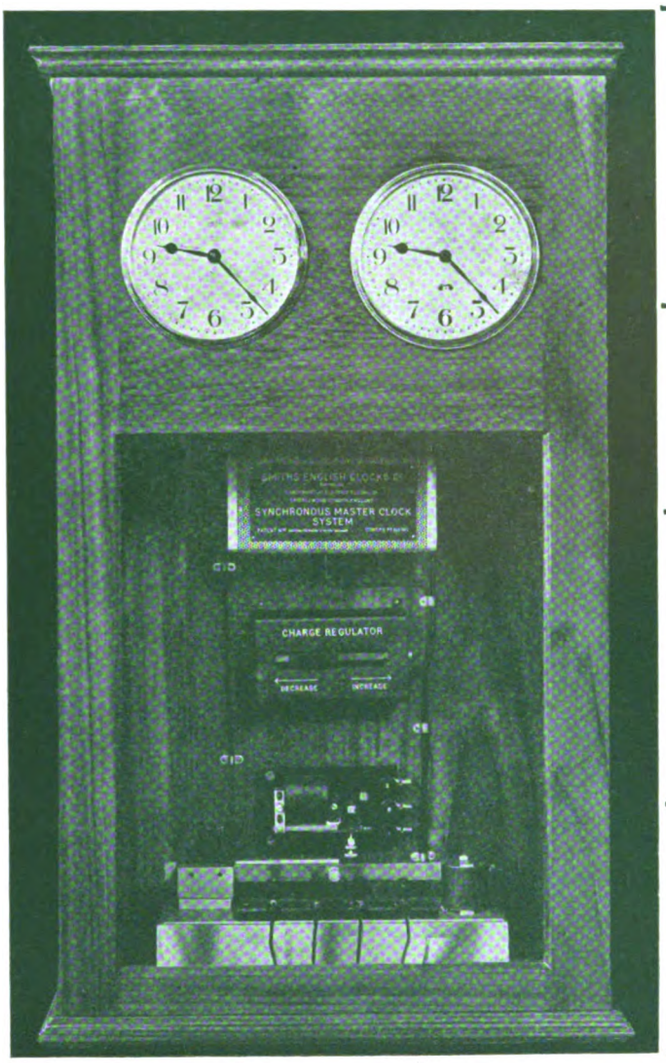
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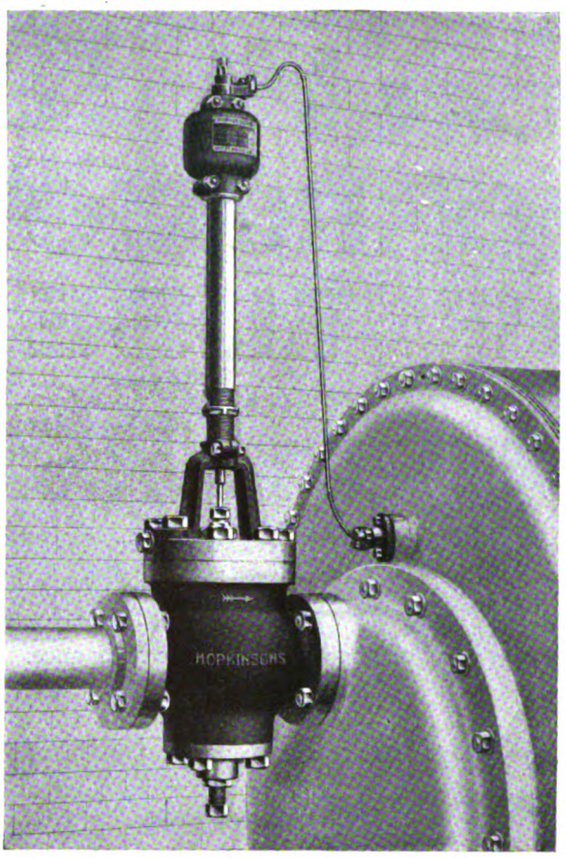
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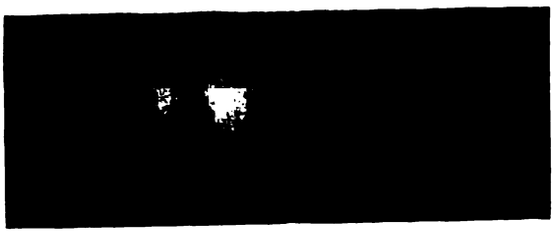
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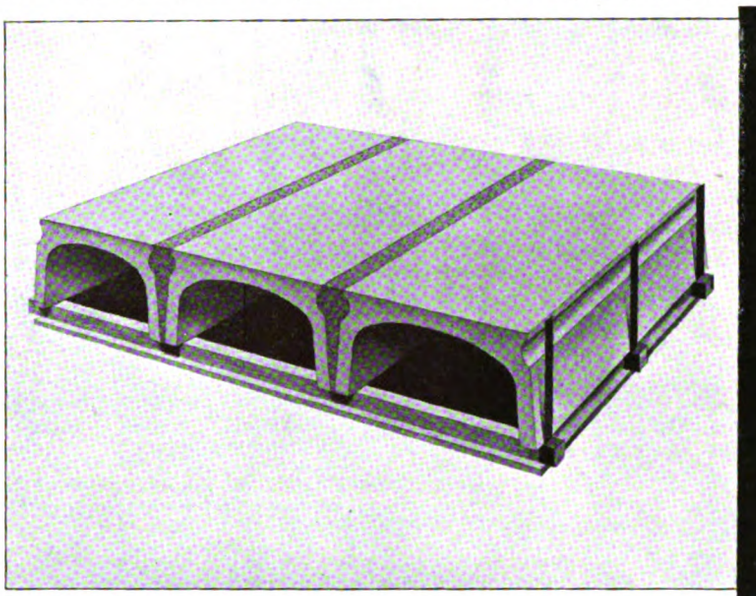


Fig. 1

To meet the requirements of a normal wood floor which embodies all the advantages of a structural concrete floor, the "Suspended Tread" type of Truscon Precast Floor has been designed (Fig. 2). In this case the precast units are inverted, and wood floor joists are laid on special concrete saddles as shown in the diagram. The "domestic sense" and springing associated with wood joists and boards are preserved, but with the additional advantage of a completely soundproof floor which isolates the storeys. Any type of boarded finish which can be used with ordinary joist construction can be incorporated with the "Suspended Tread" Precast Truscon System.

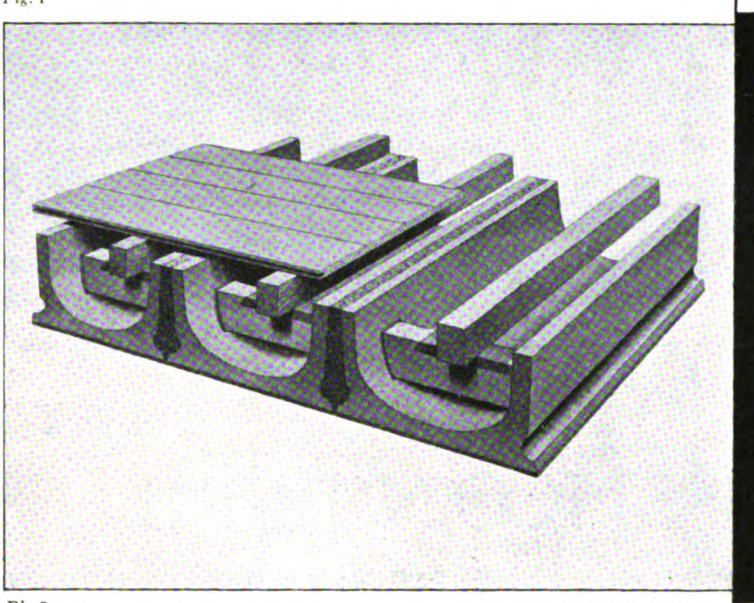


Fig. 2

Patent applied for

Architects and builders interested in the provision of efficient soundproof floors at an economical cost are asked to write for full details of the Truscon Precast Floor.



TRUSCON PRECAST UNITS

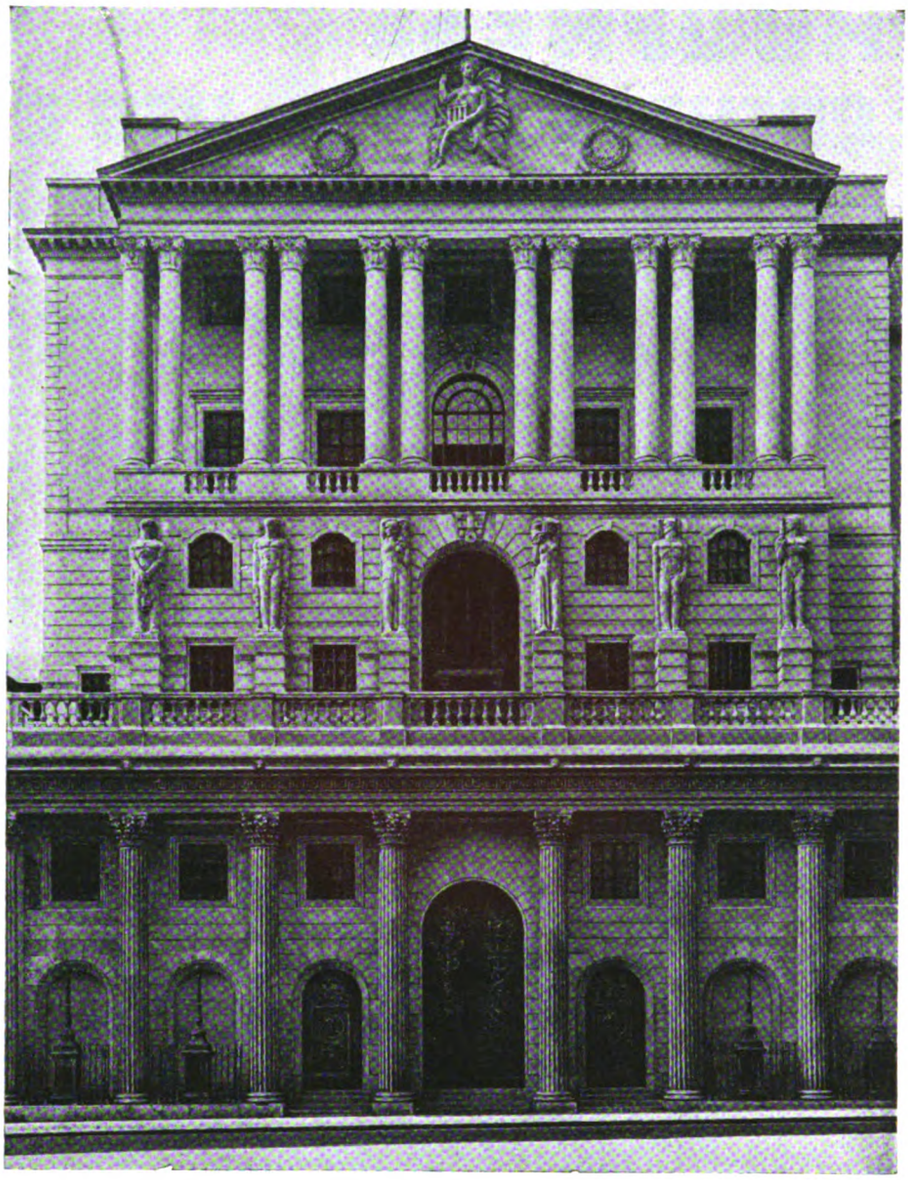
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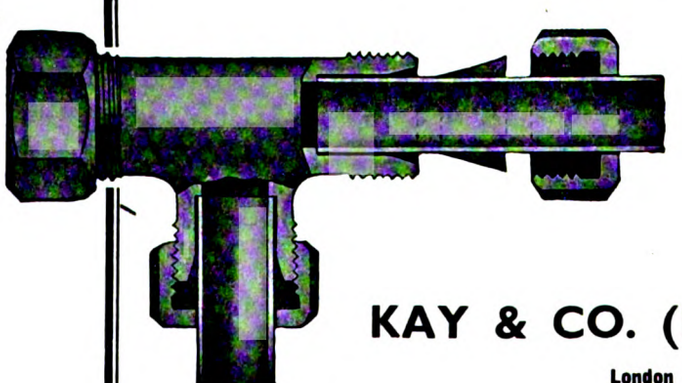
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SIR HERBERT BAKER, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
F. W. TROUP, F.R.I.B.A.

Contractors:
HOLLOWAY BROS., (LONDON) LTD.

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Architect: G. Alan Fortescue, F.R.I.B.A. Builder: Mewburn & Co.

The Bricks are
PHORPRES
Rustic Facings
left their
Natural
Ruddy
Brown



PHORPRES
(four times pressed)

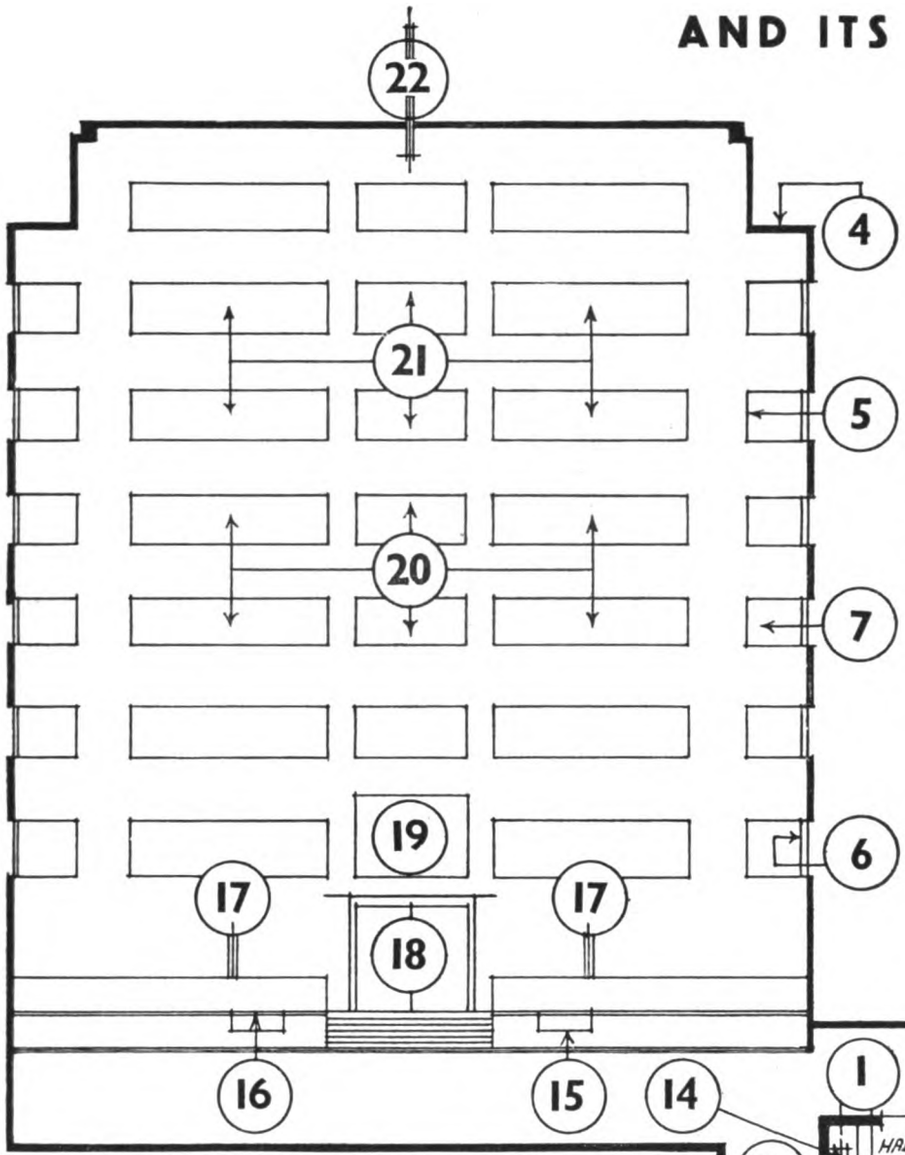


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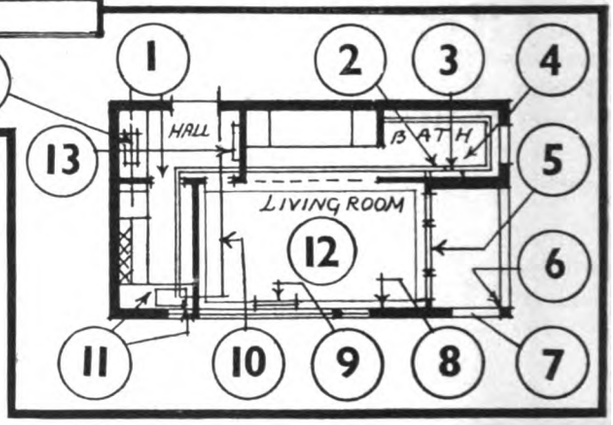
AND ITS ALLOYS



THEY CAN DO ANY OF THESE JOBS IN BUILDING

For example, in this imaginary block of flats these uses are selected: **1** Bronze door furniture. **2** Copper hot water services. **3** Copper towel rail. **4** Copper sheet flat. **5** Bronze French windows. **6** Bronze Column. **7** Copper wire netting. **8** Copper tube panel-heater. **9** Copper Electric fire. **10** Copper cold water services. **11** Copper alloy sink and draining-board. **12** Copper Electrical Conduit. **13** Copper-coil convector heater. **14** Copper-coil linen-airer. **15** Bronze Grille. **16** Copper strip dampcourse. **17** Bronze lighting standards. **18** Bronze doors and architrave. **19** Bronze clock face. **20** Bronze casements. **21** Bronze casement fittings. **22** Copper lightning conductor. And, of course, Copper for the plumbing and sanitation. COPPER HAS NEVER BEEN SO CHEAP AS IT IS TO-DAY.





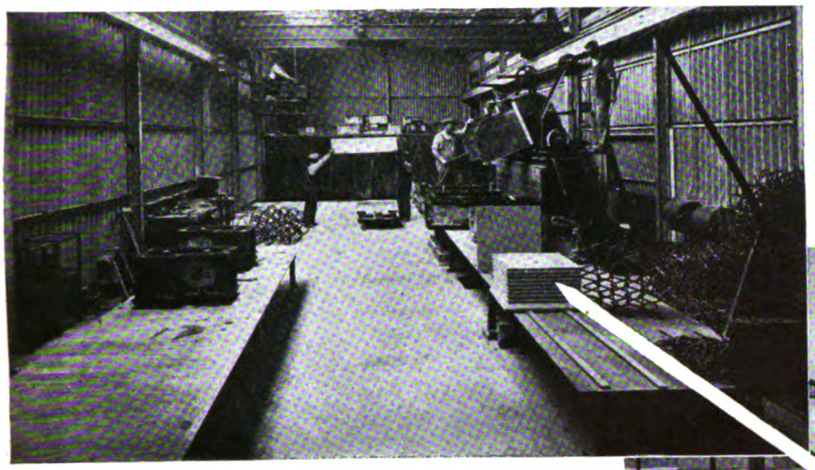
On the left are some examples of **Copper Tubes.** Any information about the uses and advantages of copper and its alloys in building will gladly be sent upon application to the

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THAMES HOUSE · MILLBANK · SW1
Telephone: Victoria 3912. Telegrams, Cables: "Cuprum" London

A.10

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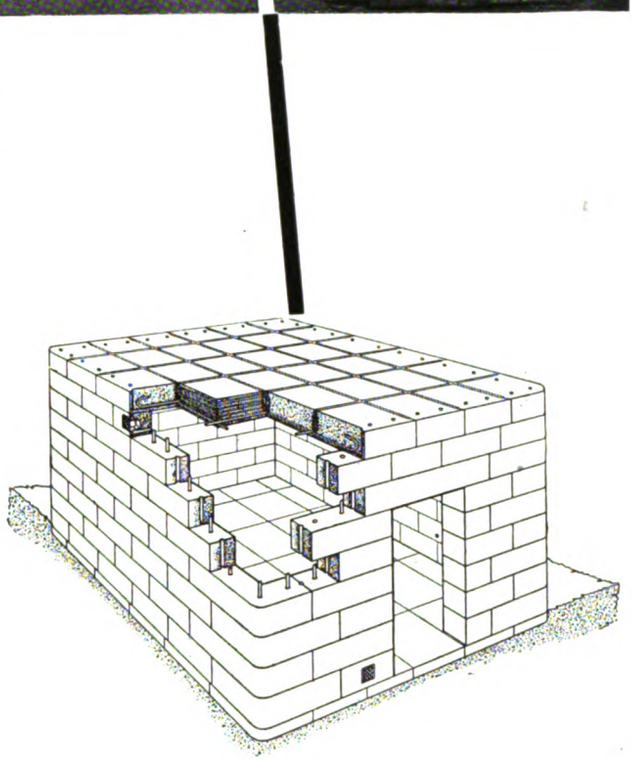


Greater protection with economy of space, quick erection and thorough dryness immediately on completion; a price comparing favourably with that of any other type of construction.

That briefly sums up the exceptional advantages of The Chatwood Pre-Cast Block Strong Room.

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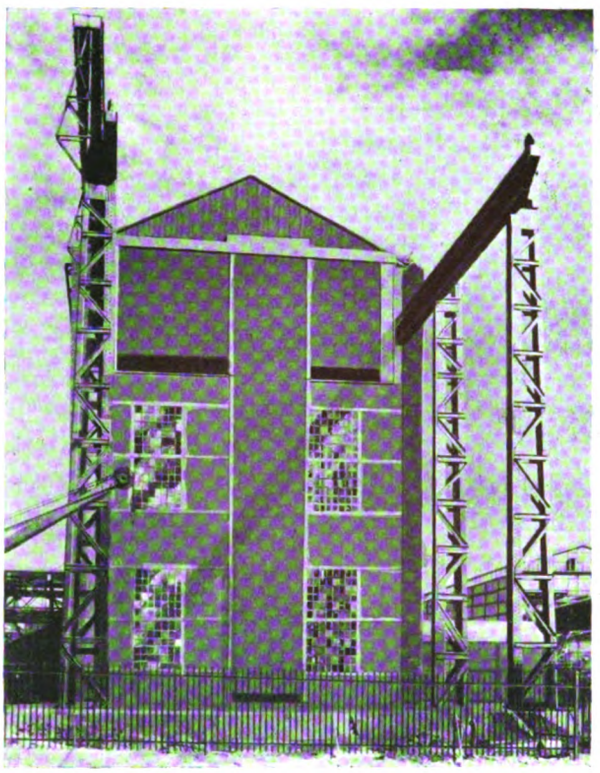
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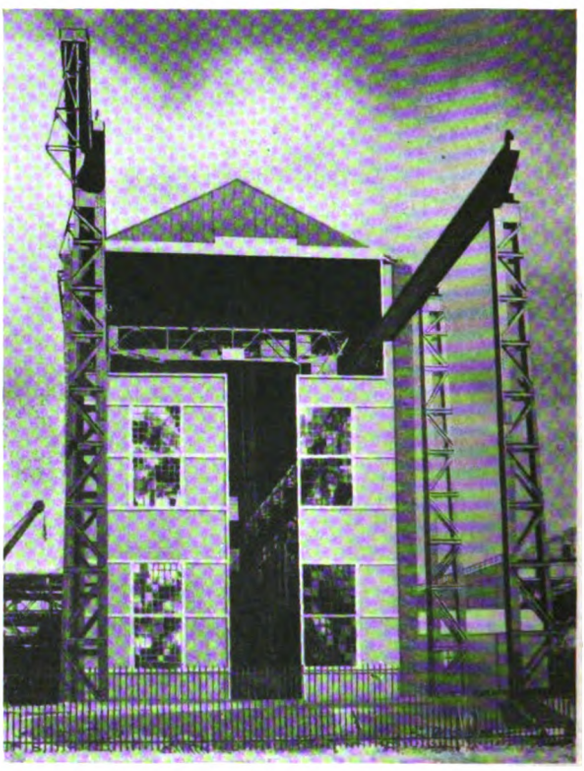
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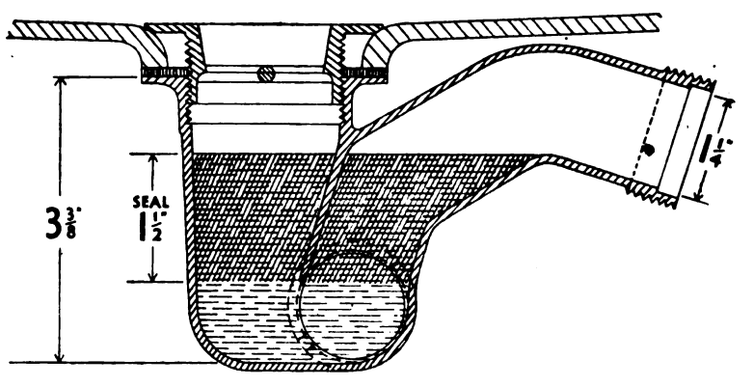
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DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE CHECKED!

MANY DISEASES are the direct result of open unsealed drainage. Bath traps with seals of less than 1½" are dangerous to health; they leave no margin of safety. A slight suction or evaporation and the bathroom may be open to unsealed drainage and unhealthy odours.

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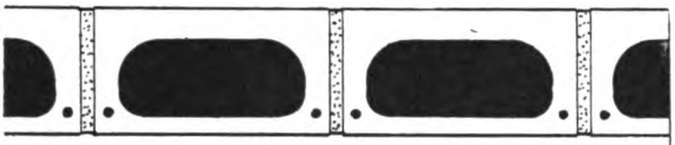
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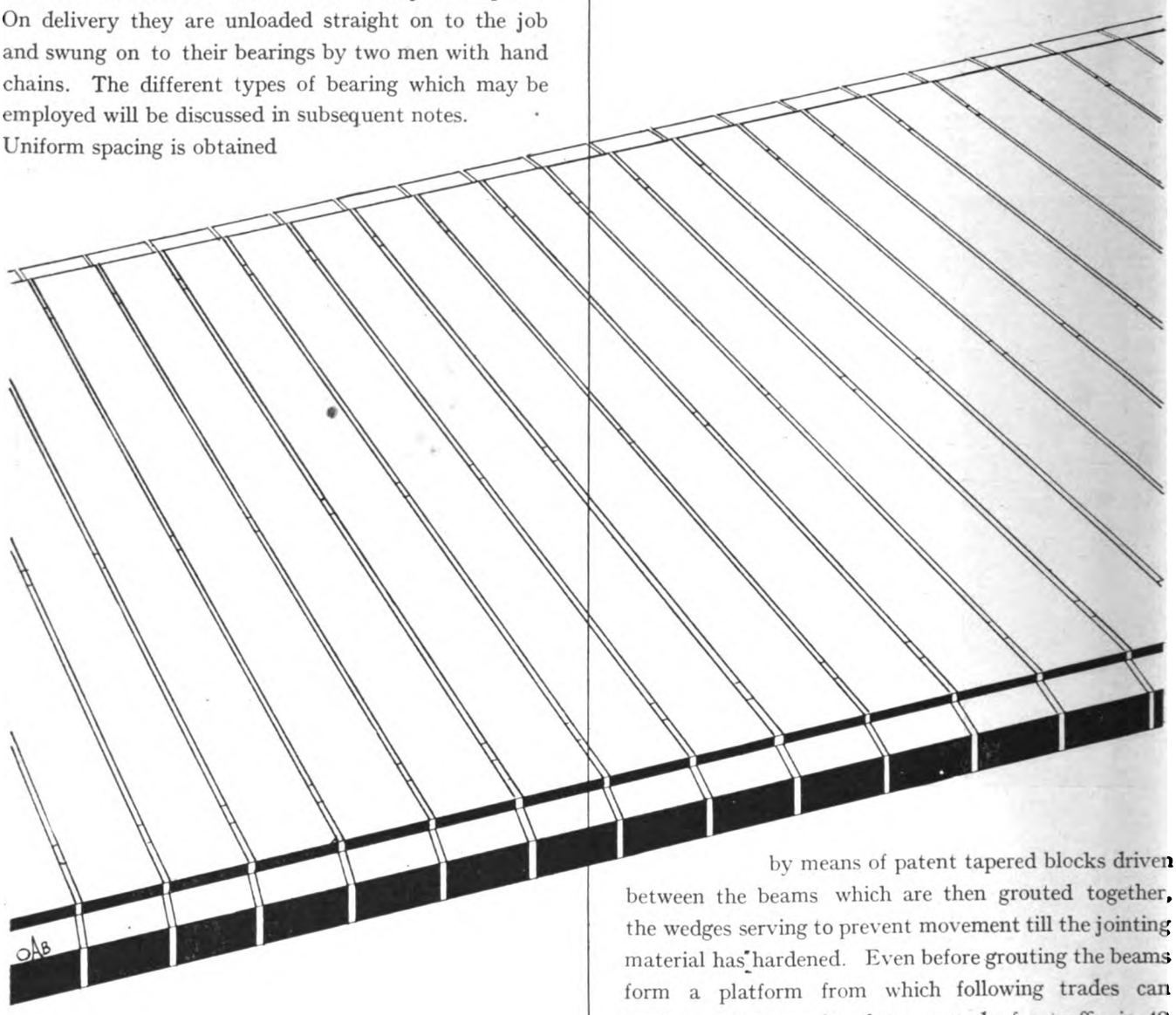
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NOTES ON PRECAST FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

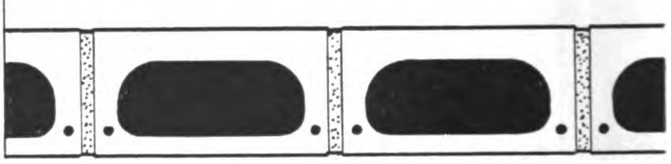
(*Continued from February 22nd issue, page* xii).

No. **3. Assembling the Beam Units.** As soon as dimensioned plans are available Siegwart beams can be cast to the correct lengths, held ready at the works and delivered in the exact order in which they are required On delivery they are unloaded straight on to the job and swung on to their bearings by two men with hand chains. The different types of bearing which may be employed will be discussed in subsequent notes. Uniform spacing is obtained

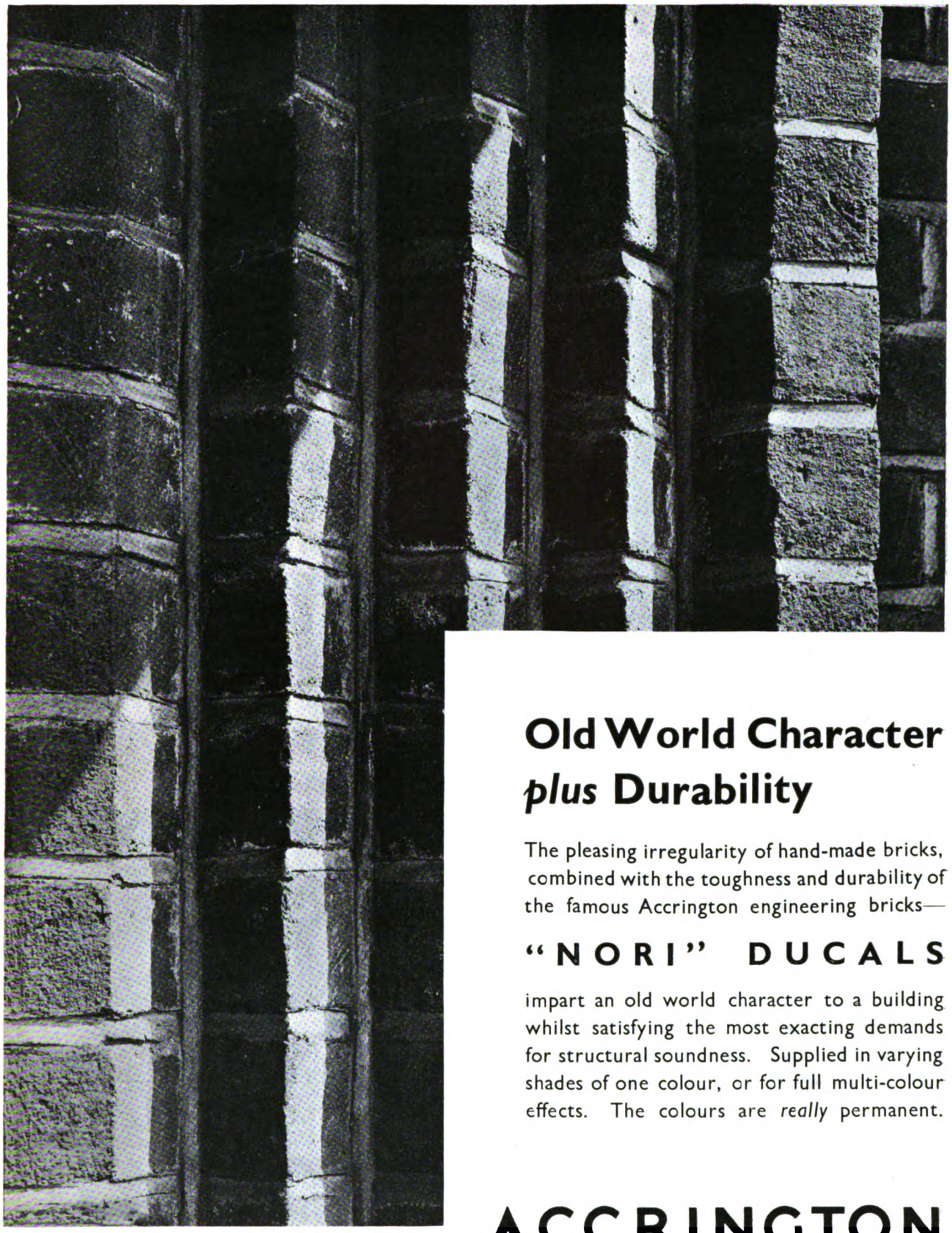


by means of patent tapered blocks driven between the beams which are then grouted together, the wedges serving to prevent movement till the jointing material has hardened. Even before grouting the beams form a platform from which following trades can operate; after grouting they are ready for traffic in 48 hours. It will be appreciated that for rehousing work, where spans can be standardised, beams can be mass produced and large stocks held ready for immediate delivery. It must also be emphasised that the very simplicity of the Siegwart system makes it readily adaptable to special circumstances. (*To be continued on March 22nd.*)

Issued by the Siegwart Fireproof Floor Co., Ltd., *who are specialists in the design and construction of Precast Floors, Roofs and Balconies.* For full technical information and any assistance you may require in the application of the Siegwart principle to specific structural problems, write to **Siegwart, 231 Strand, London, W.C.2,** or at Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast.



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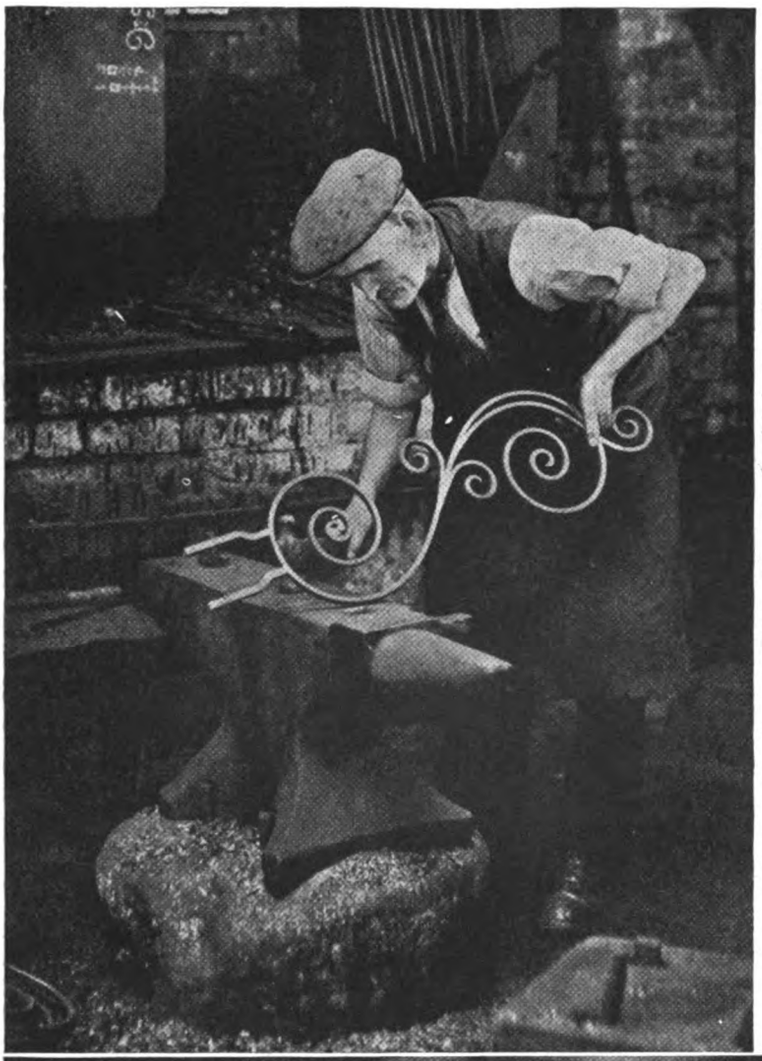
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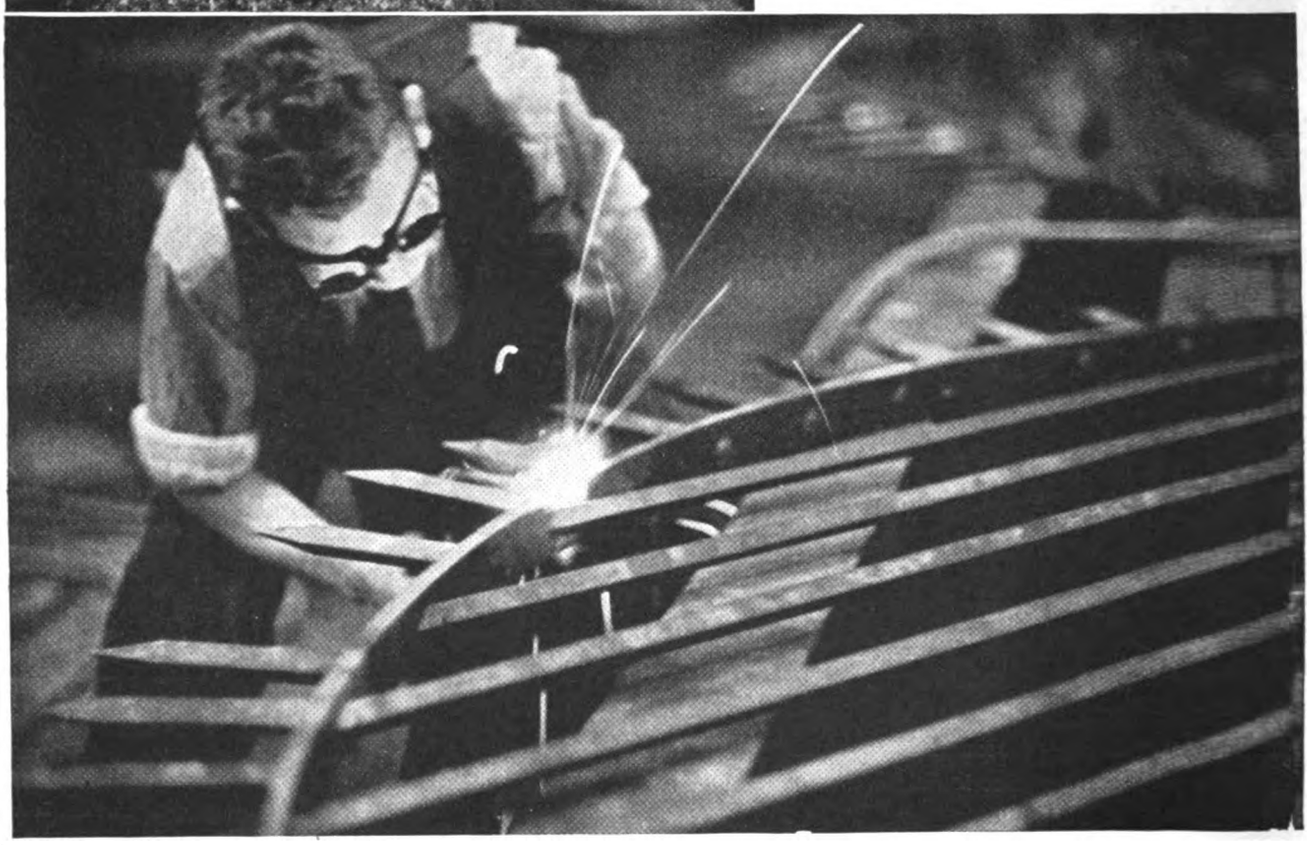
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The Manchester Office will remain at
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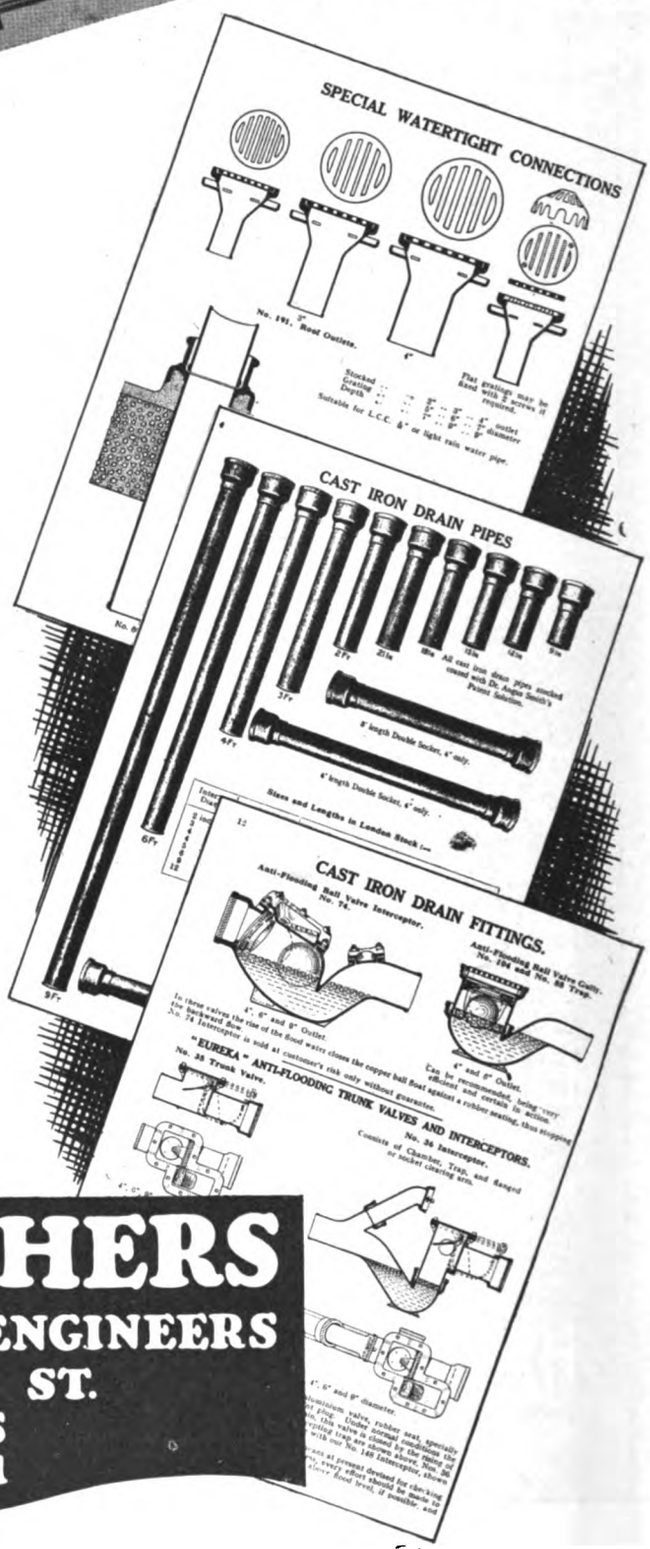
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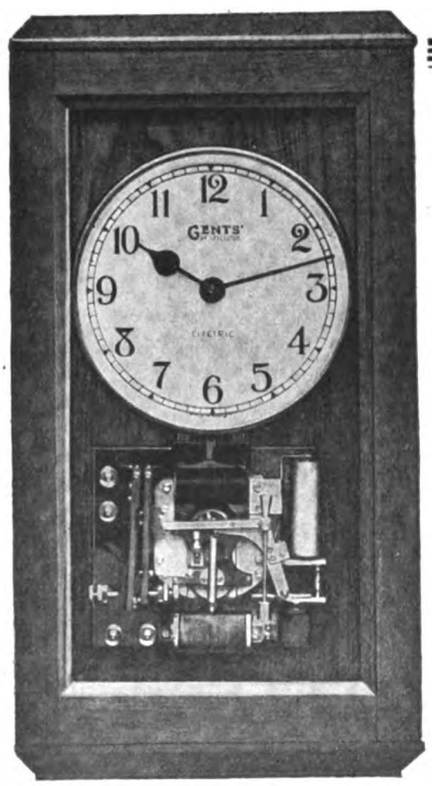
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POSITIVE TIME

An improved System of Electric Clocks and Time Discipline Apparatus of revolutionary design and having far-reaching effects

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(c). The Impulse or Secondary dials employed are of Gent's standard "PUL-SYN-ETIC" pattern.

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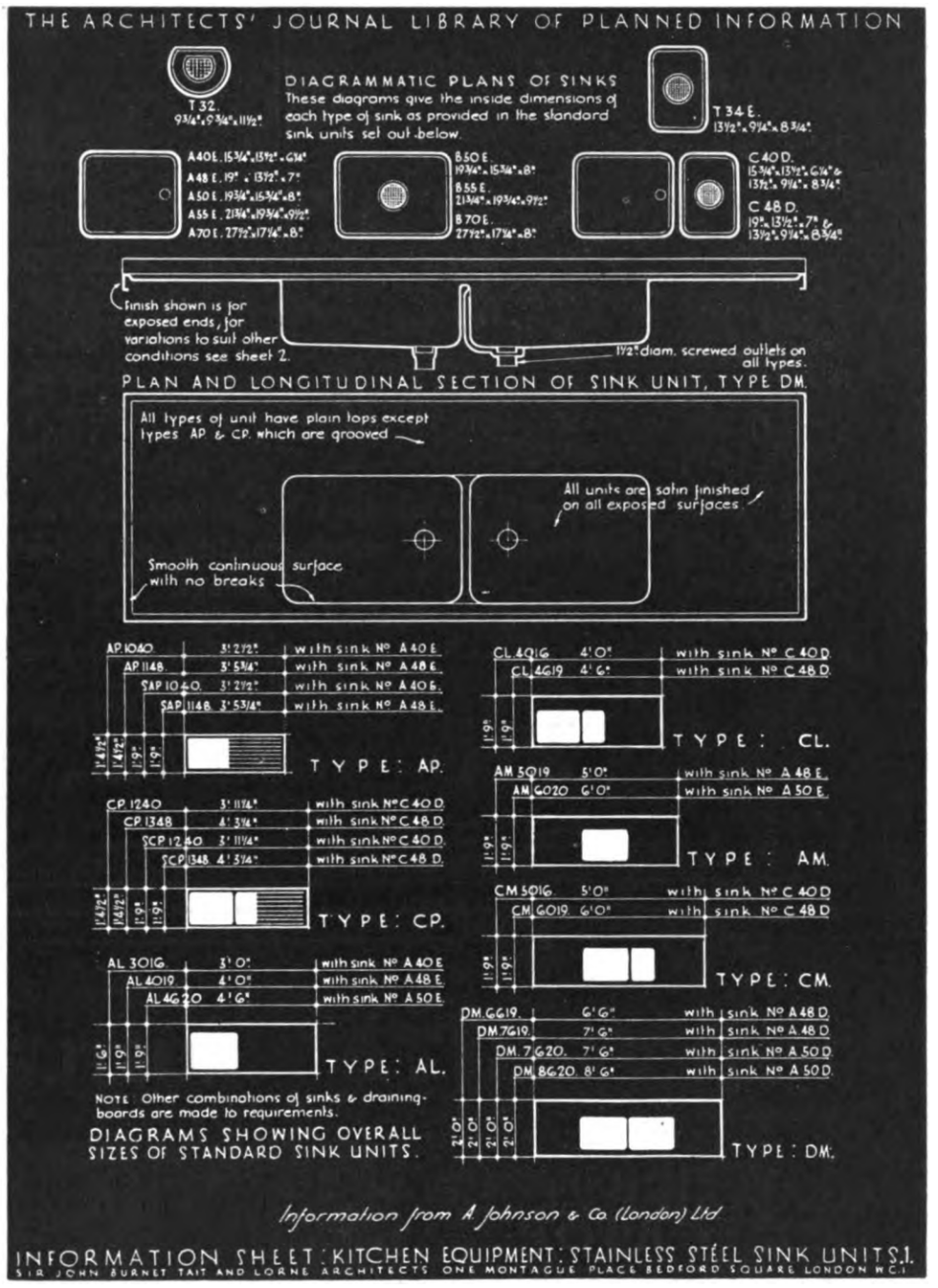
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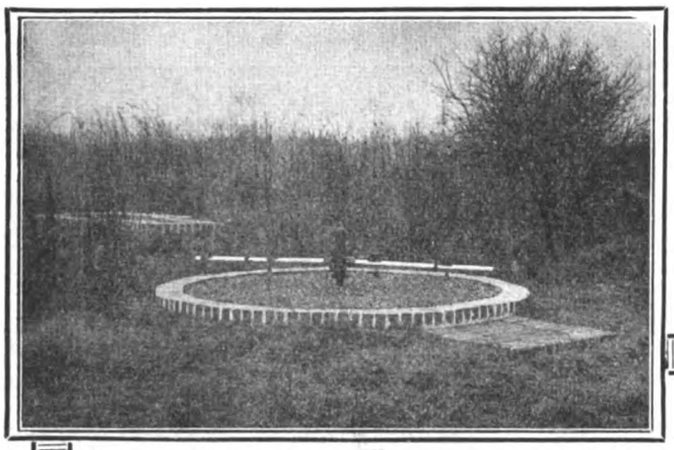
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Telephone & Telegrams: ACOrn 1158.

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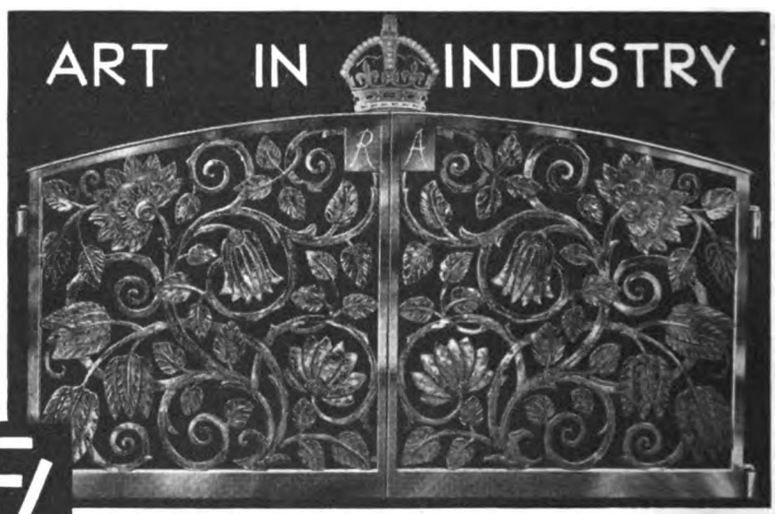
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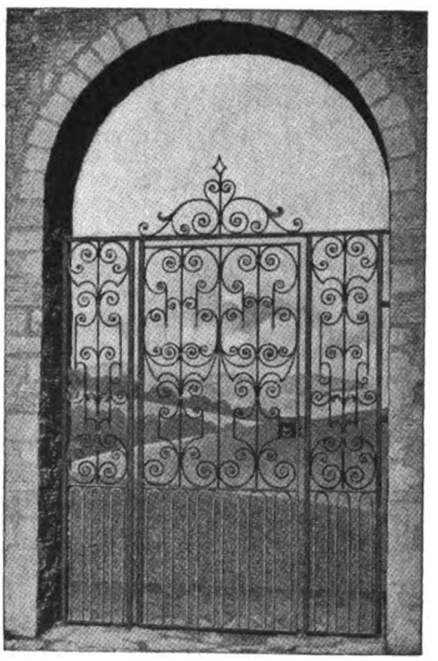
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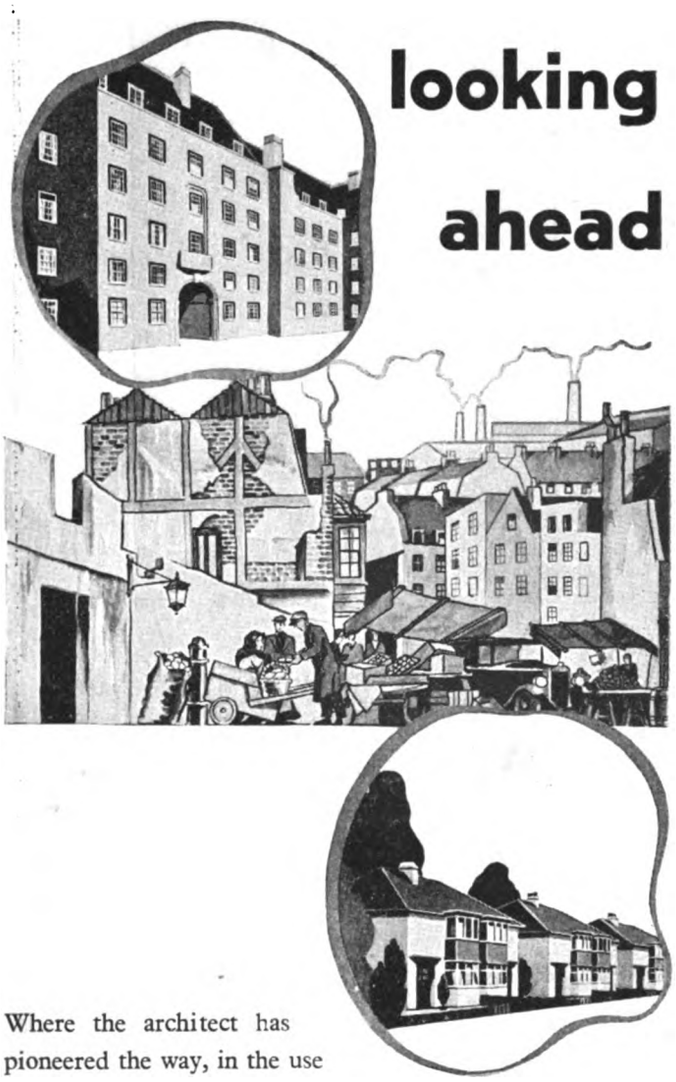
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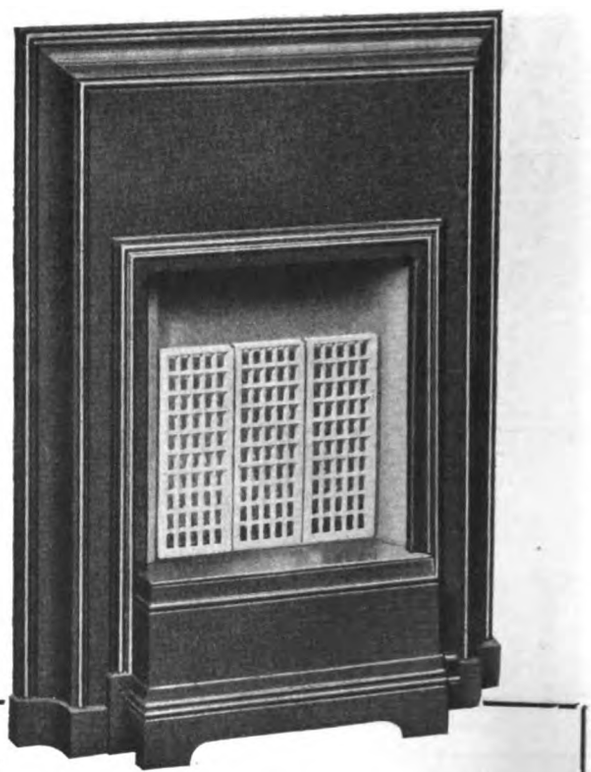
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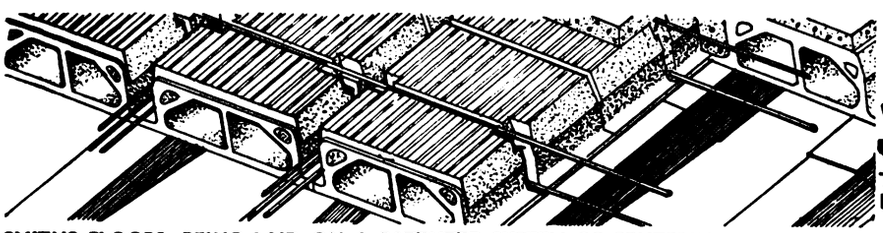
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THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

MARCH 8, 1935

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ROLLS HOUSE, 2, BREAMS BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.4.

Editor: W. L. Wood, to whom all communications should be addressed. The Editor is always happy to consider suggestions or contributions submitted, but accepts no responsibility for their safe custody, although every endeavour will be made to return those found unsuitable if they bear the senders' names and addresses. The Editor does not necessarily endorse the views expressed in signed articles or correspondence in the paper.

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PARLIAMENT AND THE RIBBON

According to the Prime Minister, the Government will shortly introduce a Bill to stop ribbon development, and it is hoped that Parliament will pass this into law by the end of May. Although the drafting is not yet completed, a Sunday contemporary describes the measure as "drastic"; but the ruthlessness appears to be limited to conferring power to buy up land on either side of the roads—a power that, as regards new thoroughfares, the highways authorities already possess, and might have exercised if the Transport Ministry's grants had been commensurate with the increased cost. A further intimation that the Government is not prepared to undertake the expense of removing existing houses suggests that the Bill will be retrospective to the extent of immediately stopping ribbon development that has already begun, and this may inflict considerable loss on the owners of partially developed estates. On this very complicated question, therefore, the Government is prepared to take a leap before they look; and one can only regret that they have not instituted an inquiry into the matter before taking legislative action. There is good reason to fear that a hasty measure may aggravate the difficulties of a problem that has not been fully explored, may cause unnecessary hardship to landowners and builders, and fail to achieve the object for which it is promoted. There is little doubt that the Government has been strongly influenced by the oft-repeated assertion that ribbon development has quadrupled the deaths of pedestrians, mostly young children, on the roads, although a dispassionate analysis of the fatality statistics would have quickly dispelled this illusion.

Indeed, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who made it his strong argument for legislative interference, has somewhat modified his views on the point, and, in a recent interview, states that the death-roll (over 7,000 persons in 1934) will not be diminished "so long as pedestrians, cyclists, motor-cyclists, lorries, and high-powered cars are all allowed to use the same tracks"; an opinion that brings him into line with Mr. Hore-Belisha's expressed conviction. It follows, therefore, as we long ago suggested, that the planning of new arterial and by-pass roads must be conceived on far bolder, more imaginative, and more generous lines if they are to comply with modern traffic requirements. Mr. Fisher votes for handling the problem "in a big way, in an imaginative way," but this costs money; and the highway authorities will want to know where it is to come from. More pounds rather than more powers will appear to them the chief desideratum.

The Warden of New College, however, now takes a somewhat less jaundiced view of private interests. He recognises that the stopping of ribbon development may "slow down" the building programme; that the landowner's sales of land may also be slowed down; and that the builder will find it less easy to let or sell houses away from the roads; but he fails to realise, as the explanation of these facts, that a great many people want to live on main roads for convenience, and even enjoy the movement and the "life" that such a situation affords. Their wishes are, apparently, to be ruled out in conformity with the ideas of other groups of housing intellectuals with whom Mr. Fisher finds himself in uneasy alliance in this campaign; the group that wants all housing done by public authorities, and would welcome a slowing down of private enterprise so that it can be declared incapable of meeting the demand; the group that would let the towns go derelict and favours the lateral spread that is divorcing Oxford University from the countryside; the group that is æsthetically infuriated by the produc-

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tions of the speculative builder; the coterie with a recipe for living, that would segregate the population in village closes for the intensive study, presumably, of their neighbours' curtains and aspidistras; and, lastly, the motorists, oblivious, as they speed along in their modern streamline cars, of the amenities of the Oxford-London road, but conscious of a real grievance that the capacity and facilities of many of the new roads, constructed mainly out of the proceeds of their special taxation, are impeded by vehicles standing outside ribbon houses.

Amid the conflicting interests of this unholy alliance, Mr. Fisher, like Agag, walks delicately. He favours taking people off the roads and segregating them in villages; he does not see why such villages should not be pretty, although he finds it difficult to explain why houses that are æsthetically bad in a ribbon should become models of architectural design if grouped in a settlement. He can only suggest that "we have plenty of architects who are clever at setting a house in a landscape." Undoubtedly, but as architects, and especially those with this special capacity, are not, unfortunately, employed for the class of housing we are considering, this solution does not carry us very far.

The only real contribution that has been made to the solution of the ribbon problem is that of the Surrey County Council, and this lies, not in the powers obtained under their special Act, but in the agreement they have made under it with their landowners, details of which we published in our issue of December 7 last. This document provides a reasonable and equitable settlement of all the interests concerned, and we commend it to the earnest attention of the Government while their Bill is still in the drafting stage. Under it, the landowner, in return for the cession of land, is assured of the construction of subsidiary roads as he requires them, and his contribution towards their cost is fixed. The one defect in the arrangement is that the width of the sterilised belt is insufficient; but that is a matter for adjustment. Mr. Fisher, to give him his due, thinks that we "ought to try to meet the landlord by making it easier for him to develop his property away from the highway." To this end, "landlords should be compelled to sell their frontages to the road authority at reasonable prices and be helped out of the unearned increments accruing to the authority to develop their back-lying land." As the unearned increment is exacted from the landowner, he is apparently to be helped by allocating, for the construction of subsidiary roads, some part of the price he is forced to pay for a benefit that is denied him. The real solution, as the Surrey County Council have shown, lies not in keeping the landowner at arm's length, but in enlisting his co-operation in an equitable arrangement which is to the advantage of all parties, and, to achieve which, enlightened landowners are ready to give up land in the public interest.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

REINFORCED CONCRETE FLATS COMPETITION RESULT

The award of the Assessors in the Competition, promoted by the Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., for Designs of Working-class Flats in Reinforced Concrete has been announced as follows:—

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Engineer: MR. OVE ARUP, 36 *Victoria Street, S.W.*1.

Second Prize, £200.
Architects: MESSRS. A. P. LLOYD, *M.C., A.R.I.B.A., and* E. W. COLLINS, *A.R.I.B.A.,* 71 *Lincoln's Inn Fields.*
Engineer: MR. GEORGE SMITH, *B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.,* 3 *Old Queen Street, S.W.*1.

Third Prize, £100.
Architects: MESSRS. H. V. ASHLEY & WINTON NEWMAN, *FF.R.I.B.A.,* 14 *Gray's Inn Square, W.C.*1.
Engineers: MESSRS. WHITAKER, HALL & OWEN, 77A *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*4.

The Assessors were MR. JOSEPH EMBERTON, MR. BURNARD GEEN, *and* MR. L. H. KEAY. *All the* 123 *drawings submitted will be exhibited at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, between March* 25 *and* 31 *inclusive.*

Building Industry Statistical Service

The Building Industries National Council announces that the Special Committee for Public Relations has inaugurated a statistical information service for the building industry. The Committee, during its consideration of fluctuations of building activity, has undertaken a considerable amount of statistical and economic research into the problems of the industry. The Committee has also had occasion to discuss with various Government statistical departments the question of increasing and improving the available information. The Committee has also decided to collect and collate whatever statistical information may be available within the industry itself, and the methods to this end are under active discussion.

For some months past the Committee has issued a collection of the basic statistics, together with a conspectus of the economic position and prospects of the industry, in what is known as the "Statistical Summary." The Summary is now to be enlarged and issued monthly as a permanent publication under the title "Summary of Building Statistics." The Committee also offers an information service and will be prepared to answer statistical inquiries. The Committee feel that the regular publication of such information will meet a real and urgent need which is becoming increasingly felt.

A.A. Students and the By-laws

Considerable feeling was shown at the A.A. Special General Meeting last week, which was convened to consider changes in the By-laws. The principal object of criticism was an amendment designed to place students in a special category as probationary members without the right to vote, and it was evident from the outset that a large and determined opposition had been mustered to resist the proposal. It was rather unfortunate that this business preceded, and delayed, the Ordinary General Meeting, at which Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Green debated the rival merits of steel and concrete, but evidently it had not been anticipated that the proceedings would be other than formal. Mr. Pakington, who presided, tried to adjourn the meeting. After two recounts the voting was pronounced 64 in favour of an adjournment and 65 for an immediate decision. An attempt to vote on the changes without discussion was also successfully resisted.

Mr. Crallan, who acted as spokesman for the student opposition, described the offending amendment as a revolutionary proposal which shattered at one blow the democratic foundation of the A.A. They were considering not the granting of a new privilege but the removal of an existing one. It was the duty of those proposing the change to produce adequate reasons. The comparison with the R.I.B.A. was false; that body

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was the accredited representative of the whole profession, the A.A. was a school and of its members the students were most directly concerned with its administration. At the R.I.B.A. efforts were being made to give the younger members a more direct interest in its government. It would be ironical, said Mr. Crallan, if at the same moment they were to reverse that process at the A.A. What the students wanted was not less but more contact with the Council.

A vote was then taken and the amendment, which had been coupled of necessity with the other proposed changes in the By-laws, was rejected, only a few votes being cast in its favour.

Ministry of Health and Board of Education

The Minister of Health and the President of the Board of Education have decided, in the interests of better organisation, and for the wider collection, dissemination and publication of information, that the Intelligence Branch of the Ministry and the Office of Special Inquiries and Reports of the Board should be placed under the control of a single Director, and Mr. S. H. Wood, of the Board of Education, has been appointed Director of Intelligence and Public Relations and of the Office of Special Inquiries and Reports; Mr. S. R. Chaloner has been appointed Press Officer. Both appointments will take effect as from March 30.

Yorkshire Building Conference

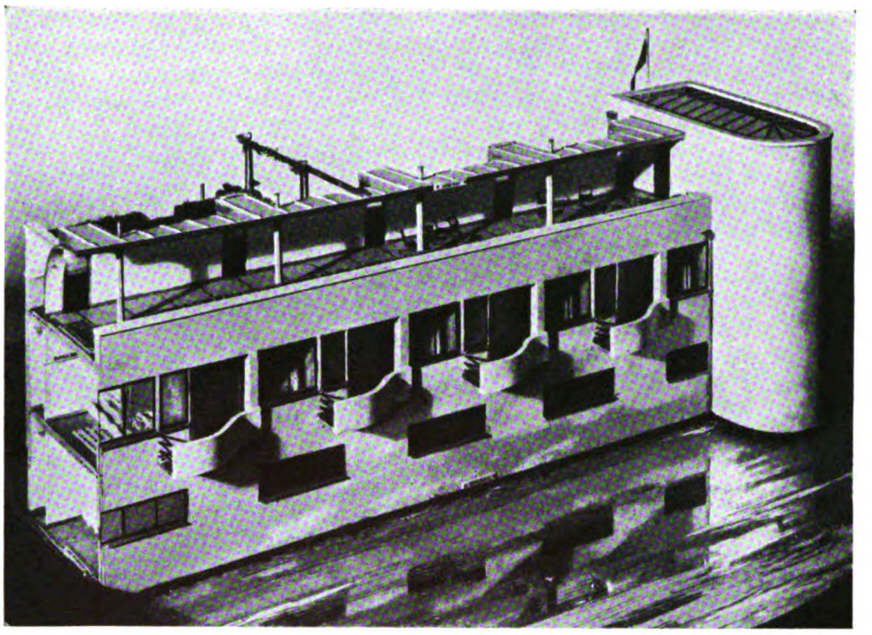
The Yorkshire Educational Association for the Building Industry is arranging to hold its Third Conference in Sheffield on April 6 in the Mappin Hall, in the Department of Applied Science of Sheffield University. Sir Raymond Unwin, Chairman of the Building Research Board, is to open the Conference at 2.30 p.m. with an address on "Craftsmanship in Modern Building." Mr. E. G. Warland will speak at 6 p.m. on "Modern Masonry."

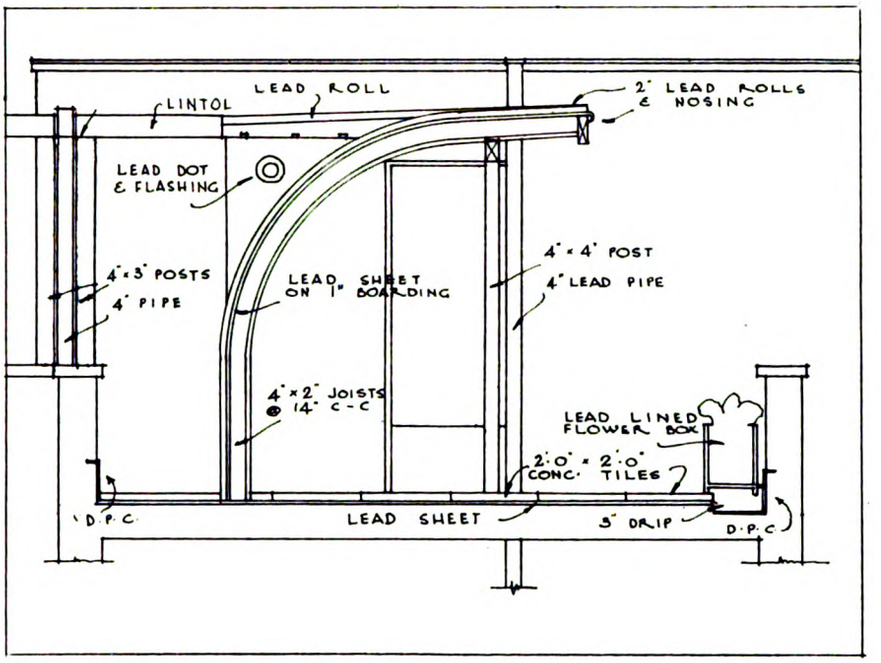
Birkdale Competition Ban

The R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of members to the fact that the Conditions of the competition for proposed alterations to Birkdale Conservative Club are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime members should not take part in the competition.

Architects and Politics

The next R.I.B.A. informal General Meeting will be held on April 3 at 5.30. A debate on the motion, "That architects should seek representation in local and national government" has been arranged.





A model of a sanatorium, designed by Mr. William Tatton Brown to illustrate the uses of various forms of lead in building, has recently been installed at the Building Centre. On the first floor, overlooking a lake, is a series of private wards with balconies. The terrace on the second floor is sheltered by means of a lead-covered hood, details of which are given in the accompanying drawing.

CORRESPONDENCE

The R.I.B.A. Elections

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—Mr. Harding's letter, and the correspondence in your last issue, are of very real interest to those who, like myself, are still in the student stage. It does seem that some of the younger members of the R.I.B.A. are unacquainted with the details of its constitution and working, and also unaware if due and adequate notice is given of the annual Elections, which rather confirms the general impression that many of them are not very keen, or are rather diffident about their capabilities.

In the not-so-distant past a becoming modesty was accounted a great virtue in the young; but I think most of our elders to-day would agree that, if the Institute is to be served, the younger generation must be trained up to fitness for the reins of office in their turn, and must be encouraged to come out of its shell.

The Institute, I am told, has not produced an orator; but, in face of the wide range of duties and responsibilities, external and internal, that its growth and standing now entail, the ability to think on one's feet, to marshal facts concisely, and to express one's thoughts clearly, lucidly, and without hesitation, would be a great asset to holders of office, and almost essential to holders of its highest office. Your readers will readily agree that such proficiency can only be obtained by active and constant participation in committee work and debates.

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This, I feel, is the logical outcome of Mr. Harding's promptings, and the most interesting. Something more is needed, however, than a spasmodic activity at annual elections, or over some special question. The Council, by the institution of the informal discussion meetings, have opened up one training ground; they might readily agree to a Junior Council as a means of inculcating responsibility and focusing the opinion of youth.

" SCRUTINEER."

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—" A.R.I.B.A." makes the statement that electors should indicate their willingness to take responsibility. If " A.R.I.B.A." reads my letter again he will see that this is exactly what I am suggesting. I should be interested to know how he suggests this should be done, especially if no invitation for nominations is given by the Institute before elections.

The interesting suggestion of " Skoptophilist " that a junior council should be formed seems to be dangerous. This would form a " youth " opposition and would cause the R.I.B.A. to be divided into two warring factions. What is needed is co-operation and adequate representation of the younger members, and this is quite possible under the existing constitution.

It might be desirable that Associate members of the Council be restricted to Associates under the age of, say, 35.

Mr. James is probably right when he says that it would be a pity not to observe the unwritten rule with regard to the nomination of the President and Vice-Presidents, but it is necessary to remind those members of the R.I.B.A. who are dissatisfied, that this is merely an unwritten law and that they have the power to nominate candidates for these offices.

V. HARDING.

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—The interesting correspondence in your last issue, on the subject of R.I.B.A. elections, showed that there are at least half a dozen younger members who are very far from being apathetic in the matter. And personally I believe that such a body as the R.I.B.A. is bound to be run by a minority. Some people (I am one of them) are so unpolitically minded that the mental labour of responsible voting is quite disproportionate to the value of the vote. I very much resent " A.R.I.B.A.'s " somewhat priggish suggestion that the younger members are " too lazy or too selfish " to vote. I am grateful to those who do vote, because I think that as a result the Institute is admirably run.

" NORTHERNER."

London's Green Belt

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—It is surely satisfactory that the urgent plea made for some time past by Major H. L. Nathan, M.P., for the provision of an open green belt round London has at last been answered.

The London County Council has now declared its willingness to consider applications from the County Councils of Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, as well as the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham, and West Ham, in the matter of contributing towards an approved scheme of land purchase or " sterilisation " for such a belt.

This offer will be open for a period of three years, and the London County Council commitment over that time will be a limit of £2,000,000. May I suggest that local landowners should be urged to offer desirable areas of land for acquisition by the county authorities at the most reasonable figure possible?—Yours, etc.,

" CITIZEN."

Architects and the State

To the Editor, THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. F. Skinner, is correct in pointing out that real wages in Germany have declined since 1930 as compared with to-day. They were highest, for instance, in 1931, when there were over four and a half million unemployed on the German labour market, and they were still higher than they are to-day in 1932, when there were over five and a half million unemployed in Germany, and when every third worker was dependent on his relatives or charity for the means of existence.

When the National Socialists came to power in 1933, there were over six million unemployed and building activity, according to the League of Nations, was one-third of the 1928 standard. Building activity has increased under Fascism by over half as much again since the National Socialist party took control.

The number of houses constructed in the first half of 1934 was exactly double the amount constructed in the first half of 1932.

If your correspondent will consult the League of Nations Labour Review for 1934 he will find that real wages have steadily increased in Italy since 1928.

A. K. CHESTERTON,
for the British Union of Fascists.

Courses for Teachers

The Board of Education are making arrangements for short courses for teachers related to building in recognised technical colleges and schools, art schools, etc. These courses will be held in London from July 22 to August 1 and will be conducted by Mr. M. S. Briggs. Full details will be announced at a later date.

Appointments Vacant

A Town Planning Assistant is required by the Singapore Improvement Trust for its permanent staff, the appointment being in the first instance on a three years' agreement. Candidates must possess the Diploma of the Town Planning Institute, of which they should be Members or Associate Members.

The present exchange value of the salary for the first year would amount to £700.

Applications to Messrs. Peirce & Williams, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than March 18.

Change of Address

Mr. Percival J. Hunt, M.Inst.R.A., registered architect, is now practising at Lombard House, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, 3. Phone: Cen. 1051.



[Photo: Altigraph, Ltd.

New Brighton swimming pool, from the air.

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Competitions Open

Birmingham. — Competition for new Municipal offices. Assessor, Sir Reginald Blomfield. Premiums, £1,000, £600, £400, £250. Closing date, June 28, 1935 (noon). Conditions from Mr. Herbert H. Humphreys, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit 3 guineas.

Croydon.—Layout of site in centre of town. Premiums, £500 and £350, to be divided between not more than three placed next in order of merit. Assessor, Mr. Thomas Adams. Last day for questions, January 31, 1935. Closing date, April 30, 1935.

Fireplace Competition.—Organised by the Coal Utilisation Council. Assessors, the Directors of the Building Centre. Prizes, 50, 20, and 10 guineas. No drawings accepted later than July 31, 1935. Conditions from Coal Utilisation Council, Columbia House, Aldwych.

Competition for Granite Monument. —Organised by the Cornish Quarry Masters' Association in conjunction with the A.A. Assessors, Mr. C. Lovett Gill, Mr. Charles Holden, Mr. Howard Robertson, and Mr. W. L. Wetherall. Prize, £50. Closing date, April 8, 1935.



At Hertingfordbury, Herts

Limited Competitions Open

Bishopsgate. — Rebuilding of the police station, police hospital and attendant premises at Bishopsgate. Limited to architects whose principal offices are in the area of the City of London or Metropolitan Police. Assessor, Mr. H. Austin Hall. Premiums, £250, £150, and £50. Closing date, May 31. Conditions from Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C.2. Deposit 1 guinea.

Gloucester. — For a Cemetery Chapel at Coney Hill. Limited to architects practising in the area of the Wessex Society of Architects. Assessor, Mr. Edward Maufe. Premiums, 120 and 100 guineas. Closing day, March 27, 1935.

CURRENT NOTES ON MATERIALS

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Laxton's Builders' Price Book.— The annual appearance of this invaluable aid to builders and architects* is an event worthy of more than passing comment. Comparison of one year's edition with the preceding one may appear to show only trifling differences; to get the true impression of constant expansion in trade resources and ever-varying basis of prices, editions with, say, ten years' interval must be compared, but even as between succeeding issues there are important revisions in detail. A remarkable (and not the least useful) feature is the alphabetical list of proprietary articles and materials which runs to 220 pages of closely-printed type—something over 10,000 individual names! It would be a useful reminder to the disillusioned client, who shows obvious surprise that his once-trusted architect should be manifestly unaware of the existence of *one* item of this ever-expanding list, if he could be induced to see and read it *in extenso.* Even as it stands it is incomplete and capable probably of substantial addition. Applying the only possible test—that of looking up established materials actually known and in use—I have discovered two omissions in twenty; "Tecuta" copper-and-bitumen roofing and "Byrekota" cement-and-bitumen cowhouse floor finish.

The varied uses of this monumental reference book are so manifold and the task of keeping it manageable in size so severe that it is only natural that there should be omissions such as this, and that an urban outlook on materials and prices should prevail. In natural materials (stone and slates) it would be impracticable to include local materials not commonly distributed, or uncommon methods of measurement which still persist locally. But it might perhaps have been expected that such matters as the standardisation of common building components (e.g., tiles and stock doors) by B.S.I. specifications would have received some recognition. These, however, are small defects, and "Laxton" is, and will no doubt remain, a reliable standard work—it may not tell us all that is right, but it tells us nothing that is wrong.

Swimming Baths. — When every community not already provided with such seems determined to equip itself with either an indoor bath or an outdoor pool, the value of a disinterested report touching on the various aspects of the problem of bath construction is apparent. Under the rather misleading title, "The Cost of Public Baths and Washhouses,"* the Special Committee appointed by the R.I.B.A. to advise a Department Committee of the Ministry of Health has issued a report which comprises these matters. It is, from any point of view, a valuable performance, for it covers much more than the title promises. The actual materials and finishings of both indoor and outdoor swimming pools are discussed in detail, and both recommendations and exclusions rather beyond those commonly ventured by representative Committees are put forward. As instances the following opinions can be quoted: "The Committee is of the opinion that cement rendering on reinforced concrete is not satisfactory" as a finish for the sides of swimming pools; "folding dressing-boxes are very costly and liable to damage in handling, and their use is to be deprecated"; "water chutes are unnecessary and frequently dangerous in crowded baths."

The Committee quite fairly points out, as regarding the common desire of local authorities to employ a covered bath as a public hall during winter months, that "a building planned for a dual purpose is seldom entirely satisfactory." If there were no other reason, the need for hard impervious surfaces for the bath hall and for non-resonant surfaces in a hall for concerts or speaking would furnish sufficient reason; but other difficulties relative to movable flooring and seats and regulations as to exits make the case still stronger.

Specifications of Slating and Roof Tiling.—It may be wished that there is some truth in the saying that "what Manchester does to-day, England will do to-morrow," at any rate so far as the excellent work which is being done by the Manchester Architects' and Builders' Consultative Board. Report No. 5 (price 1s.), just issued, and obtainable from James Denver, 2 Conyngham Road, Victoria Park, Manchester, 14, deals most admirably with all relevant details in common practice for slating and tiling and embodies model specification clauses. Throughout, this is a most knowledgeable production both from the architects' and builders' points of view. It gives the range of sizes and qualities commonly available in all types of slate (including stone slates), and similar general information as to tiles—plain, pan, and interlocking. It surveys ridge, hip, and valley treatment, eaves, verges, battens, nails, the

* *Laxton's and Lockwood's Builders' Price Book*, 1935. 118th Edition. Edited and revised by P. T. Walters, F.S.I. Kelly's Directories, Ltd. Price 10s. 6d.

* *The Cost of Public Baths and Washhouses.* R.I.B.A. Price 1s.

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virtues and defects of bedding, torching, and pointing; in fact, there is little information relative to covering pitched roofs upon which guidance is not forthcoming. I can detect only one point in which the model specifications depart from established good custom without convincing reason. Specification No. 4 (Roof tiler), in describing the fixing of purpose-made valley tiles, says, "Each valley tile and tiles each side of valley tile to be nailed." This is advisable as regards the lie-bys, but as regards the valley tile, most of such tiles are prepared without nail holes and are sufficiently held in place by the courses on either side which entirely prevent their loosening or removal when all are in position.

The suggested model clause for Slating—as a substitute for the absurd but usual "best Countess"—is, "The slates to be . . . in size between 24 in. by 12 in. and 18 in. by 9 in. (only one size to be used). Samples and sizes to be approved by the architect before the slates are ordered." The general adoption of a clause with latitude on these lines would be equally a boon to quarry owners and clients, both of whom should reap advantage, the one by greater freedom in converting slate-rock, and the latter by reduced cost consequent on avoidance of the favourite size.

CURRENT NOTES ON PLANNING

Hotels—No. III

By "E. and O. E."

Entrances.—Entrances to hotels are of four main types. First, there is the main entrance to the hotel itself. Secondly, there are subsidiary entrances, either to the hotel or directly to rooms, such as restaurants and ballrooms, which are likely to be used mainly by outside visitors rather than the hotel guests. Thirdly, there is the luggage entrance, and, lastly, the goods entrance to the service departments of the hotel.

The main entrance should be from the most important street adjoining the site and the subsidiary entrances to the hotel proper may be placed in other streets, but it should be remembered that every additional entrance involves extra staff, such as porters, for supervision, the cost of which frequently cannot be justified. All entrances likely to be used by visitors should lead to the main vestibule, and the main entrance must be placed adjoining the main vestibule where the various desks for room clerks, enquiries, cashier and head porter are situated. Luggage entrances should always be placed close to the main entrance so that luggage may be removed quickly from waiting cars or taxis, to avoid the necessity for these having to drive to another place away from the main entrance to unload. The proximity of the luggage entrance is very important when guests are leaving the hotel to avoid delays. Except in very small hotels, luggage, other than small hand baggage, should never be taken through the main entrance into the vestibule, but should go to bedroom floors by means of service lifts. The passenger lifts should not be used for this purpose. Subsidiary entrances leading to special rooms, such as the grill room or banqueting suite, should be so placed that vehicles arriving at these entrances do not disturb the main hotel entrance; also, if special entrances are provided to certain rooms, they should lead to them as directly as possible, leaving only suitable vestibules and lounges in which visitors may wait for friends and from which cloakrooms may be approached. Service entrances should be as far from guest entrances as possible, and when the site permits they should be in different streets. They should be placed near the departments which they are to serve and should have space in which vehicles may stand while unloading without disturbing the general traffic on the road. It should be borne in mind that goods entrances tend to be noisy and every effort should be made to prevent such noises disturbing guests in rooms above.

The actual size and number of doors in each entrance must be dictated by the requirements of each individual scheme, but it is wise to err on the generous side in order to be sure that there will be no congestion. Whenever the local bye-laws permit, marquees should be placed across the pavement, to the width permitted, at all entrance doors; these marquees are not only useful in wet weather but also mark clearly the position of the entrances for approaching vehicles. It is customary and advisable in installing revolving doors at guest entrances to reduce draughts and cold, but when they are used, ordinary swing doors should be provided in addition on one or both sides for use during rush periods. The actual doors must be set back from the frontage line to accommodate the outward swing as they should always swing both ways, but this set-back is also desirable as a pause between the doors and the pavement. Fig. 1 illustrates two typical main entrances to hotels, together with luggage entrances; in each example the main doors are set back to form an external lobby and the luggage entrances are placed on the frontage line. A marquee covers each entrance and extends over the side at a slightly lower level to cover the luggage entrance. Example B. shows the provision of a small office for the door porter on one side and a parcel receiving office on the other side, communicating with the luggage reception room which has a separate

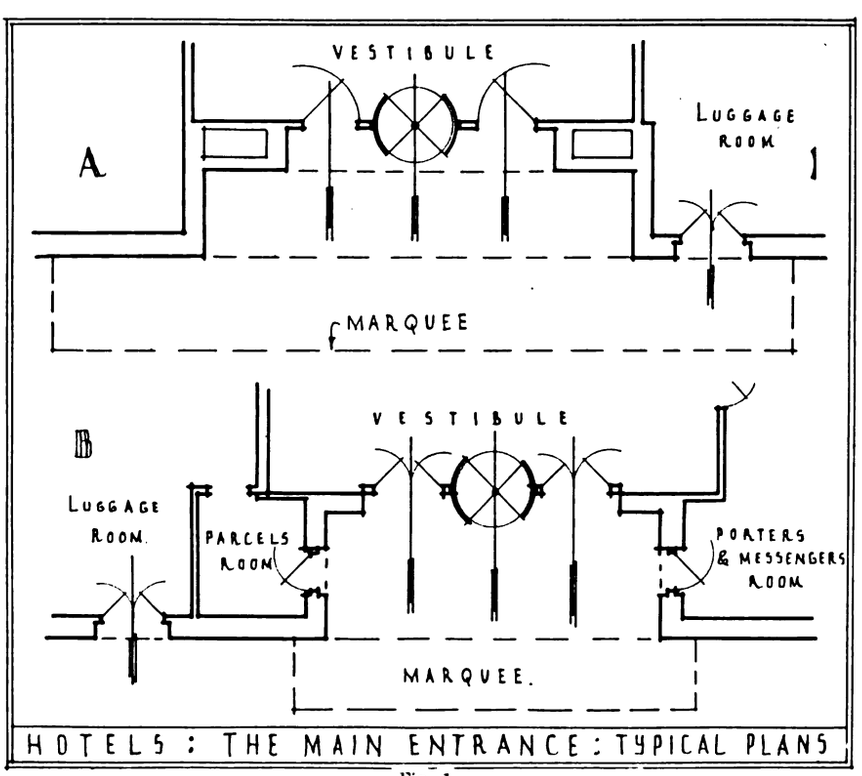


Fig. 1.

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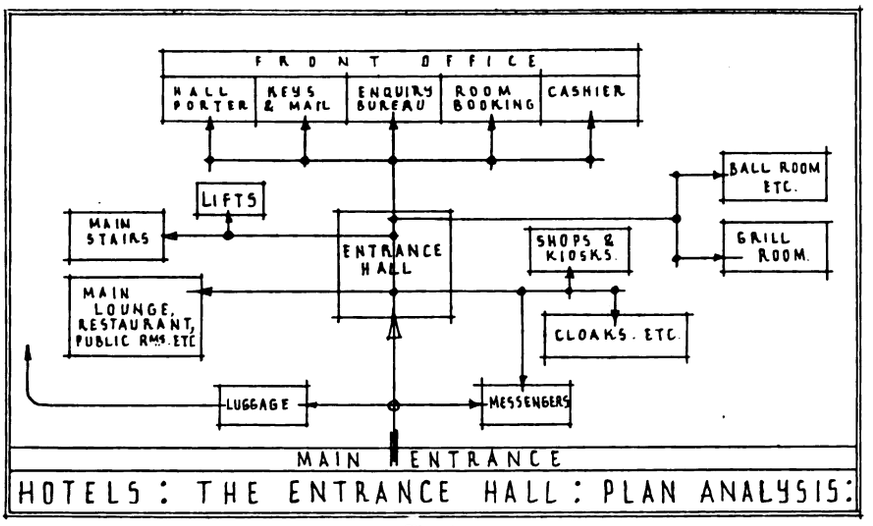


Fig. 2.

entrance from the street. It must be remembered that the luggage entrance cannot have steps at the approach as barrows have to be used to move the heavier baggage; the luggage doors should be about 5 ft. wide in the clear. Revolving doors, when used, should be at least 6 ft. in diameter. The service entrances will be discussed in greater detail later in this series of articles, as part of the service section of the hotel.

The Entrance Hall.—The main entrance hall is the centre upon which the whole working of the hotel turns, so far as the guest is concerned. Efficiency in the planning of the entrance goes a long way towards making an hotel successful, as the quickness and ease of service given to the guest at this point often has considerable effect upon him, while congestion creates a very bad impression. Fig 2 shows a general analysis of the various circulations of guests in the main entrance hall. This hall is generally a lounge, adjoining which are the various offices or counters dealing with enquiries, rooms, letters and cash. There may also be shops or selling counters round part of the entrance hall. In some hotels this entrance hall is kept small and cut off from the general lounge but in others it is only part of a large lounge placed at one side or end, and not even separated by screens. The guest, on entering the hotel, wishes to go as quickly as possible to his bedroom where he leaves his property. Before going to his room it is necessary to register and obtain a room key; the circulation, therefore, should link the entrance to the lifts, passing the necessary registration and key desks on the way. These various desks or counters should be placed where they may be quickly seen by the guest on entering and should have ample length in proportion to the number of guests; they should be so placed that persons waiting do not disturb circulation in the hall, and so that those standing at the counters are not disturbed by passers-by. All the counters dealing with guests and their rooms should be grouped together and should only be sections of one long counter, except for the hall porter's desk. The front entrance hall should give direct access to the main lounge from which the other public rooms may be approached, while corridor connections should lead to other rooms, such as the grill and ball rooms. Cloakrooms should be accessible from the main entrance hall. The lifts and main staircase serving the bedroom floors should be placed so that they discharge into this main hall, but they should be placed to one side and not in such a position that they disturb the main ground floor circulation, as many people enter the hotel, while only guests have to use the lifts or stairs. It is better if the lifts which are the main source of vertical circulation are easily visible from the enquiry and key desks, while the staircase, which needs less control than a lift (which has an attendant), should be so placed that the porter can have visual control from his desk to prevent persons other than guests having access to bedroom floors. As the staircase, except in hotels having few floors, is no longer used to any large extent, unless it also gives access to public rooms on a mezzanine or the first floor, it need not have a prominent position on the ground floor, but on upper floors it is advantageous to group the lifts and main staircase together to form a main approach to each floor of bedrooms.

Most hotels have at least one shop or kiosk in the entrance hall at which newspapers, tobaccos and confectionery are sold, and in large hotels these become of great importance and are very valuable revenue assets, whether operated by the hotel or leased as concessions. Also in larger hotels it is general to have hairdressing saloons, which, however, do not as a general rule affect the planning of the main entrance hall as they may be placed in basements or on a mezzanine or first floor.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Architect"

COUNTRY MEMBERS' VOTES

In the contemplated reforms at the Institute how are the country members to benefit? Under the present charter they are entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by the London members and are on precisely the same footing as regards the payment of subscriptions. On the Council they are represented by five members, being one third of the whole number. The charter, however, limits the power of voting to Fellows who are present at the meetings, and all Associates are debarred from voting or otherwise interfering in the affairs of the Institute—the office of Auditor being the only one excepted. Country members complain, and as we have often said on this subject, justly complain, that the restrictions in voting are vexatious to them, and should as far as possible be removed. We can see no valid reasons against taking powers, under a new or separate charter, to extend the power of voting to every architect who supports the Institute by his subscription. At the time of the charter granted by William IV the majority of architects of any eminence in the profession were resident in the metropolis, so this limitation in voting was natural. Now all over the United Kingdom there are architects of great ability, and the Institute ought, if it is to be representative, to include every man of note in the profession, but to do this it must give some quid pro quo. We have often heard the expression of country architects, "What is the good of joining the Institute? We can seldom attend their meetings, and unless we are present we cannot exercise our vote."

It is in the election of the Council that country members may fairly demand to have a voice, which unless present, they cannot at present use. We can see no reason why all elections to the various offices now in the hands of Fellows, and elections to the Council, should not be conducted by voting or balloting papers.

A SLIGHT ON THE PROFESSION

The disesteem which architects are held in England through no fault of their own, appears to have extended to France. It is no longer uncommon to read of attempts to dispense with an architect's services. This week a remarkable slight has been made on the profession. Two streets in Paris which have been called after architects now bear new names. The Rue Lefuel has now become Rue de Sontay and the Rue Vaudoyer is the Rue de Sax.

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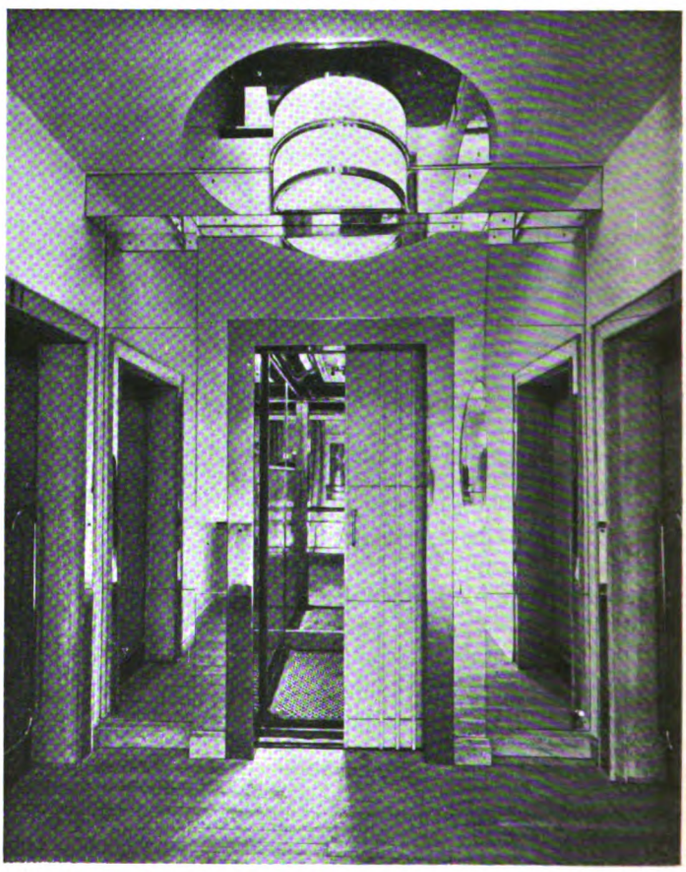
The sun window at the corner of block E. Below is the approach to the heating chamber.



The entrance to blocks D, E and F. The open spaces above provide light for the landings.



A typical landing on the staircase to blocks D, E and F. The woodwork throughout is oak.



A typical landing, with entrances to blocks G and H. The walls are lined with mirrors.

Avenue Close. Architects: Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson, FF.R.I.B.A.

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General view of Avenue Close. The exterior is faced with brown Sussex bricks with Monks Park stone dressings. The lawn extends to the road boundary and there is no fence.

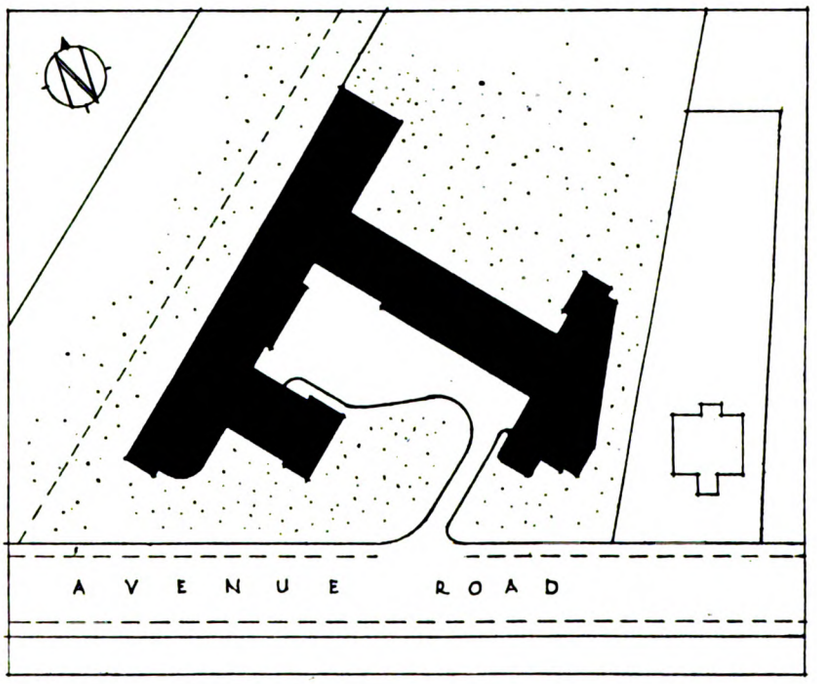
AVENUE CLOSE, AVENUE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

Architects: Stanley Hall and Easton & Robertson, FF.R.I.B.A.

Site.—The proposal to cut a new road running north-east from Avenue Road gave the site its wedge-shaped outline. This outline is reflected in the shape of the plan, two sides of which follow the two converging boundaries in order to utilise the area as fully as possible.

Accommodation and rentals are as follows:

Block (See plan)	Bed-rooms	Sitting-rooms	Bath-rooms	Rent
A	6	2	2	£525-£550
B	4	2	2	£455-£480
C	3	2	2	£335-£360
D	3	2	2	£360-£385
E	7	2	3	£650-£675
F	3	2	2	£385-£410
G	5	2	2	£520-£545
H	4	2	2	£455-£480
I	3	2	2	£375-£400
J	3	2	2	£375-£400

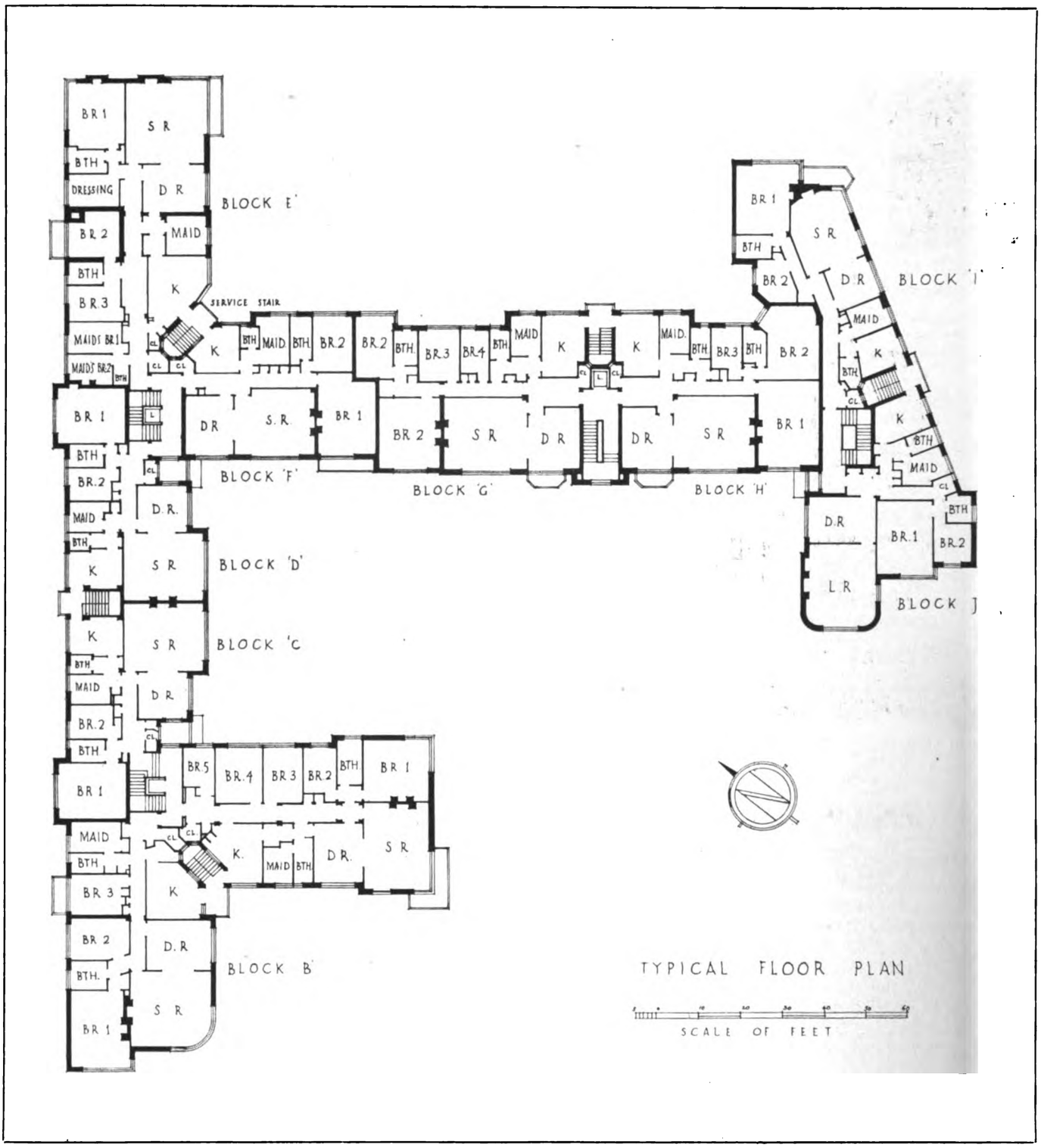


Planning.—The ruling factor has been the admission of plentiful sunshine to every flat in the building; hence the courtyard with its wide opening towards the south. This object has been further facilitated by the local town planning authority's ruling that buildings in this area should not be more than three storeys in height. Thus the tendency for one part of the building to hide the sun from other parts is substantially diminished. A further storey in the roof was permitted, and advantage has been taken of this in the centre part of the main block; the additional storey is, however, only occupied by boxrooms.

There are ten flats on each floor. The dining-room and sitting-room are, in every case, separated by a folding partition. The kitchen, pantry, maid's bedroom and maid's sitz-bath are placed together, with a small separate lobby. Every flat has a housemaid's closet, heated linen-cupboard and hanging-cupboards.

An unusual feature of the plan is

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A typical floor plan. The service staircases are treated as open wells so that lavatories and cloakrooms can be ventilated from them.

the way in which the iron service staircases are introduced. They are open at one end and thus come within the category of open wells, allowing baths and cloakrooms to be lighted and ventilated from them. At the top these staircases are covered with flat glass-and-concrete slabs.

There is a basement dwelling for the porter under the east wing.

Construction.—The outer walls are of solid brickwork and there is a "spine" of steelwork running down the middle of each block. Patent concrete floors with a maximum span of 16 ft. or 17 ft. are used, the width of the blocks being arrived at by setting off their span on either side of the spine.

The exterior is faced with brown Sussex bricks, with Monks Park stone dressings. Where the corners are rounded, the bricks are laid in "soldier" courses, a device which avoids the use of curved "specials."

The mansard roof is covered with brown tiles.

The main stairs are of wood construction, and the exposed woodwork throughout the interior is of oak. The front doors of the flats have oak veneers arranged in squares. The floors of the principal rooms are covered with 2-in. strip boarding; those of the bathrooms are in statuary marble and those of the entrance halls in travertine.

The walls of the entrance halls and landings are decorated with mirrors. The light fittings are of the two types shown in the accompanying drawings.

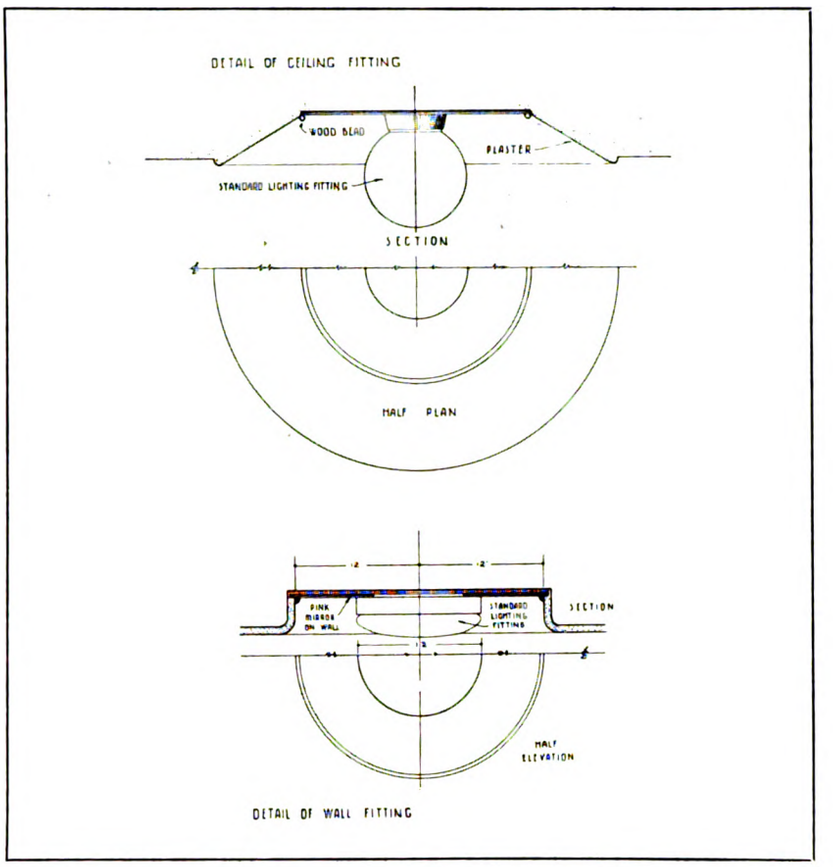
The roof consists of a reinforced concrete flat, covered with asphalt, and a separate ceiling below, leaving an air-space for insulation purposes. In the flats on the top floor, advantage is taken of their position to light the corridors by means of glass-and-concrete lay-lights (see drawing).

Heating.—The heating chamber is in the basement of the north-east

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wing. There are two cast-iron sectional boilers, one for the heating system, the other for the hot-water supply. Both are fitted with mechanical stokers, thermostatically controlled. The two boilers are intercoupled so that in case of one breaking down the other can partially supply both systems till repairs have been effected. All the rooms except the bathrooms and attics are heated by means of concealed panels in the ceilings. The bathrooms have heated towel-rails. The heating can be controlled in every room by the use of a key in an orifice sunk in the wall.

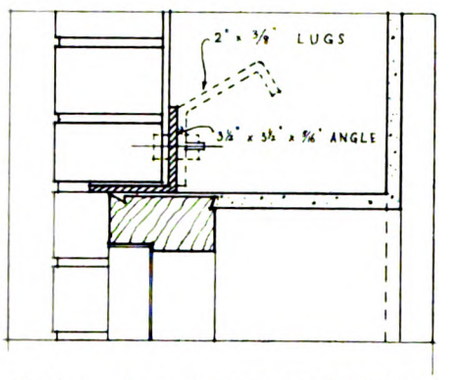
The general contractors were Bovis, Ltd. (who were also responsible for the plastering and plumbing), and the principal sub-contractors and suppliers included: — Willment Bros. (roads); Somerville-Barnard Construction Co. (constructional steelwork); Sussex Brick Co. (Wealden stock facings); Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd. (Monks Park stone); Simpson (Rye Harbour), Ltd. (artificial stone pavings, etc.); Diespeker & Co., Ltd. ("Big Span" fireproof floors); Williams Smith & Evans (roof tiling); G. N. Haden & Sons,



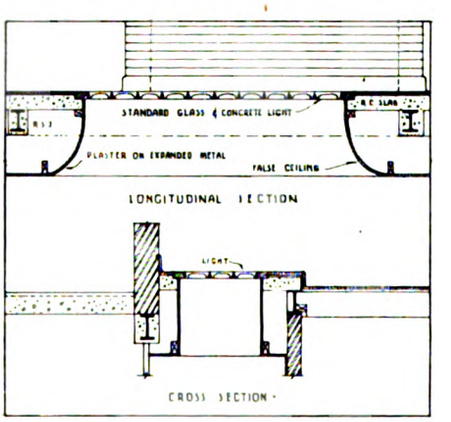
Two types of light fittings used in the staircases and landings. One of the wall fittings is shown in the top left-hand picture on page 306.



Detail of the south-west angle, showing the vertical brick courses introduced in the curved walls.

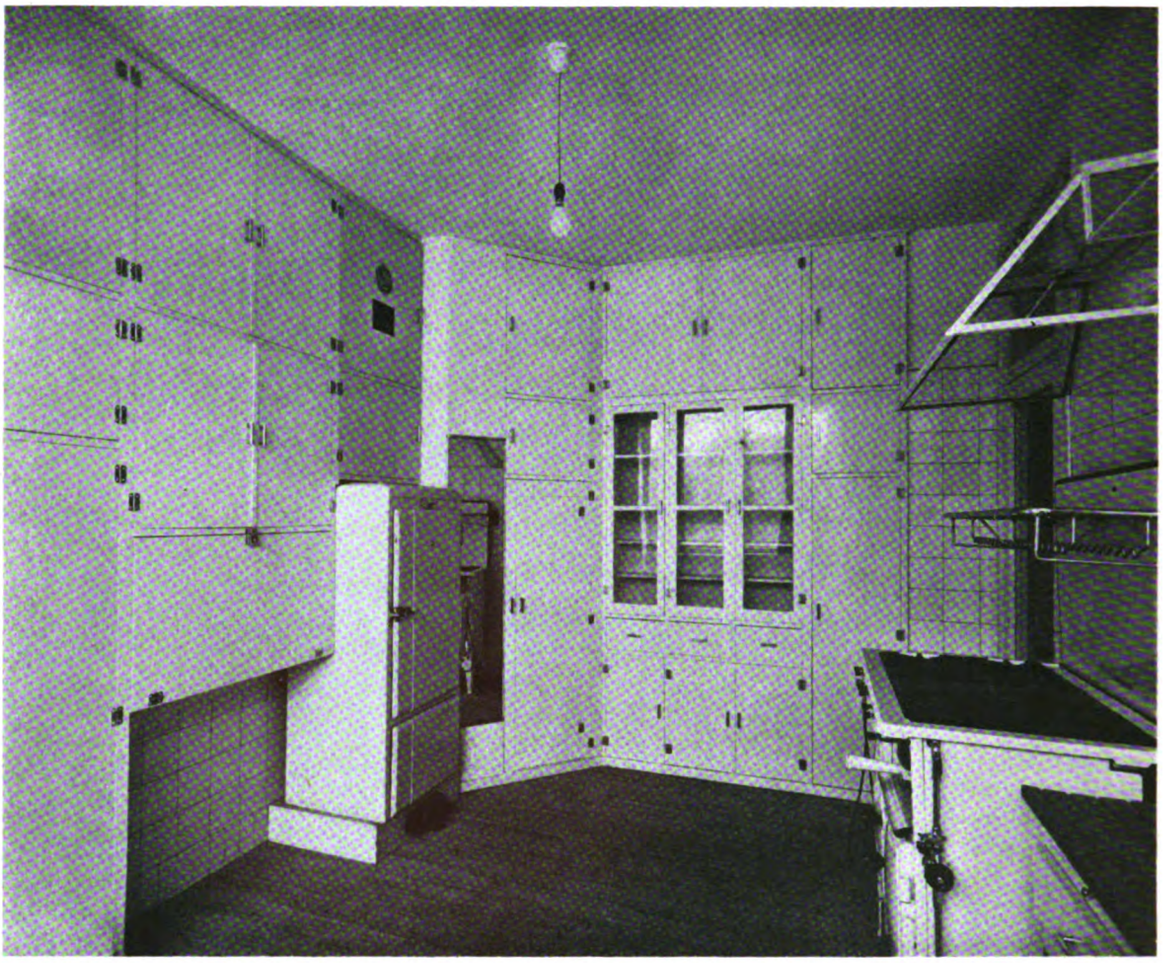


Section of a typical window-head, showing how the brickwork is supported over the opening.



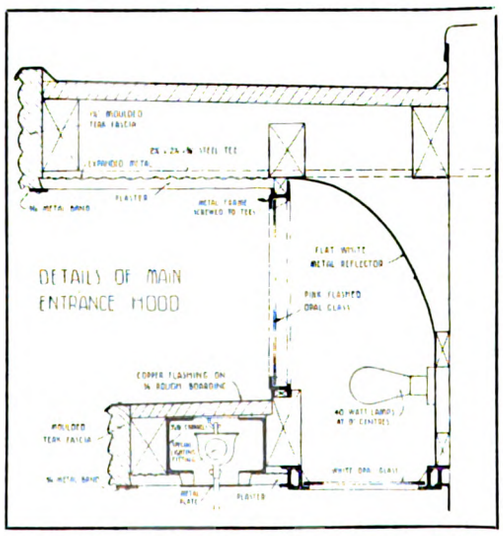
Sections through the corridor lights in the second floor flats. The sections also show the false ceiling under the roof.

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A kitchen in one of the flats, showing the refrigerator on the left and the cooker on the right. In every kitchen the space round the window is kept clear.

Ltd. (panel heating and hot water supplies); Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (metal windows); Arthur R. H. Maxted, Ltd. (wrought iron glazed entrance doors, iron staircases, ventilating trunking); Lenscrete, Ltd. (ferro-concrete glass roof lights); Compactom (oak veneered entrance doors and kitchen fitments); Gas Light & Coke Co. (gas service); Charles Walker & Co. (marble and wall tiling); W. N. Froy & Sons, Ltd. (sanitary fittings and fireplaces); Keighleys Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd. (lifts); Frigidaire, Ltd. (refrigerators); Yannedis & Co. (ironmongery); Caston & Co., Ltd. (lift enclosures and patent collapsible doors and canopy lighting boxes); Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd. (oak floors); T. Clarke & Co., Ltd. (electrical installations); J. G. Wolff & Co., Ltd. (stainless steel balustrades); Downham & Co. ("Vauxhall" bathroom cabinets).



Above: Detail of the hood over the main entrance.



Right: The main entrance, flanked by cast lead tubs for plants. The masonry is in Monks Park stone.

Avenue Close. Architects: Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson, FF.R.I.B.A.

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The funicular railway station, with the two hotels beyond. In the middle distance is the "Torre di Sestrières," while on the extreme left is the "Duchi d'Aosta."

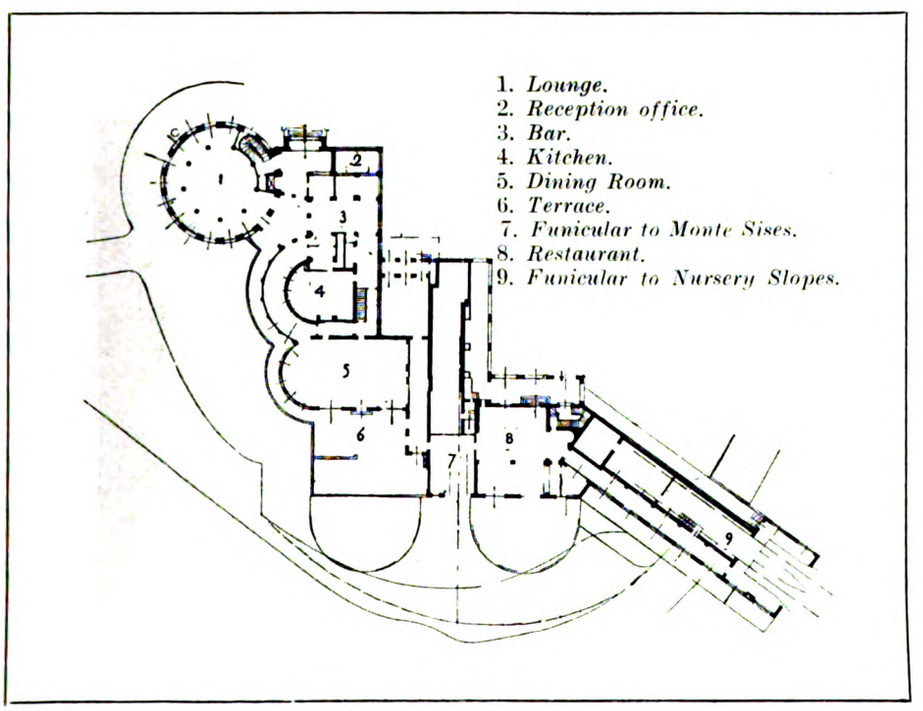
TWO HOTELS AT SESTRIÈRES, PIEDMONT, NORTH ITALY

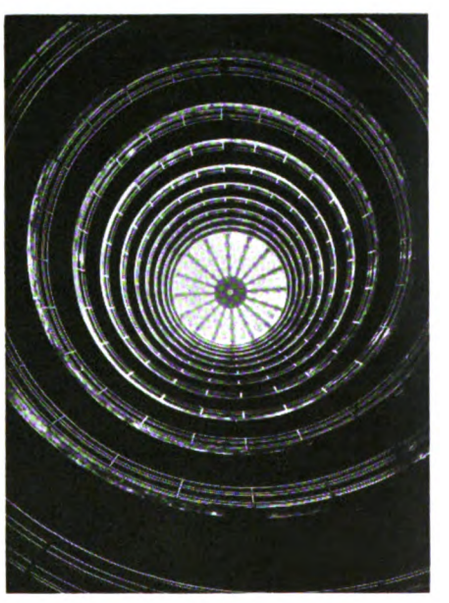
Architect: Victor Bonade-Bottino

The circular plan, with its absolute unity and exquisite susceptibility to changing lights, has always been cherished as the most monumental of architectural shapes. But as a point of departure for complex planning it presents so many obvious difficulties that, as such, it is hardly ever used. It breeds the fearful intricacies associated with odd angles and wedge-shaped spaces, while for ordinary town building its use is ruled out by the inevitable rectangularity of sites.

Nevertheless, there are occasions on which the circular plan may be altogether more practical than the rectangular. It will be remembered that some months ago we illustrated a proposal for circular blocks of flats at Liverpool, and it was pointed out that great economies in approach galleries, as well as advantages in the matter of lighting, were effected. At the same time it was observed that the use of a fluid material like concrete overcame all the difficulties of circular construction in brick or stone.

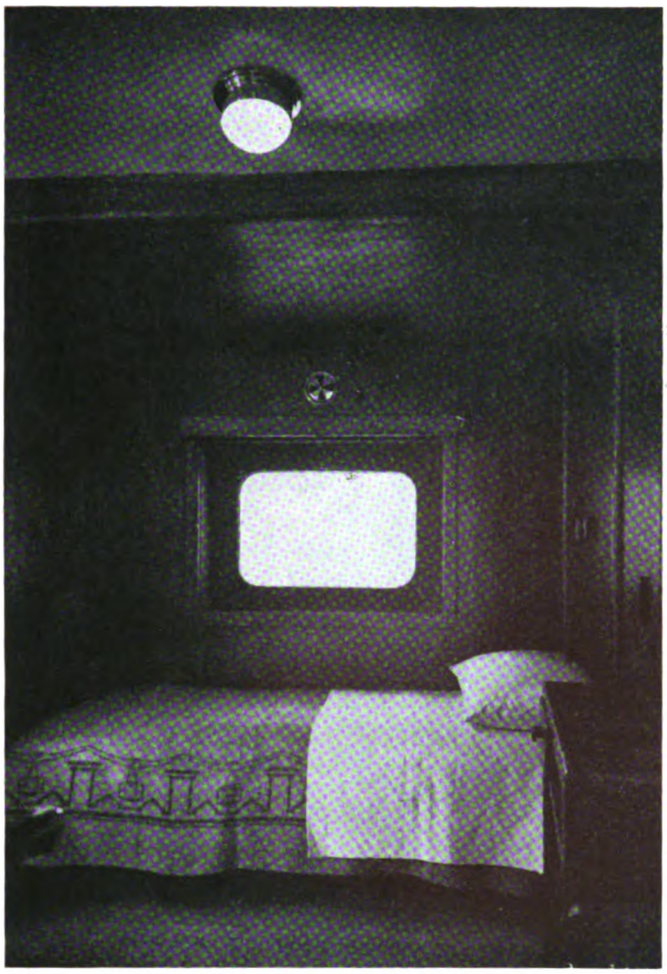
The two circular hotels at Sestrières belong to a group of three. One, not circular, is a "de luxe"

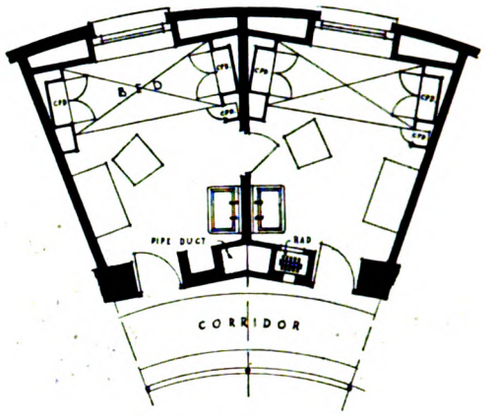




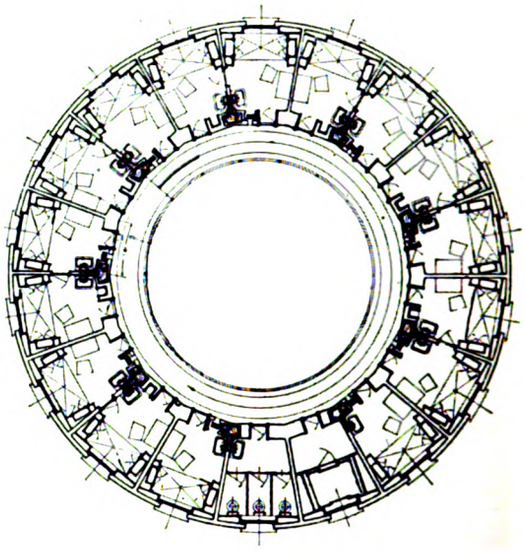
The "Torre di Sestrières." Looking up the central well, with the spiral ramp leading to the bedrooms.

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TYPICAL BEDROOM PLAN



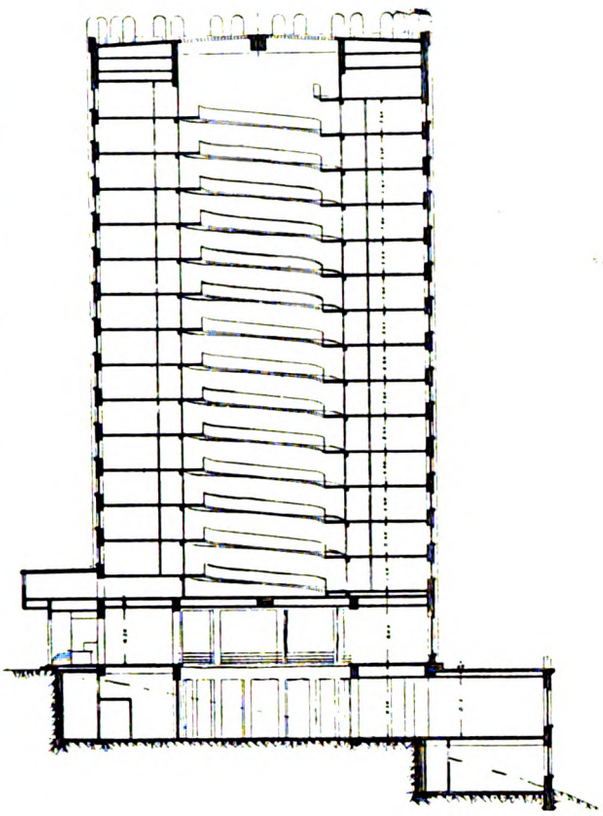
THE "TORRE DI SESTRIÈRES"
Architect: Victor Bonade-Bottino

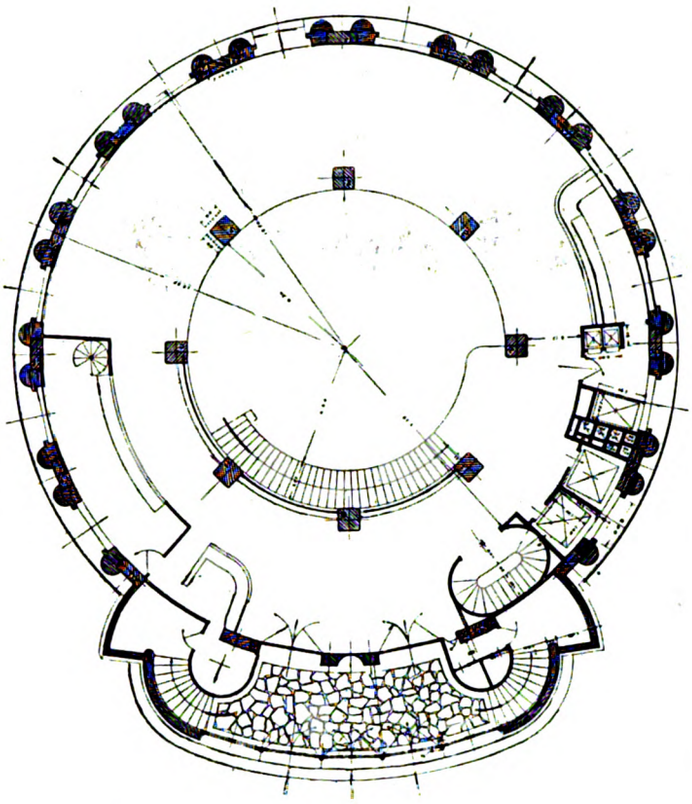
Above: A typical bedroom, of which there are 16 *on each floor. There are cupboards at the head and foot of the bed, and each room has a wash-basin, table and chair. Right: a typical floor plan and bedroom plan.*



A general view, showing the "Duchi d'Aosta" (left) and the "Torre di Sestrières."

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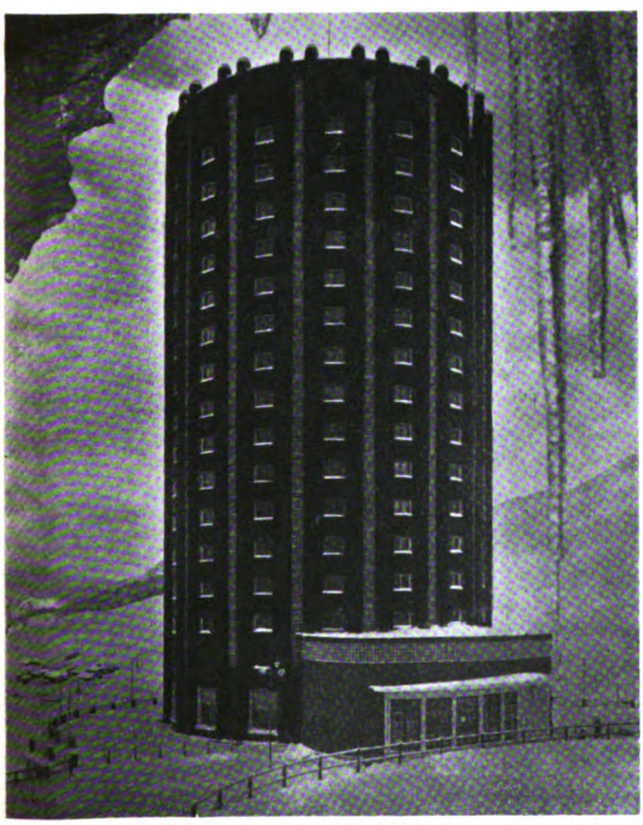




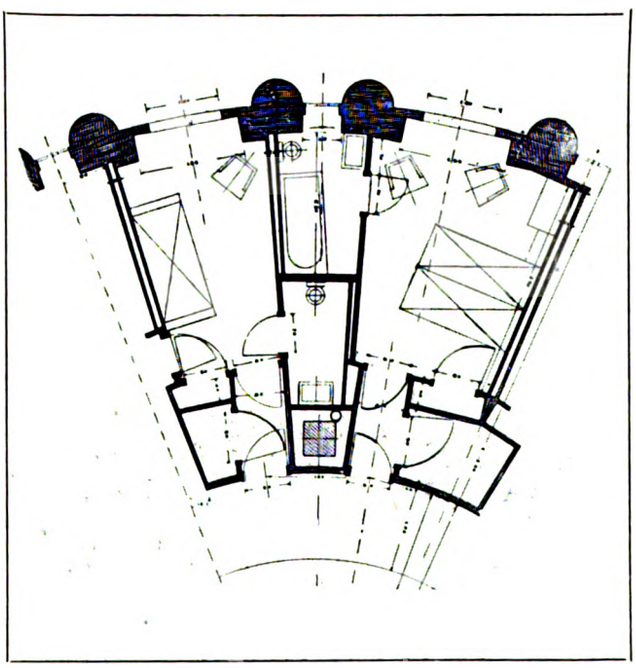
THE "DUCHI D'AOSTA, SESTRIÈRES"

Architect: Victor Bonade-Bottino

The bedrooms in this hotel, slightly less cabin-like than those in the cheaper "Torre di Sestrières," have private bathrooms and lavatories and are insulated from the noise of the central well by a ring of cupboards.



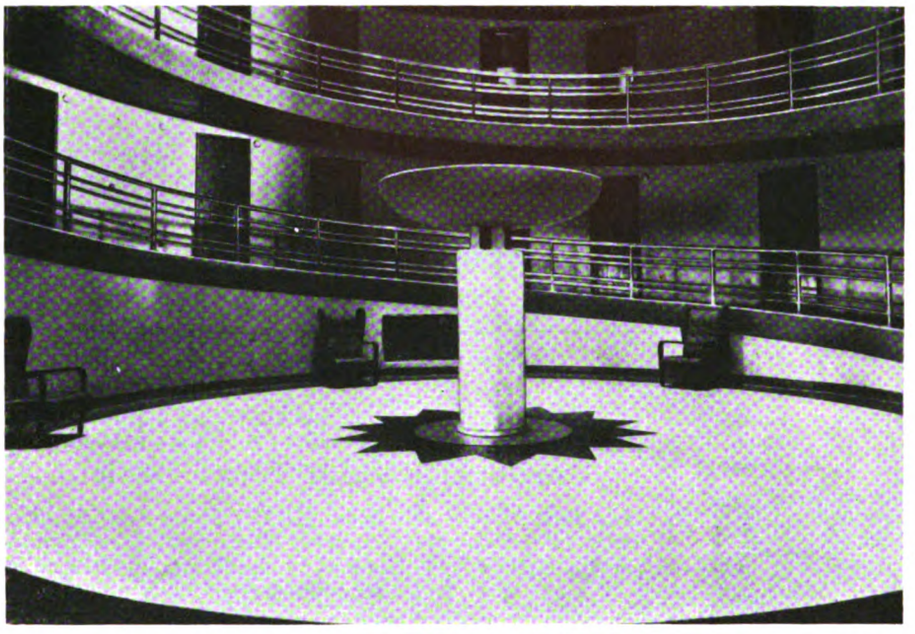
The "Duchi d'Aosta," which, like the "Torre di Sestrières," is constructed of reinforced concrete.



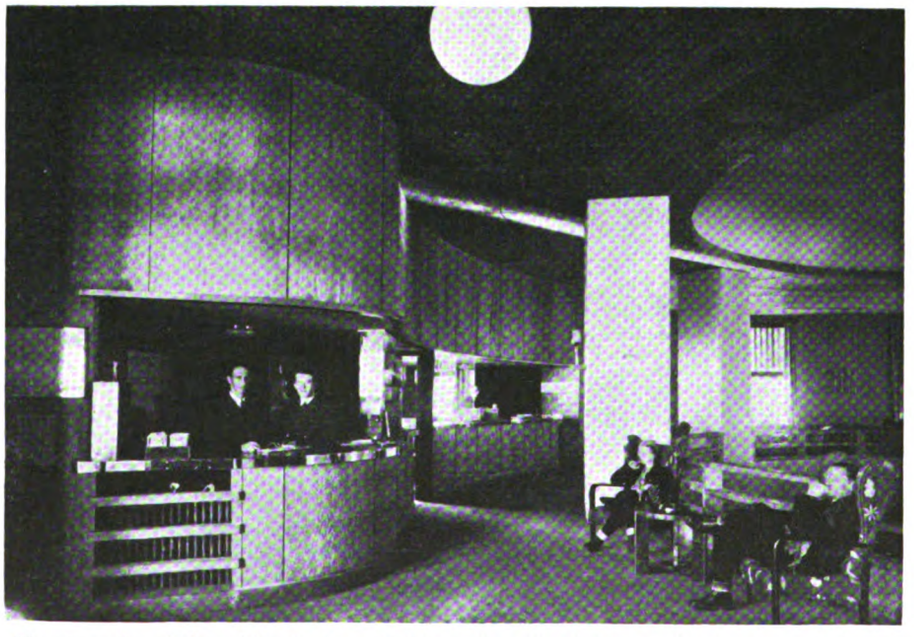
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The "Duchi d'Aosta." A typical bedroom.



The first floor hall in the "Duchi d'Aosta," showing the beginning of the ramp.



The reception hall, which is immediately below the hall seen in the upper picture.

hotel. Of the other two, one is called a "first-class," the other a "second-class" hotel. The circular plan was adopted in order to reduce the running expenses by centralising all communications.

The second-class hotel, known as the Torre di Sestrières, accommodates 160 guests. At its base it is attached to a funicular railway station and restaurant, but the hotel proper is entirely comprised within the tower.

The tower is about 125 ft. high with a diameter of 58 ft. A circular hall rises from bottom to top of the building, while a spiral ramp gives access to the bedrooms, all of which are wedge-shaped.

The structure consists of an outer cylinder of reinforced concrete and nine interior columns. The floors are also in concrete and are supported between the columns and the outer cylinder.

On each floor, besides the 16 rooms, are water-closets and a lift-space. The servants' quarters are at top and bottom of the building, while the topmost storey of all is occupied by a reading room and recreation room. The roof is arranged as a terrace.

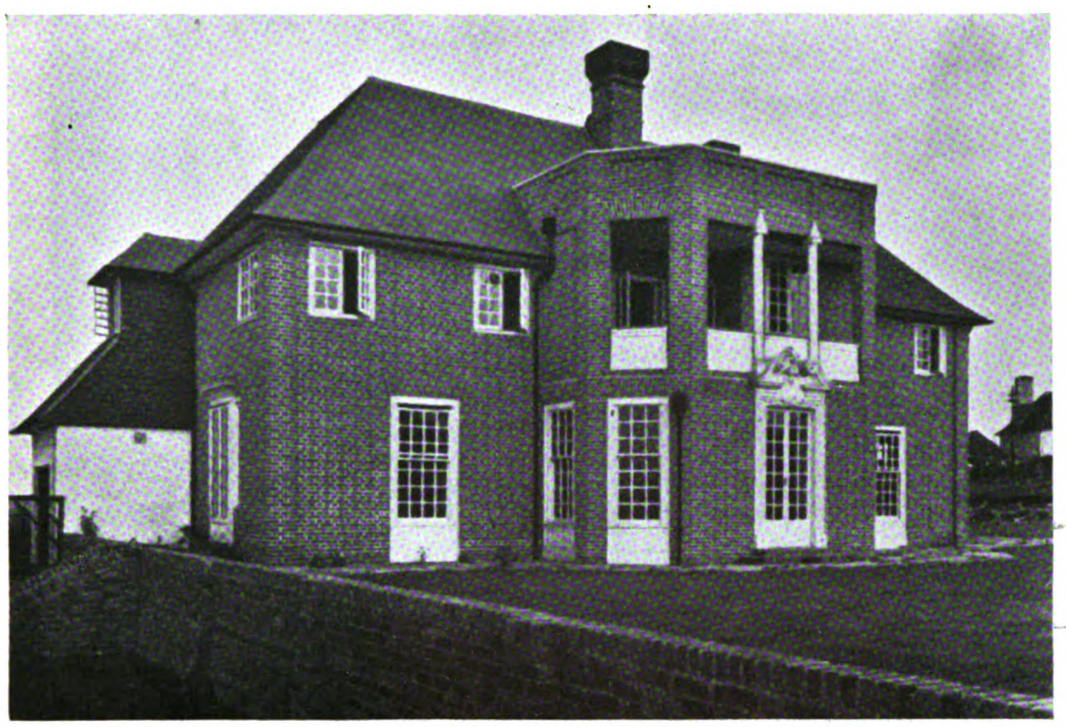
The partition walls are in hollow brick. Built-in cupboards are disposed on either side of the windows, providing an air-space which insulates the building from the cold atmosphere outside. Further insulation is provided by the double windows. The floors, both in the rooms and on the ramp, are covered with rubber.

Each room has a divan bed, two built-in cupboards, and a wash-basin, as well as tables and chairs. There is also a radio plug in each room. Heating is by forced circulation. The ground floor has a restaurant, and in the basement are shower-baths and a room for storing skis. Other services of the building are accommodated in an annex.

Substantially the same plan is used in the second-class hotel, the "Duchi d'Aosta," but here an additional degree of comfort is achieved by insulating the bedrooms from the noise of the central well by the interposition of a ring of small rooms; also by the provision of private bathrooms and w.c.s to all the rooms. The tower in this case is 154 ft. high and 82 ft. in diameter, but the terrace base which runs about two-thirds of the way round the tower brings the total height up to 187 ft. The entrance is on the ground floor, from which stairs lead down to the basement where the reception desk and dining-rooms are accommodated. The basement is ceiled over so that cooking smells cannot rise in the central well.

As in the Torre di Sestrières, the windows are double. The bathroom windows are disposed in long vertical strips running up the outside. The construction in general is the same as that in the other hotel.

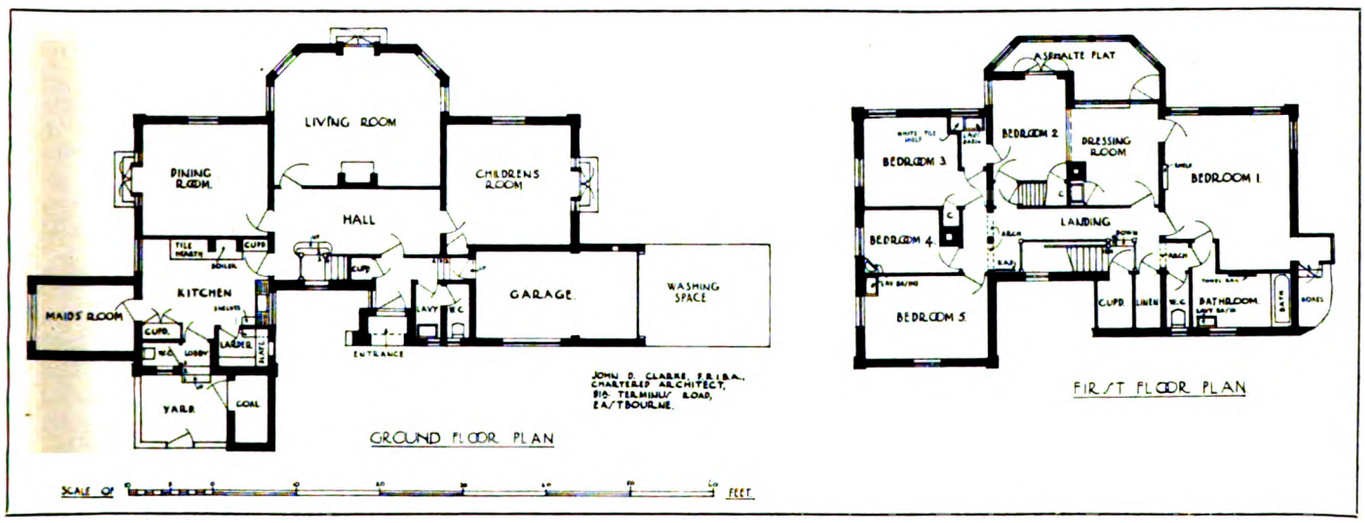
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The garden front.



The entrance front, with the garage on the right.



A HOUSE AT WILLINGDON, SUSSEX.

Architect : John D. Clarke, F.R.I.B.A.

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An engraving of the Royal Exchange (now the City Chambers) in the early 19th century. The architect was John Fergus and the building was finished in 1761.

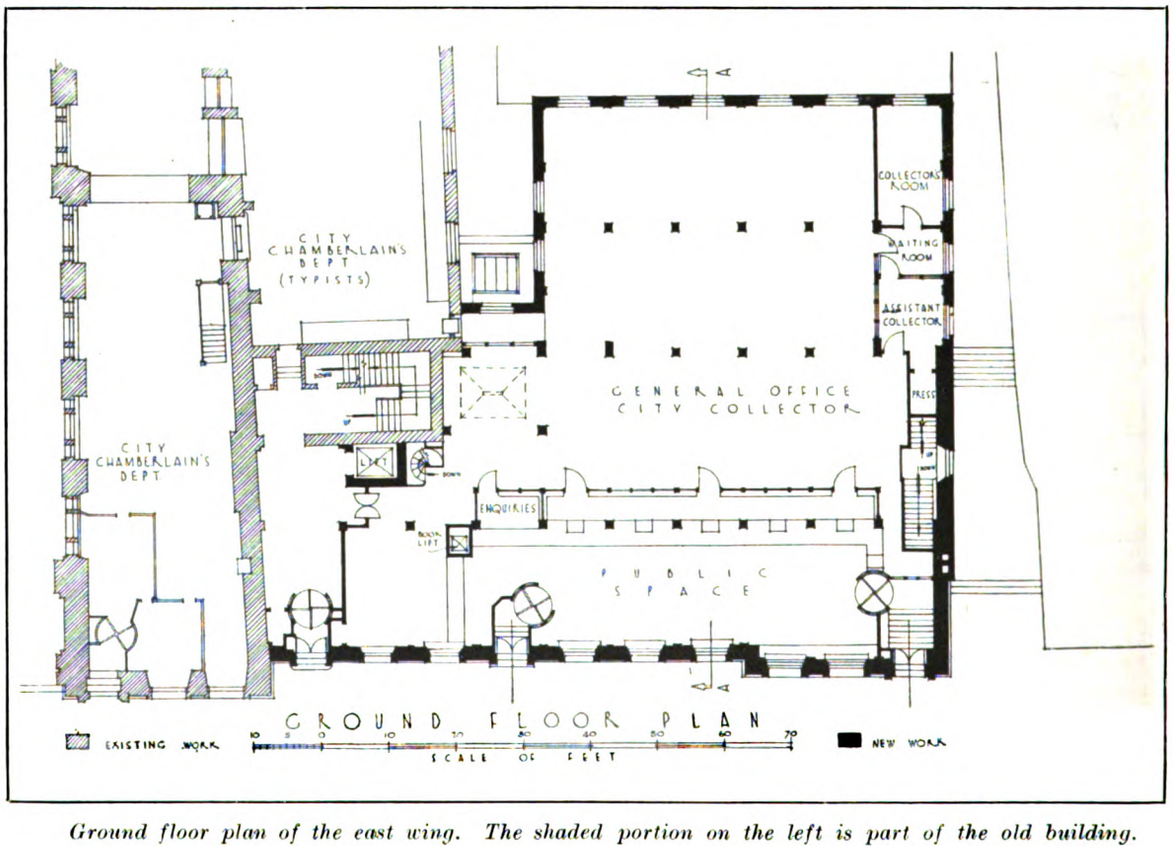
EXTENSIONS TO THE CITY CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH

City Architect: E. J. MacRae, F.R.I.B.A.

The High Street of Edinburgh, unique as an architectural curiosity, rich in historic interest, and not without a certain grim functional beauty, has for some years been undergoing a slow process of reconstruction. Many of its tall, picturesque houses are slums, or in a condition which makes virtual rebuilding inevitable, while here and there the exigencies of modern life require the introduction of completely new structures.

The extensions of the City Chambers, almost opposite St. Giles Cathedral, have involved the erection of two wings, one on either side of the old building, whose lines and ornaments they adopt. Dating from 1754-61, the building was originally the Royal Exchange and was designed by a little-known architect, John Fergus. It consists of a courtyard, with wings, and an arched screen along the High Street front, and is built of Craigleith stone.

The extensions have been carried out with the help of a grant from the Unemployment Grants Committee, and the chief object has been to group together all the central offices of the



Ground floor plan of the east wing. The shaded portion on the left is part of the old building.

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Corporation. The City Chamberlain's offices occupy the east side of the interior of the quadrangle, while the new east wing contains on the ground floor the whole of the City Collector's Department, and on upper floors the whole of the City Assessor's, both departments having been formerly housed at a considerable distance from the City Chambers.

The west side of the interior of the quadrangle contains the Town Clerk's office, and the west wing is planned as a technical group, containing an extension of the City Architect's office, which it adjoins, and the whole of the offices of the Lighting and Cleaning Department, and of the City Engineer, whose office is thus in direct communication with the Dean of Guild office.

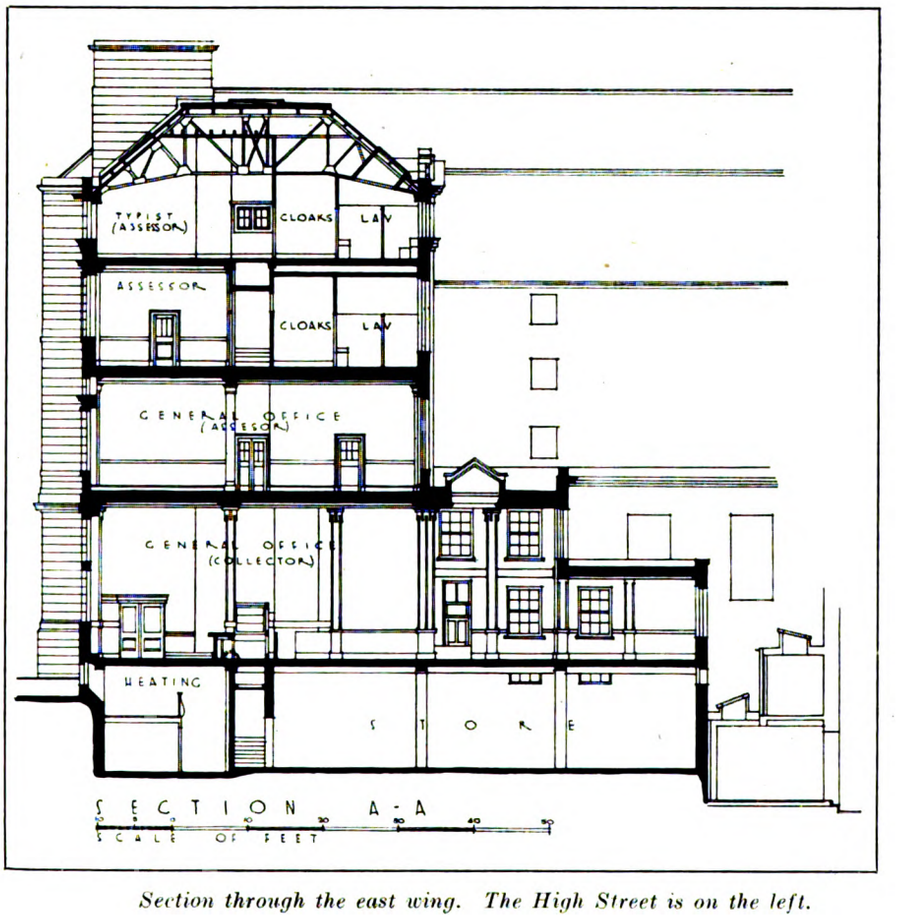
The outer walls of the new wings are of Darney stone, the roof being covered with Ballachulish slates and a lead platform. The whole of the floor loads are carried on steel framing. Special full-size experiments were made in connection with the transmission of sound through the floors. As a result, these are of precast concrete slabs with screeding coat and creosoted wood bearers covered by flooring and cork carpet, while the ceilings are fixed to the main beams without any contact with the floor slabs. This has proved very satisfactory in avoiding transmission of impact noises.

A special feature of the east wing is the City Collector's office, which is about 87 ft. by 80 ft., on one floor, and has excellent natural lighting over the whole area. The heating is by low-pressure hot-water radiators round the perimeter of the room, assisted by electric panels in the centre parts of the ceiling. A boiler-house in the east wing provides the low-pressure hot-water system for the whole of both wings, the system being accelerated by pumps.

The general contractors for the east wing were G. & R. Cousin, and for the west wing James Millar & Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers included: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd. (steel); G. Hardie & Son (carpenter and joiner); Cunningham, Dickson & Walker (glazier); Steel & Wilson (plumber); J. & J. Johnston (cement, plaster and concrete floors); R. Kidd and Alex. Ogilvy (slater and roughcast); W. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd. (roof asphalt); Arch. Selkirk (painter); Toffolo, Jackson & Co. (marble and terrazzo); Pratt Bros. (Edinburgh), Ltd. (electrical work); Van Kannel Revolving Door Co., Ltd. (revolving doors); Charles Ritchie & Co., Ltd. (heating); Waygood-Otis, Ltd. (lifts); North British Rubber Co., Ltd. (rubber floorings); James McNeill & Sons, Ltd. (cork carpet); Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd. (relay telephones).



The new east wing. The corresponding west wing can be seen on the extreme left, beyond the old building.



Section through the east wing. The High Street is on the left.

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THE APPRECIATION OF ARCHITECTURE

VI.—Building Dangerously—*Part III*

The last part of the second of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's lectures during the present term.



Lincoln, looking east.

The nave of Lincoln cathedral is commonly supposed to be one of the noblest architectural achievements of English Gothic, but this opinion I am unable to share. Many of its details are of the highest elegance, but I am shewing it to you not for its details but to illustrate a serious defect in general design. The main arcade is admirable and the triforium would be very pretty if it could be properly seen without ruinous foreshortening. The vault, however, seems to me dreadful, both in design and position.

Its springing point is forced down below the clerestory, so that it cuts into the triforium storey in the awkwardest way imaginable. Its principal surfaces are divided by lierne ribs, the supply of which seems to have run out when the intersecting surfaces above the windows were being built. Unfortunately they cannot have run out quite, since one lonely rib on each of these intersecting surfaces rises to meet its vis-à-vis in a boss that covers a slight accident in the shaping of the transverse ridge-ribs. This accident I need not explain here, my object being to execrate its results, for these bosses and the ribs supporting them go in perspective crash against the diagonal ribs all down the nave and destroy with their awkwardness all fluency of pattern in the entire vault. Except in that of the chapter-house Lincoln cathedral is not lucky in its vaulting, that in the eastern presbytery having the same partial baldness of ribs that we have observed in the nave and that in the choir having another ungraceful peculiarity that I need not specify here. Yet if ever elegance of detail could atone for defects in general design it would be at Lincoln.

In this respect it contrasts strongly with the cathedral at Salisbury where awkward details everywhere damage an internal design that possesses much general merit. The nave arcade has columns of a form both severe and shapely and arches that are well-proportioned if a trifle heavy. The vault springs from the clerestory sill, and if this results in the clerestory deforming its curvature, that fault is a common one and far less disfiguring than the low and apparently fortuitous springing level chosen for the vault at Lincoln. In itself, too, the vault is almost irreproachable, of simple quadripartite pattern that only needs colour decoration better than that which the nineteenth century has applied in the choir to be thoroughly satisfactory. The clerestory is elegant of its kind. The triforium however is probably the ugliest thing the thirteenth century has left us in England, with its sprawling misshapen arches and its profusion of silly little marble shafts. Its enclosing arches, so broad and heavily moulded quarrel violently with the steeper arches of the nave arcade and the ungainly breadth of its bays leaves no room for the main vaulting shafts to come down between them, so that these vaulting shafts have to be cut ridiculously short and stopped upon corbels. Its tympana are filled with a compromise between bar and plate tracery that combines all the defects of both kinds with few of their merits. The excessive mouldings that characterise much English work of the thirteenth century are not here contrasted as they are at Lincoln with capitals richly carved in the forms of foliage; there is hardly any carving except in a few corbels and at the ends of drip mouldings, and consequently nothing to console the eye for the fatigue of innumerable parallel lines. Salisbury seems to me always to be a cautionary example of how utterly the work of the hand can be wasted when undirected by any clever head or clear eye. It has certainly been more disfigured than most other cathedrals by nineteenth century restorers, but can never in its heyday have been of any great architectural merit internally. Not to admit this must be to fail in appreciation of the beautiful work coeval with it at Beverley and Wells.

I do not know whether it is only patriotic prejudice that makes me condone at Exeter and Lincoln the *liney-ness* that to foreign eyes must probably seem a grave indiscretion in most of the earlier Gothic in our country. At Salisbury it is hard to excuse, but at Exeter it appears to me to enhance by contrast the breadth of the masses to which it is applied, and at Lincoln to lead up to the delicacy of the sculptured foliage. Yet even from these buildings what a pleasure it is to turn to the noble severity of Chartres where nothing is swamped by profusion, where at the very moment the mind of the artist was satisfied his hand was stayed! The breadth of the nave of Chartres and the height of its vault are almost exactly the same as those of the choir of York Minster, so that by the French standard it is relatively low.

In none but over-all sizes is there any similarity, however, since not only does each bay of the York clerestory contain a five light window with a bit of wall left over on either side, each bay of the clerestory at Chartres being completely filled with a window of only two lights, but the scales suggested by this contrast are continued throughout each whole design. To a French cathedral-builder York would look miniature work, however much there may be of it; to an English cathedral-builder Chartres would look cyclopean. We need not prefer either scale to the other, both can make good architecture, but we must allow that the Chartres architect has succeeded in a task more difficult than any attempted at York. To construct of parts so few and so large a church that loses none of its actual size in its appearance, to extract such tremendous grandeur from no very tremendous dimensions, such shapeliness from harsh material so simply wrought, is a noble feat of artistry and a rare one. The glorious cathedral at Amiens has grandeur, loveliness, purity, as it were by nature; at Chartres we feel that these qualities are the outcome of struggle and tribulation. If Amiens has the perfection of the angel Chartres has the perfection of the saint.

You will gather from these high-flown words that I like the design of Chartres cathedral very much indeed, and I hope that you all do too, because I am sure that no one who feels cold about it can ever really understand Gothic architecture. Before its picture leaves the screen I will ask you to remark the unusual character of the octagonal columns, the nobility of their capitals, and the cluster of vaulting shafts whose bases all stick



Salisbury, looking west.



Chartres, looking east.

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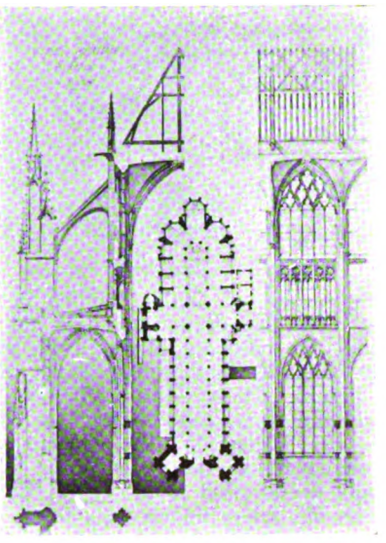
their toes out at the bottom in the direction their heads are turned at the top, in the direction that is to say of the various ribs it is their mission to support.

In a much larger cathedral, that of Bourges, you will find an architecture almost as pure and noble as that of Chartres, but with the magic left out of it. Bourges, like Milan and many other foreign cathedrals, has two aisles on either side of the nave, but has one peculiarity that I do not remember to exist elsewhere. The customary divisions of clerestory, triforium, and arcade, are here repeated on a smaller scale in the outer walls in the inner aisles, so that the resulting section is exactly what would happen if you were to cut a small church in half longitudinally and to apply half to either side of a big nave below its own triforium. Of such secondary triforia in aisles it is quite likely that other examples exist that I have either forgotten or never known, but their effect at Bourges if not unique is certainly highly unusual. Bourges is remarkable also for the complication of its system of external abutment, a good deal of which is—shall I say?—hopeful rather than scientific. Even with its faults, however, it is a magnificent specimen of what will be considered the noblest form of Gothic by those who believe with me that more was lost than gained in that style's subsequent developments.

This general opinion must, of course, be shaken in many particular instances. To find any fault with the church of St. Ouen at Rouen is not to know perfection when one sees it, and it would be absurd to be ungrateful for many beautiful novelties first developed at Winchester. St. Ouen's must be the last of the clerestoried churches I shew you today, seeing that there is other ground I must cover. It exhibits internally the continuity and unification that I spoke of in my last lecture as being the goal of mediæval designers, and in that respect may be compared with the English example I then shewed you of the same characteristics—the nave of Canterbury.

Our architectural critics of the nineteenth century were mostly convinced that both the *flamboyant* of St. Ouen and the *perpendicular* of Canterbury represented the decline of Gothic church-building and I have already said that to me they seem products of an art that had passed its best. Nineteenth century critics, however, with their eyes focussed on detail rather than upon essentials, put the zenith of the style at a point that seems to me but an awkward moment in its development. In the buildings known to them as "decorated" or "middle pointed," in Cologne cathedral, in the nave at York, pinnacles and window-traceries, niches and mouldings, figure sculpture and the sculpture of foliage, may all be at their richest: their designers and carvers were heirs to a great deal of experience and were as yet little disciplined by the architect in its use. The general design, however, of the buildings upon which they lavished their skill was in transition from the system of laying storey upon storey to that of running all storeys into one, it had passed the balanced combination of these that was reached at Chartres, and had not yet arrived at anything else.

To compare upon equal terms Canterbury nave with that of St. Ouen would be unfair to the English example which is on much the smaller scale of the two. To compare their styles, however, is reasonable,



St. Ouen, Rouen.

and will shew us a great divergence in principle between the continuous Gothic of England and that of France. The principle of continuity and unification throws strong emphasis upon the vertical lines of structure and in France this verticality was contrasted wherever possible with lines no less continuous but sinuous and flexed. In St. Ouen you will observe that the antithesis between the curved lines of the window-tracery and the straight lines of the mullions and columns has been made as forcible as possible. In England, on the other hand, the inevitable verticality of structure was embodied in a general system of rectangularity; horizontal lines were run across wall surfaces and windows, and a gridiron method of design evolved that has certainly won its triumphs. I confess that I find this method a little wearisome and am reminded by it of Whistler's imaginary musician whose symphony in F consisted of nothing else but "F.F.F.F.F.F.—Fool!" There is nevertheless a particular and valuable quality in the rigid network that overlays the choir at Gloucester cathedral, and that constitutes nearly the whole external adornment of many of our grandest towers; and this quality it behoves us not to belittle, seeing that it is one of our most important national contributions to the treasury of Gothic architecture.

When in an earlier part of this lecture I was describing the kind of church that



Gloucester: the choir.

is covered by three parallel vaults branching out at the same level from the columns I remarked that this arrangement was uncommon. Rarer still is the plan particularly affected by the Jacobin order. Of their church in Paris nothing now remains but the record in drawings, but I presume that their church at Agen instanced by Viollet-le-Duc can still be seen. The illustration I shall shew you is of a third specimen, that at Toulouse. The peculiarity of these churches consists in their aisleless bodies that you can describe either as double naves or as broad naves divided by a range of columns down the middle. I am not convinced by the common supposition that this range of columns was intended to divide the religious from the laity, but I think it more likely that, just as mediæval halls and refectories were often made broad for convenience of use and divided up by columns for convenience of vaulting, so these churches were made exceptionally capacious in order to hold lay congregations and were interrupted by supporting columns placed only where they would be in nobody's way. In a church with a nave and side aisles, it is only from the nave that everybody can see the altar and hear the preacher, whereas in a church with a row of columns bisecting the middle passage a preacher standing against one of those columns could be seen by everybody, and so too could an altar. I do not imagine that the visibility of an altar was regarded as of much importance by the English builders who readopted this plan after the Reformation in such churches as those of Burton in the Wirral, of Compton Winyates, of St. John's, Leeds, but the readoption in a preaching age of a plan formerly favoured by a preaching order is not insignificant.

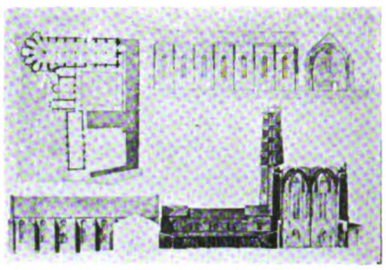
In the later middle ages, churches not intended to be vaulted were often built to a plan even better adapted to preaching than this; the plan of an uninterrupted aisleless hall covered by a roof of large span. Of these the classical example was the Dominican church at Ghent, now, unhappily, destroyed. In the early architecture of Aquitaine aisles were infrequent in churches not exceptionally large, and it is probably due to the memory of these that the builders of Albi cathedral conceived the idea of their magnificent vaulted nave flanked only by chapels between its buttresses, the upper storeys of these chapels being connected so as to form a gallery. This cathedral is a larger version of the church of the Cordeliers at Toulouse and the external massiveness of both has led to their being regarded as fortified. At Albi certainly defence in emergency seems to have been provided for, and the narrowness of the windows may be due to such forethought. Whatever its causes the design is architecturally self-sufficient and extremely impressive, having no fault that I can see except the pinching in of the vault between the windows in order to obtain for them their remarkable loftiness. Neither in the church of the Cordeliers nor in the church, again very similar, of St. Bertrand de Comminges, does the external wall inclose the buttresses for the whole of their height; in both the buttresses are external once they have risen past the roofs of comparatively low chapels. This reduces the section of these buildings to the more ordinary one that we find also at King's College chapel in Cambridge, although there associated with architecture of quite another kind. An

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extremely elegant version of the Albi system on a small scale can be seen by Londoners in the Victorian church of St. Augustine at Kilburn, where the design of the vaulting is faultless; and the same arrangement has been rather meaninglessly reproduced by many modern architects in conjunction with wooden roofs.

As I suggested in my last lecture churches with wooden roofs of any kind will if their architecture be Gothic be by-products rather than the staple output of that style. Their success or failure will normally depend upon how alert their designer has been to detect and eliminate from the style's repertory those forms that imply the existence of the vault that would not actually be there. England is a land of wooden-roofed churches and when in subsequent lectures I make a further review of the mediæval achievement we shall see that many of them are of great interest and value.

In secular architecture the wooden roof is dominant both at home and abroad.



The Jacobin Church, Toulouse.

The aspect of Gothic implied in the title "Building dangerously" is not, of course, the only one in which the style must be viewed by those who would grasp its nature. It is, however, by far the most important and by far the most generally neglected. The æsthetic law enjoining fitness for purpose that is so noisily overstressed today was in Gothic active, but active unobserved; the major preoccupation of those who obeyed it was the exciting demands of stability, with the difficulties of structure. Moreover their aims were primarily architectural—the great height of their naves, the deep recessing of their portals, the exaggerated extent of many of their windows, are all things that contribute nothing to convenience or to physical comfort. Had they wished merely to cover the altar and a congregation they need never have taken any more risks than those run by the humblest builders of the earliest Christian age, in short had they been what are now called "functionalists" the world would never have known Gothic. Nor, I think, would the world have known modern engineering either, since a natural extension of the Roman technique to meet more than Roman needs would, if uninfluenced by the poetry of the Church, have resulted merely in a technique more than Roman but still of the Roman kind. To this consideration I may not have occasion specifically to return in my next lecture, but it must be at the back of our minds whenever we attempt, as we are attempting now, to estimate "the Mediæval Achievement."

BOOK REVIEWS

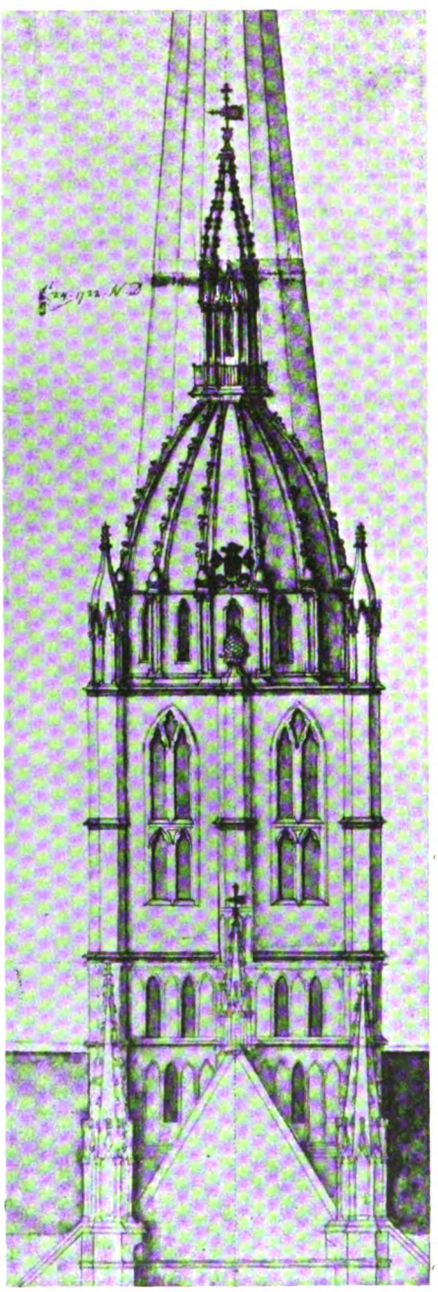
Wren and the Abbey

The Wren Society, Vol. XI. Edited by Arthur T. Bolton and H. Duncan Hendry. Issued to subscribers.

Certainly the most striking part of this new volume of the Wren Society is that which deals with Wren's proposals for a central tower at Westminster Abbey. That Wren did work at the Abbey and that he had something to do with the two somewhat discreditable western towers is fairly generally known. But Mr. Bolton's admirable summary at the beginning of the book tells the whole story, while among the illustrations we are given Wren's drawings for some of the additions he proposed.

Wren's connection with the Abbey began in 1698, and for nearly a quarter of a century he was responsible for its maintenance and repair. He secured the choir vault and restored the two transept ends, and in 1713, at the age of 80, produced a report giving a fascinating account of the architectural history of the fabric as he conceived it. The origins of Gothic seem to have intrigued him; his own opinion was that Gothic "should with more Reason be called the *Saracen* style: for those people wanted neither Arts nor Learning; and after we in the West had lost both, we borrowed again from them, out of their *Arabick* Books, what they with great Diligence had translated from the *Greeks*."

Wren's drawings for his central tower are of the greatest interest. He describes his design as "not very expensive but light, and still in the *Gothick* Form." The version dated 1715 consists of a tower with two windows on each side, a short twelve-sided drum, a conical cupola, and an ogival *flèche* surrounded by a small iron balcony, reminiscent of St. Martin's, Ludgate. It is a delightful design, though it must not, of course, be judged by the standards of copy-book orthodoxy which the later Gothic Revival set up. Wren's Gothic seems to have been totally devoid of the feeling for romantic dramatisation which moved his successors to employ the style. Behind all his Gothic designs one sees the cool inventive originality, the fine sense of scale and proportion which characterises his purely classical buildings.



Wren's design for a central tower at Westminster Abbey.

Wren prepared a design for completing the two western towers, but unhappily his drawing, acquired by the Abbey in 1732, is missing. Hawksmoor, of course, took many liberties with Wren's design. To him Gothic was, as Mr. Bolton remarks, "something of the nature of Baroque," and he used it as if it had more plastic capabilities than the classic instead of infinitely less.

The book contains 64 plates, and among the more interesting are Wren's designs for the dormitory at Westminster School, for the buildings at Christ's Hospital, and for the charming school built for Sir John Moore at Appleby. J. N. S.

Westminster Abbey. By A. L. N. Russell, F.R.I.B.A. Chatto and Windus. 6s.

Westminster Papers. No. 1. The Library and Muniment Room. No. 2. The Norman Undercroft and Museum and the Remains of the Monastic buildings. By Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., etc. Oxford University Press. 6d. and 3d.

It would be difficult to commend too highly Mr. Russell's learned, thorough, but at the same time vivid and entertaining book about the Abbey. He succeeds in making history (*real* history, not just anecdote) come to life, against a well drawn background of architectural facts and criticism. The abbey, as Mr. Russell says, 'suffers terribly from being one of the Sights of London." That is disastrously true; for even those whose tastes and habits of thought enable them to ignore what is architecturally and historically irrelevant, cannot help being repelled by the mass of platitudinous sentiment which hangs about the Abbey. But there is no nonsense in Mr. Russell's chapters. There are, moreover, good photographs and plans.

Mr. Tanner (who contributes a foreword to Mr. Russell's book) has written two useful guides, which are the first and second of a series. They are carefully documented and will be invaluable to anyone who wishes to enter on a detailed study of the Abbey's history. J. N. S.

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POINTS FROM PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

Government Housing Policy

Discussing the policy of the new Housing Bill at a luncheon of the Building Societies' Association last week, Sir E. Hilton Young, the Minister of Health, said that criticism of the policy of the Bill had centred on the single point that it would tend to discourage the decentralisation of the urban population, and it came particularly from the champions of garden suburbs and satellite towns.

The encouragement of such suburbs and new suburbs was wholly desirable, but the fear that the effect of the Bill would be to discourage them, or to stabilise an undue centralisation of the population, was, he thought, the result of some misapprehension both of the purpose of the Bill and of its methods. The purpose of the Bill was, in the least possible time, to secure proper accommodation for all living under overcrowded conditions. The method was to ensure the greatest possible elasticity in providing the additional accommodation which would be needed. The new dwellings to be provided would not be exclusively dwellings in the central areas. They would include whatever number of dwellings in the outskirts of the towns was required for the overcrowded population that was being dealt with. The Bill would thus have a double effect. For that part of the overcrowded population for which residence in the inner areas was necessary, it would provide a sufficient number of dwellings under proper conditions. It would provide also for those who were able to move into the outer areas. The effect of the measure would thus be actively to promote the decentralisation of that part of the overcrowded population which it was possible and desirable to decentralise.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent speech, had referred in his picturesque way to the Government's plans resulting in huge barracks in overcrowded areas where there were no open spaces. The effect of the redevelopment work to be done under the Bill would, he was confident, be exactly contrary to this description in each particular. Overcrowding would be remedied by the provision of additional accommodation; there would be no huge barracks, but well-spaced groups of those healthy and attractive modern wage-earners' flats of which they could already see examples in some cities; and the process of redevelopment would secure those open spaces in the central areas which were now lacking.

The fear had been expressed that the financial provisions of the Bill gave undue advantage to central development at the expense of development on the outskirts. He must point out that this was not so. The Bill made provision for effective financial help where it was necessary for development on the outskirts just as much as for development in the inner areas.

Suppose that they were to make it a condition of the rehousing of that part of the population now crowded into the inner areas that they should be decentralised, and that the new accommodation to be provided for them should be in garden cities, suburbs, and satellite towns, the result must be either to inflict upon them intolerable hardship or to postpone the remedy for overcrowding which was so urgently required to a far distant future. The measure of decentralisation that was possible and desirable could be and would be best attained by the methods proposed in the Bill.

A New Glass

A luncheon was given at the Savoy Hotel on February 25 by Thermolux Glass Co., Ltd., to introduce this new window glass, which was fully reviewed by Mr. Edwin Gunn in our issue of July 20, last year. Mr. Graham Cunningham, who succinctly described its origin and enumerated its multiple properties, chief among which are insulation and light diffusion without shadow, announced that Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., had formed this subsidiary company to manufacture the glass in this country, and had now completed arrangements for its introduction to the market.

Decay of Timber in Houses.

I.—FUNGI INJURIOUS TO TIMBER.

Extracts from a paper read by K. St. G. Cartwright at the Chartered Surveyors' Institution on March 4.

Forest.

The only diseases of the standing tree which directly affect the buyer of timber for constructional purposes are the heart-rots which are sometimes present, especially in over-mature trees, and which may in the final stages cause a complete hollowing out of the tree. The fungi responsible for such heart-rots may continue their development in the timber after felling and conversion. In apparently sound parts of the trunk adjoining the decayed area there may be no discolouration or outward sign of decay apparent, but if fungus threads are present, these may continue to develop so long as conditions of moisture are suitable. In addition such timber may have been weakened mechanically by the action of the fungus. It is advisable, therefore, to cut away 8 inches to 12 inches beyond all visible sign of attack.

The Felled Tree.

The fungi occurring in the living tree are often specialised, and many of them cease growth soon after the tree is felled, though others may continue their growth in the log until there is insufficient moisture left. It is exceptional for any of the species occurring on the living tree to be found causing serious trouble in buildings; but several species may cause damage if the timber is exposed to very damp conditions such as occur in some coal mines and in fencing posts, etc.

Some fungi cause complete rotting of the sapwood if drying is not sufficiently rapid, leaving the heartwood in the case of such a timber as oak quite sound. In less durable species, such as beech, a number of fungi complete the destruction of both heart and sapwood, thus reducing the log finally to humus.

Converted Timber.

On conversion timber is still susceptible to decay by the numerous fungi that attack the log, and if the log was infected, decay can proceed so long as conditions of moisture and temperature are suitable; but directly the timber dries below what is known as the fibre saturation point, little or no fungus growth will take place, and below 20 per cent. based on the oven-dry weight no growth will occur.

Decay of Timber in Service.

Decay of timber in service will take place in any situation where the necessary conditions of moisture and air are present.

The oldest method of prolonging the life of fence-posts consisted in charring the portion buried in the ground up to a point just above ground level; but although this is effective up to a limited extent, the better and more up to date method is to dip this portion in a coal-tar creosote. The best practical method for butt treatment is to place the ends in a container with the preservative and to warm this up to about 200 deg. F., holding it at this temperature for approximately 40 minutes, and then allowing it to cool down before removing the posts.

In the case of important structures, such as rail sleepers and telegraph posts, pressure-treated timber is always used in this country, thus ensuring the longest possible life.

Beetle and Fungus Attack.

The two types of damage are in reality quite distinct. Beetle attack in buildings is usually restricted to the drier wood, such as old oak beams, panels, furniture, etc., whilst fungi attack wood in a moist condition, and therefore outbreaks of dry-rot are usually found to originate on the ground floor, in damp cellars, or in roofs where a leak has occurred.

Damage by beetles is usually characterised by the presence of narrow tunnels filled with dust produced by the larvæ of the beetles feeding on the wood. If the attack is still progressing, little piles of wood dust will generally be found beneath such timber. The surface of the timber will also usually show round holes made by the beetles when they emerge from the timber. Wood in certain stages of attack may show pronounced warping, and cracks may develop on the surface. In the later stages deep cracks running longitudinally and across the grain develop, and the type of cracking, whether mainly longitudinal, or both longitudinal and across the grain, is of assistance in the identification of the species of fungus causing the decay. A pronounced discoloration of the timber is also a common feature of fungus attack. The wood in the final stage of decay in the most serious forms becomes friable and can be easily crushed in the hand to a fine brown powder. At times, of course, both insect and fungus attack may be present, but in such cases the fungus attack has usually more or less stopped, the beetles often showing a preference for such wood.

Fungi in Buildings.

Although a great many species of fungi may occur occasionally in houses, by no means all of these cause serious damage to the wood, and some of them are incapable of damaging it at all, although they indicate that moisture conditions are present which would favour the development of destructive fungi, and thus they may be looked upon as indicators of possible

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future trouble. Such fungi are of the mould type, and are characterised by possessing a powdery superficial growth on the surface of the wood which can easily be brushed off. The growths are often coloured green, but grey, yellow, black and white ones are also common. These fungi do not attack the wood, but obtain their food supply from the contents of the wood cells, and so are most common on the sapwood, the cells of which usually contain starch and sugars.

Fungi Causing Decay.

Growths of fungi which cause decay of timber, in distinction to those of moulds, are usually less fluffy in appearance, and are generally closely adpressed to the wood. The *mycelium* frequently radiates outwards, forming fanlike growths, fine threads or even quite thick strands. The growths are not merely superficial, except in the very early stages of development, and in consequence cannot be easily brushed off the surface of the wood. A green coloration is never present, the growths being most commonly white or with yellow or lilac tinges in them; they may, in some species, be golden brown to blackish.

If there is any doubt as to whether a growth is that of a wood destroyer or not, it is best in such cases to submit the fungus to a mycologist for examination.

The two most frequent fungi causing serious trouble are *Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella*, and of these two the former is by far the most troublesome, being the one responsible for the worst form of dry-rot.

Merulius lacrymans in the early stages forms white somewhat cottonwool-like growths, which usually soon show traces of bright sulphur yellow or lilac tinges. In severe attacks, strands which may be as thick as a lead pencil are often formed, and these can penetrate mortar joints and crevices in the brickwork.

The decay is characterised by deep cross and longitudinal cracks which divide the wood up into large cubical portions. The colour of the wood darkens, and in the final stages of decay the latter becomes extremely friable.

Coniophora cerebella.—This fungus is one of the most common, causing a type of dry-rot in houses, and is called the Cellar fungus.

It is a frequent cause of decay in solid floors which have been covered over with an impervious covering such as linoleum before the concrete has had time to dry out thoroughly.

The growths of this fungus are characteristic—in the very early stages they may resemble similar growths of *Merulius,* but soon strands, never coarser than fine twine, are formed; these become reddish brown and eventually black. The decay is characterised by fine cracks running parallel to the grain, and, although cross-cracks also occur, the fissures are never as deep as they are in cases of attack by *Merulius.*

Rarer House Fungi.

Lentinus lepideus.—The growths of this fungus are rarely seen on the exterior of the timber, the fungus usually causing an internal type of decay. The decay caused by this fungus is of the brown cubical type; the wood becomes dark brown in colour, and divides up into small cubes. The fungus attacks coniferous timber as does *Paxillus.*

Phellinus cryptarum.—This fungus is considered to be a rare species, although it is probably much more frequent than records show. It usually occurs on oak roofing timbers where a leak has occurred, and was the species concerned in causing extensive damage in Versailles Palace. The decay is characteristic, and is easily to be distinguished from that caused by *Merulius* or *Coniphora.* The wood becomes lighter in colour and eventually stringy and of a pale yellow colour interspersed with patches of white.

Dry-rot.

An indication that dry-rot may be present is the warping outwards of panelling or of skirting boards with a cracking of the paintwork: if this is observed, investigation should be made, when it will often be found that dry-rot is active behind. If there is any suspicion of possible trouble it can often be detected by sounding skirting and panelling in any suspicious place, or by jabbing a pointed instrument into the wood; in the former case a hollow dead sound will be indicative of trouble; in the latter, if the wood is sound, the point of the tool will be gripped by the wood fibres and consequently resist removal, whereas if the wood is unsound this resistance will be reduced, and the point can be removed with ease. The woodwork adjacent to any damp wall should be carefully examined, and, if necessary, boards removed for this purpose. Attention should also be paid to all woodwork in odd corners, such as that of cupboards under staircases. In skirting boards, joist ends and panellings the attack is most usually due to *Merulius lacrymans* or *Poria vaporaria*: in solid floors *Coniophora cerebella* is the species most commonly present, as also in the timber of damp cellars and in leaky roofs.

In our experience attack by this fungus is most prevalent in the type of floor in which the flooring is fastened directly to untreated wooden fillets embedded in concrete (without a damp-proof course), a type which should not be sanctioned by anyone responsible for a building scheme. Such floors are far too common, and the case is usually aggravated by the laying of an impervious covering such as linoleum over the floor boards immediately on completion. The remedy lies in laying down more stringent regulations in regard to building construction and in drying out the building thoroughly before occupancy.

Steps Against Dry-rot.

When an outbreak of dry-rot is discovered, the first step to take is to decide whether the fungus responsible for the attack is *Merulius lacrymans* or *Coniophora cerebella.*

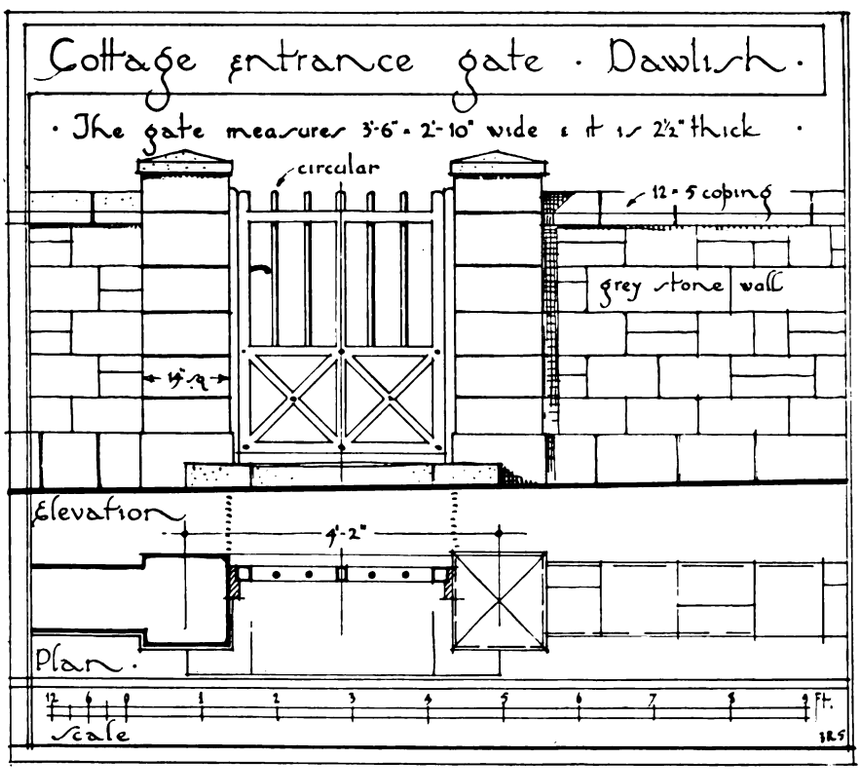
As a rule this is easily decided if the investigator has once seen an active of this fungus: if, however, any doubt remains, samples should be sent for identification to an expert.

Although *Merulius lacrymans* requires a good supply of moisture for initial attack, when once it has obtained a hold it is able, unlike *Coniophora,* to spread to dry timber, and (theoretically at any rate) may, given a good start, spread throughout the house.

If, after careful inspection, one is satisfied that the attack has been caused by *Coniophora,* or is of a similar type, the next step to take is to remove all affected wood and to find out the root of the trouble, which can often be traced to a leaky pipe or overflowing cistern. In roofs the cause can often be traced to a displaced tile or to water running under upturned lead flashings. The absence of a damp-proof course in chimney stacks may at times lead to trouble.

On the ground floor in the hollow-floor type of construction it may be found that water has percolated through porous brickwork of solid walls; or, in the case of cavity walls, the cavity may have become bridged by mortar droppings or rubbish during construction.

A very frequent cause of trouble, especially on poorly drained soils, is due to damp rising up from the soil, and in such a case the absence of a damp-proof course will allow free access of water to the timber. If, on the other hand, a



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damp-proof course is present, and yet it is apparent that water is gaining access to the woodwork, it points to the fact that the damp-proof course is defective either through the use of unsuitable material, *e.g.*, a thin bitumen layer which may have become squashed out, or through mechanical damage. In many cases flower-beds are made up to a level above that of the damp-proof course, thereby destroying its effectiveness. Such faults should be remedied immediately on discovery where this is possible, and if the source of dampness is removed, further trouble will be stopped. In such cases it may not be necessary to remove timber, except that which is actually mechanically unsound, although it is wise to take out all which shows any sign of fungus. If, on the other hand, owing to the lack of a damp-proof course, or the presence of some other radical fault, it is impossible to prevent further access of moisture, the only way is to pressure-treat timber, that is if reconstruction is not possible.

In hollow floors lack of ventilation is often the major cause, and attention should be paid to improving this by the insertion of more air bricks so as to ensure a through current of air: it should be stressed, however, that it is only as an aid to drying out the timber that ventilation is of service, and that ventilation with damp air may be worse than no ventilation at all.

Another cause of trouble which is sometimes encountered in centrally heated houses is due to faulty heating, resulting in uneven temperatures in different parts of a room; this may lead to condensation of moisture in certain places.

The case of a damp external wall due to porosity of the bricks is very difficult to remedy permanently, and although the application of certain water-proofing substances to the wall may afford a temporary cure, it is doubtful whether any of them are permanent in their effect, and treatment has to be repeated from time to time.

Remedies.

In cases where *Merulius* is present more drastic remedies are necessary as drying off the timber is not alone sufficient to ensure immunity from further trouble. The power of transporting moisture is well shown in cases where strands of the fungus may run along brickwork or metal girders, and from them spread on to and attack dry wood many yards distant from the focus of attack. These strands can also penetrate deeply into mortar and into crevices in the brickwork, and I have come across a case where a 5-ft. thick wall has become permeated by the fungus.

If an attack is discovered whilst it is still localised, eradication need not differ materially from the less drastic treatment advocated for *Coniophora* attack, except that all affected timber should be removed well beyond all visible sign of attack (6 inches to 8 inches), and that care should be taken to burn all fungus growth from the brickwork by means of a blow lamp. It is wise also in making replacements to use only treated wood.

The first step to take is to open up the skirting and floorboards in the neighbourhood in order to find out the full extent of attack.

A few of the most vulnerable points are joist ends, skirtings, the woodwork by chimney-breasts, and any wood embedded in masonry. The type of construction in which *Merulius* attack is most prevalent is in the hollow floor which is insufficiently ventilated; this is most pronounced on heavy clay sites where the drainage is bad and where the damp-proof course is faulty or absent. In many modern houses on the ground floor a hollow floor adjoins a solid one; with such construction owing to faulty ventilation, outbreaks of dry-rot are very commonly encountered. Too often in such cases air-bricks are only provided on the side of the hollow floor away from the solid floor, and in consequence there is no through ventilation of air. In order to ensure through ventilation, pipes should be laid in the concrete underneath the solid floor connecting up with the air-bricks to the exterior. The common terra-cotta type of air-brick, so often used, sometimes has a very inadequate air-space area, the metal ones being much better in this respect, and if more thought was given to the design of efficient air bricks, one frequent source of danger would be removed. When putting in additional air-bricks in order to increase ventilation, care should be exercised that these are not inserted where joists or any other portion of the underfloor construction obstruct the free passage of air.

The main points to which attention should be drawn are as follows:—

(1) Trace out the full extent of attack.
(2) Remove all infected timber well beyond this point.
(3) Find out the origin and cause of attack.
(4) Remedy the defects in construction where present, or repair those that may have developed.
(5) Sterilise infected brickwork.
(6) Use only treated timber if it is impossible to ensure the removal of all fungus as is the case in badly infected thick walls.

Preservatives.

There are three main classes of preservatives:—

(1) Tar oil preservatives and derivatives of this, of which coal tar creosote is the most widely known.

(2) Water soluble salts, e.g., zinc chloride, magnesium silico-fluoride and sodium fluoride.

(3) Preservatives made up in a solvent other than water, e.g., Cuprinol, Drynol.

For external use a good quality coal tar creosote conforming to British Standards Institute specification has proved thoroughly efficient, and timber properly treated with this is to all intents and purposes immune to decay. Creosote can also be used for interior woodwork for joists in many cases; but its smell, which is somewhat persistent, and also the fact that wood treated with it cannot be painted except after special preparation, rule it out for many purposes; in addition, it cannot be safely used near plaster work owing to its tendency to creep and thus discolour the plaster.

In cases where objections to tar oil products hold, the use of a water soluble preservative is indicated, and of these we usually recommend sodium fluoride in a strength of 6 ozs. of the salt to each gallon of water for indoor use. Zinc chloride is efficient, but both it and magnesium silico-fluoride have a corrosive action on metal and glass. Corrosive sublimate, though effective, is too poisonous for general use by workmen. Water soluble preservatives are not suited for use on external woodwork, as on exposure to rain they will soon wash out. For internal use they possess the advantage that woodwork treated with them can be painted provided the wood is allowed to dry out thoroughly after treatment.

The last main class of preservatives are a comparatively recent development, and combine to a certain extent the advantages of both creosote and water-soluble salts.

Methods of Application.

There are three principal methods of applying a preservative:—

(1) Pressure treatment: (*a*) Full cell; (*b*) Empty cell.
(2) Open tank treatment.
(3) Surface application: (*a*) Dipping; (*b*) Brush treatment.

Pressure treatment, if carried out satisfactorily, renders the non-durable sapwood of such timbers as Scots pine (red deal) practically rot-proof for a long period. When dealing with a severe outbreak of dry-rot caused by *Merulius* I should recommend the use of pressure-treated timber (preferably the empty cell process, as timber treated by the full-cell process is liable to weep) for replacements of joists and all timber embedded in infected walls, especially where it is impossible to ensure complete eradication of all traces of fungus and where access of moisture cannot be entirely prevented.

Where it is difficult to obtain pressure-treated timber, the open tank treatment can be employed on the spot, and it is very suitable for the treatment of joist ends where replacements have to be made.

The most frequent method of applying preservatives in ordinary building practice is by brush application on the surface of the timber. Although brush treatment is by no means ineffective it should not be depended upon in situations where conditions are very favourable for the growth of dry-rot, such as joist ends, fillets embedded in concrete, etc. Its use should be restricted to floor-boards and to such lighter wood structures, also in cases where it may not be found feasible to use pressure-treated timber on the grounds of expense or other causes.

Choice of Site.

It is obvious that a house built on a well-drained sandy soil will be less liable to outbreaks of dry-rot than one built on a heavy retentive soil such as clay. The slope of the ground has also to be taken into account in this connection. Dry-rot will often be found to follow roughly certain contour lines which correspond more or less to such ill-drained ground, and again, it is often thought that dry-rot is prevalent in the soil of certain sites, and suspicion often falls on those which have previously been woodland. There is little foundation for this belief in the case of *Merulius* at any rate. On the other hand, on old building sites the possibility of dry-rot being present on timber embedded in the soil and growing through it cannot be ignored.

Probably the frequency of serious attacks in new housing schemes is, in the first place, owing to low-lying sites being often the only ones available, at any rate at a low price. In such cases, by careful attention to drainage prior to house erection, much can be done to minimise the risk of dry-rot outbreaks.

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CONSTRUCTION.

One of the most important points is that a good damp-proof course be present to cut off the passage of moisture from the soil, and this will often involve both a horizontal and vertical damp-proof course. The damp-proof course must be such that it will not become squashed out by pressure as may happen where a thin bitumen one is depended upon. Bitumen felt, slate, and blue brick are most commonly employed for damp-proof courses. The damp-proof course is usually placed about 6 inches above the ground level, and trouble is often caused by omission to insert one in sleeper walls. They may also with advantage be put in chimney stacks to prevent the passage of moisture downwards through porous brickwork. One of the greatest difficulties is to ensure dry exterior walls as brick is more or less porous, and by treating the exterior wall with an impervious covering the moisture cannot escape except inwards. Probably the best method to overcome these difficulties is the cavity wall; in this case care must be taken to see that the cavity at the base does not become filled up with mortar droppings during construction, since if this occurs and the droppings fill up the cavity to above the level of the damp-proof course, this will render the damp-proof course inoperative by bridging it.

As mentioned earlier, special attention should be paid to affording through ventilation to every part of the floor by providing an adequate number of air-bricks of a type with a large percentage of air-space to its total area. Some of the terra-cotta type used often to fail in this respect, and for this reason the metal ones are often preferred. It has been stated that from 1 to 2 square inches of air space should be allowed for 1 foot of wall length. In addition, care should be taken that they are not placed opposite bearers on floor joists.

FLOOR CONSTRUCTION.

The best type of floor construction is the well-ventilated hollow floor, and, if full attention is paid to ventilation and damp-proof course no trouble will be experienced.

In the best type of construction the joists carrying the floor are not embedded in the brickwork, but rest on a sleeper wall built in honeycomb bond clear of the external wall and also provided with a damp-proof course. The presence of this sleeper wall near the external one is apt to obstruct the free circulation of air, and an improvement on this, which is employed by some architects, is to support the joists on corbels or brackets of blue brick, two bricks thick, built out on the internal side of the wall.

If the joists are supported by embedding in the brickwork of the external wall, they should be treated under pressure with a preservative or enclosed in a bituminous felt covering. It is advisable, in addition, to provide ventilation by leaving a free passage round the ends.

SOLID FLOOR CONSTRUCTION.

In the case of solid floors the most important point to be borne in mind is that no concrete can be considered as impervious to moisture, and that therefore the laying of concrete will not prevent moisture rising through the soil and up through the concrete to the flooring timbers. It is unwise to trust to treatment of the surface of the concrete with patent waterproofing materials, as, although some of these may be quite effective, none of them are permanent. It is therefore important that the upper surface of the concrete be covered with a layer of bitumen of sufficient thickness to ensure that at no point does the wood touch the concrete. The bitumen should be of good quality and about ¼ inch thick. Untreated fillets should never be embedded in the concrete; they should be pressure treated, and, in the absence of bitumen, floor boards should also be treated. The most satisfactory type of solid floor is that in which pressure treated fillets are laid in the concrete and the whole covered with a continuous and adequately thick bituminous layer. Even in such cases it is advisable to leave the flooring uncovered until sufficient time has elapsed for the drying out of the whole.

HEATING AND DRY-ROT.

It is probable that very little trouble will be experienced if an efficient central heating system is present; in fact, the instalment of such a system would probably in many cases go a long way to check the spread of even a serious attack of dry-rot. On the other hand, unless the heat is evenly distributed, condensation of moisture may occur sufficient to cause an outbreak.

CHOICE OF TIMBER.

It can be stated straight away that, although the use of high-quality timber is desirable, attention to details of construction is far more important.

More important than the quality of the timber is the moisture content when put into the house. Too often timber is either used in a partially seasoned condition, or, if reasonably well seasoned, is allowed to pick up moisture by lying in the open prior to use. The stipulation that timber is so many weeks or months air seasoned is not sufficient, as the moisture content of such timber would vary considerably according to weather conditions during this period.

It will be seen that the main principle governing control of dry-rot is prevention of access of moisture to all timber, and, given this, no trouble from dry-rot will ever be experienced. The main points in construction to achieve this are:—

(1) Provision of damp-proof courses.
(2) Good ventilation.

Properties of Bricks

The paper read at the Building Centre by Mr. A. Zaiman on the "Properties of Bricks in relation to the Process of Manufacture" will be published in our next issue.

BUILDING NEWS IN PARLIAMENT

[FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.]

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

MIDDLE CLASSES AND OVERCROWDING.

The Minister of Health has promised to give full consideration to a question which was raised in the Standing Committee that is now considering the Housing Bill, with regard to houses occupied by the "lower middle classes," or, as they are now called, the "black-coated workers." The Bill as it stands deals with overcrowding only in houses occupied by the working classes. Lord Winterton and other members of the Committee feel that this narrows the scope of the Bill, which ought to be made to cover overcrowding wherever it occurs. Certain organisations which are specially interested in housing also take this view. The Minister of Health stated that he had already begun to reconsider the question, and that, so far as he had gone, he was confirmed in his view that the purpose desired by Lord Winterton and others would be achieved by the Bill as it stands. He undertook, however, to look into the question again, and probably it will be discussed on the report stage in the House of Commons itself.

REDEVELOPMENT OF TOWNS.

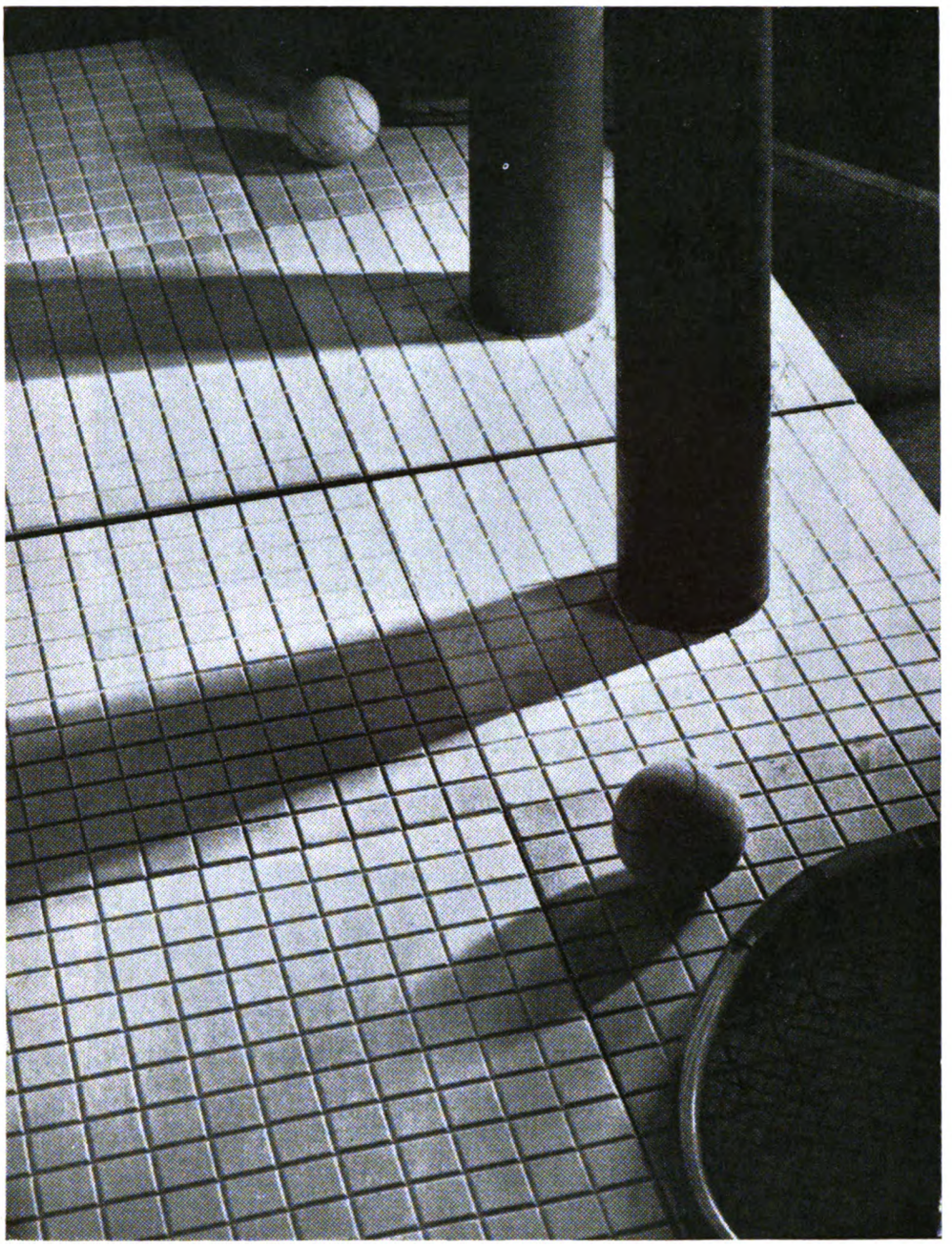
The Standing Committee have now reached the important part of the Housing Bill which directs local authorities to prepare redevelopment plans and submit them to the Minister of Health. As the Bill stood originally, the authorities who have this duty imposed upon them are authorities in towns of fifty thousand population and over. The Minister, on the representations made to him by several members, accepted an amendment to extend this duty to local authorities in all urban areas, but he considered it unnecessary to extend the provision to the rural districts. Another amendment which he accepted will to some extent widen the scope of this part of the Bill. As framed, it proposed that areas for redevelopment should be those in which fifty per cent. of the houses are working-class houses. The definition has now been changed by substituting "one-third" of the houses in the area. An effort was made by Labour members, particularly by Mr. Strauss, who is specially interested in housing in the London County Council, to have the duty of redeveloping placed upon authorities where the percentage of working-class houses is less than one-third, if the Minister so directed. He agreed that this would give a useful elasticity in administration.

The Minister of Health refused, however, to accept this discretionary power. He desired to have the terms of the Bill so precise that local authorities would be left in no uncertainty as to the areas in which there can be redevelopment, and he pointed out that to vest the proposed power in him would be to abolish the definite limitations.

"OLD" HOUSES.

Dissatisfied with the definitions of the kind of houses specified in the Bill as those which made redevelopment legally necessary, namely, those which are "overcrowded or unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit, or so arranged as to be congested," Mr. Strauss proposed the substitution of the words, "overcrowded, old, dilapidated, or defective as regards sanitation." Sir Francis Fremantle pointed out that this definition would defeat its end because of its indefiniteness. What, he asked, was the meaning of an

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STORIES IN TILES

Carter Picture Tiles for Hospitals is the title of a booklet just published by Carters of Poole, a firm that stands among the foremost tile makers in England, with a splendid record in hospital work. Anybody who is interested in the decorative possibilities of tiles should have a copy of this publication. Write Carter & Co. Ltd., Poole, Dorset, who will be glad to send one. Among recent Carter schemes illustrated is the Princess Elizabeth Ward of the King Edward Hospital at Ealing, where the subjects were taken from nursery rhymes. The picture on this page is from the Ealing series. (Carters, by the way, are now engaged on one of the largest hospital tiling contracts ever placed—in the new East Wing of the Middlesex Hospital, London.)

CARTER

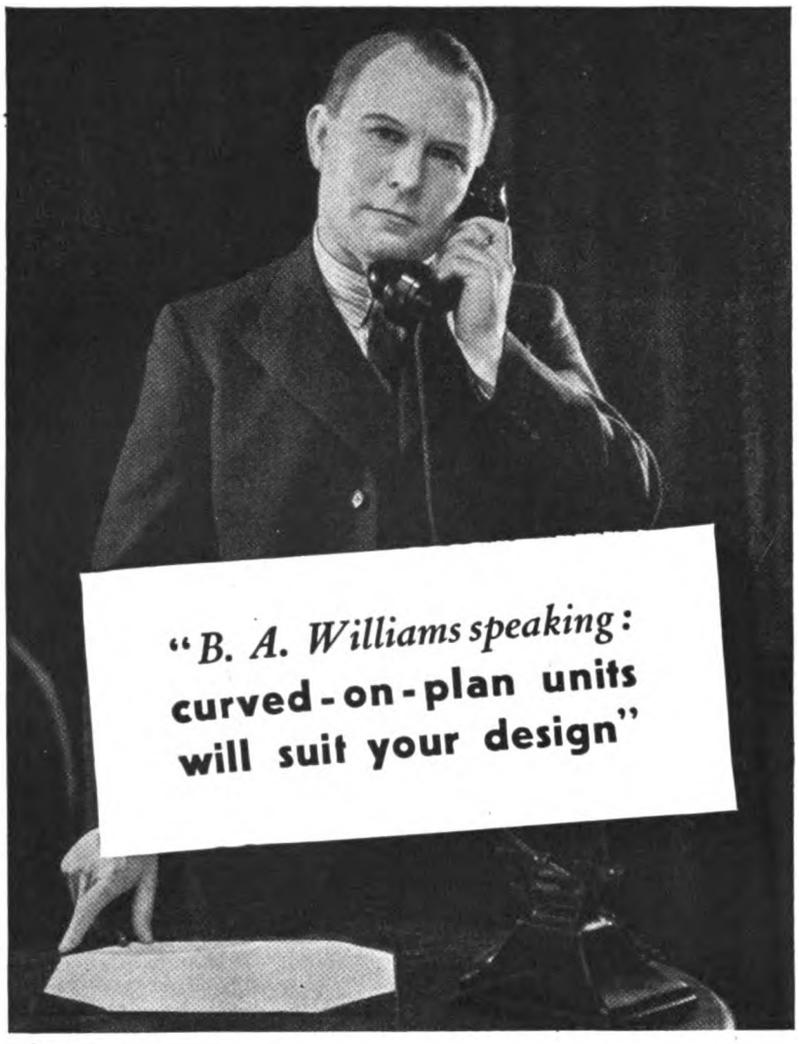
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FURTHER FACTS ABOUT METAL WINDOWS....

discussed by Mr. B. A. Williams, Managing Director of Messrs. Williams & Williams, Ltd., Reliance Works, Chester. Pioneer Metal Window Manufacturers.



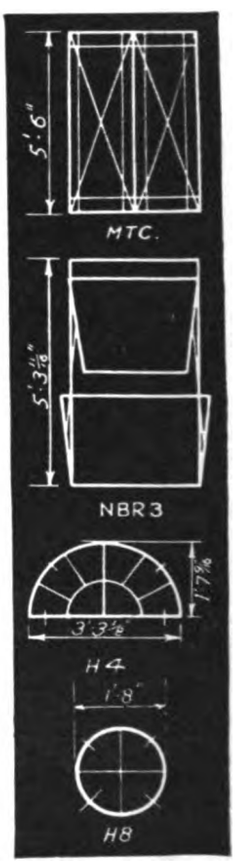




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"old" house? Many houses built two hundred years ago were sound, and many built since the War were unsound. "Dilapidated" was also a term to which no precise meaning could be attached. The only definite standards—those to which medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors all over the country had to work—were that the houses were overcrowded or unfit for human habitation.

The Minister of Health appreciated the reasons which had prompted Mr. Strauss, out of his knowledge of housing in London, to move his amendment, but he could not accept it, for the reasons already stated by Sir Francis Fremantle.

Lord Winterton said there were many houses in the South of England built very long ago that were structurally sound, and many that had been built in the last 20 or 25 years that were not structurally sound. Therefore the age of a house was not the question. Mr. Strauss remarked that that might apply to country cottages, but in the towns the fact that a house was old often meant that it lacked the modern conveniences. After further discussion the amendment was negatived.

VOLUNTARY ACTION BY LANDOWNERS.

The next question raised was that of the position of landowners who were willing themselves to carry out redevelopment within the time desired and to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health. Sir Hilton Young gave the assurance that such schemes could be submitted to him, and the local authorities were empowered to accept them. Lord Winterton said it was a serious thing to propose, as the Bill did, that if a landlord was willing to carry out redevelopment, a local authority should be able to step in and say that he should not do it. Sir Hilton Young undertook that he would look into that matter.

DESIGNS OF BRIDGES.

Recently Sir John Pybus requested answers from the Minister of Transport with reference to the Minister's recommendation to local authorities applying for grants to build bridges that they should submit their proposed designs to the Royal Fine Arts Commission. Sir John Pybus, who is an ex-Minister of Transport, asked whether local authorities would be assured that they would rank equally for a grant even if they preferred to submit their designs not to the Fine Arts Commission, but to some other acknowledged body of architectural or engineering experts. He also asked whether the Minister, when he made his recommendation to the local authorities, "had taken cognisance of the fact that when the London County Council adopted this course and submitted a design for a new Waterloo Bridge by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, his then colleague on the Royal Fine Arts Commission, Sir Reginald Blomfield, strongly opposed the scheme on the ground of ugliness and unsuitability for its immediate environment and the neighbourhood of Somerset House."

Mr. Hore-Belisha has replied in these terms: "Local authorities require, so far as I am aware, no reassurance in this matter. I have every reason to believe that they are most anxious to co-operate in securing the highest attainable standards. I am not, of course, concerned with individual differences of opinion, if such arise, about matters of taste, but I am anxious that questions of architectural design and suitability of the surroundings, which are matters of special importance in the case of road bridges, should receive the most careful consideration, and a reference to the Royal Fine Arts Commission seems to me appropriate and reasonable."

BUILDERS' WOODWORK.

A suggestion that woodwork used by builders should be, in this country, on house building, of British workmanship was made to the President of the Board of Trade by Mr. Caporn. He also asked for particulars of the imports to the value of £1,164,832, under the heading "Builders' Woodwork," which appeared in the trade returns for 1934. Dr. Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replied that the woodwork referred to was under the headings of doors, hardwood flooring blocks, strips and sections, and other builders' woodwork. There was also included such goods as window and door frames, mantelpieces, staircase picture rails, and gates. Dr. Burgin did not reply to the question with reference to British workmanship.

Building News

The following abbreviations are used: C.C. for County Council; Cy.C. for City Council; B.C. for Borough Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; P.C. for Parish Council; E.C. for Education Committee; P.A.C. for Public Assistance Committee; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

London Notes

DEPTFORD.—Mr. L. Jacob, F.S.I., 58 Gordon Square, W.C.1., has been appointed quantity surveyor for the proposed central maternity clinic, for the B.C., which is to be put in hand shortly.

HOUNSLOW.—Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert & Partners, architects, 15 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1, have prepared plans for the extension of Coty's factory in the Great West Road.

ISLEWORTH.—Quantities are to be prepared and tenders obtained for the new central fire and ambulance station at Rears Fountain, for Heston and Isleworth B.C., from plans by the Borough Surveyor. The scheme is estimated to cost £29,400.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The B.C. have now decided to proceed with the erection of new baths on the Denmark Road and Penrhyn Road site. Messrs. Bain & Johnson, 38 Albion Street, Leeds, the winners of the 1930 competition for designs, are to be asked to prepare a modified scheme for this site. The cost of the original scheme amounted to about £98,000.

MILL HILL.—It is hoped to begin building in May on the new Methodist Church, which is estimated to cost £10,000. The architects are Messrs. Walker & Harwood, 21 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

NORTHOLT.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 4 Cavendish Place, London, W.1, for 55 shops with flats and maisonnettes, on a site in Whitton Avenue and Currey Road.

OXFORD STREET.—Lewis Solomon & Son, 21 Hart Street, are the architects for the shops, showrooms and offices on the site of 207 to 213 and 3 and 4 Ramilles Place.

TULSE HILL.—Mr. G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., 39 Devonshire Street, W.1, is the architect for a block of flats for Trinity Estates, Ltd., 41 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

Country News

BOURNEMOUTH.—The B.C. have approved plans by Messrs. Jackson & Greenen, FF.R.I.B.A., 5 Yelverton Road, Bournemouth, for alterations and additions to premises in Norwich Road, for Harvey & Nichols, Ltd., Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

BILSTON.—The M.H. have approved generally the proposals of the B.C. for the establishment of an art gallery. Existing buildings at Brueston House are to be reconstructed, and additions made, at a cost of about £13,400. Instructions for the preparation of working drawings and the invitation of tenders have been given to the architect.

BIRKENHEAD.—Plans have been prepared for the rebuilding of the Shaftesbury Boys' Club, in Jackson Street. A two-storey building, with basement and flat roof for recreation, is proposed. The architects are Messrs. Richard Owens & Son, 3 Crosshall Street, Liverpool.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Harold S. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., architect, of 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham, has prepared plans, which have been approved, for the erection of a new parish hall for the Lickey Church, Bromsgrove.

BRIGHTON.—The Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., 96 London Road, are to build new stores and flats at Marine Drive, Rottingdean. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Bethell & Swannell, 16A John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

BRIGHTON.—George Newman & Co., Ltd., 39 Old Stiene, Brighton, propose to build motor showrooms, works and garages on the Pavilion Parade and Princes Street site.

CARDIGAN.—Mr. J. Teifion J. Williams, L.R.I.B.A., Napier Street, Cardigan, is architect for two houses in the district, for which he is at present inviting separate tenders.

CHELMSFORD.—Additions and alterations are to be made to the offices of the R.D.C. in Waterloo Lane. Plans are to be obtained from three architects.

GATESHEAD.—Tenders are being invited for the erection of a cinema at Low Fell for Smelts Theatres, Ltd., Newcastle. The architect is Mr. Edwin M. Lawson, 19 Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GOLBORNE.—The Bryn Gates Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose to build new stores at the corner of Edge Green Lane and Ashton Road. The architect is Mr. A. W. Painter, L.R.I.B.A., Clarence Chambers, 46 Wallgate, Wigan.

HINCKLEY.—The licensing magistrates have approved the plans for the new ballroom addition to be made at the George Hotel, for Mr. J. A. Hartopp, proprietor. The architect is Mr. E. H. Crump, The Borough, Hinckley. A room 100 ft. by 60 ft., with balcony and foyer, is proposed.

KIDDERMINSTER. — The Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Oxford Street, Kidderminster, are proposing the erection of a three-storey building in Oxford Street, estimated to cost £6,500, for a new furniture and hardware department. Plans by Messrs. Gething & Rolley, Kingsley Hall, Vicar Street, Kidderminster.

LEEDS.—Mr. W. Curtis Green, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Curtis Green & Partners, 5 Pickering Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, is acting in association with Mr. W. H. Hamlyn, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect to the L.M.S. Railway Co., Ltd., for the rebuilding of the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. General approval has been given to the plans by the Leeds Corporation, and it is hoped to begin demolition in July.

LIVERPOOL.—The licensing justices have provisionally passed plans submitted by Bedford Cinemas (1928), Ltd., for a new

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cinema to be erected in Prescot Road at the junction of Dovercliffe Road, Old Swan. The architect is Mr. A. E. Shennan, F.R.I.B.A., North John Street, Liverpool, and the cost is estimated at £40,000.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Phillip, Humphrey & Co., Ltd., outfitters, Cross Street, Manchester, propose alterations and additions to premises in Princess Street and Cross Street. The architect is Mr. J. Emberton, F.R.I.B.A., 136 Regent Street, London, W.1.

MARCH.—Isle of Ely County Council have asked the County Architect to report as to the provision of additional accommodation at the County Offices, March, for the public assistance department.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, 129 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, have prepared plans for a warehouse and showroom in Northumberland Street.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. C. S. Errington, 21 Grainger Street West, Newcastle, has prepared plans for the erection of warehouses in Brunel Street.

NOTTINGHAM.—Land in Huntingdon Street is to be purchased from the Corporation by H.M. Office of Works for the erection of a sorting office.

SALTBURN.—Saltburn and Marske U.D.C. have decided to defer consideration of the baths question till next year, when proposals for the reconstruction of the present baths will be examined.

WARNEFORD (WARWICKSHIRE).—An appeal is being issued on behalf of the Warneford, Leamington and South Warwickshire General Hospital. About £20,000 is required for a proposed scheme of extensions, to include a maternity block of 20 beds and an isolation block.

WIGAN.—A new church is to be built from plans by Messrs. Austin & Paley, AA.R.I.B.A., 34 Castle Hill, Lancaster. Accommodation for 500 persons. Estimated cost, £9,000.

WORTHING.—An appeal has been lodged, and a M.H. inquiry is to be held, with reference to plans for an hotel on the Broadmark Estate, which have been rejected by the R.D.C. Mr. A. T. W. Goldsmith, Liverpool Chambers, Worthing, is the architect.

WORKINGTON.—The architect for the proposed new £15,000 wing at the Workington Infirmary is Mr. R. A. C. Simpson, John Street, Workington. The work will include the erection of a new building for the X-ray, massage, and electrical and ultra-violet-ray department.

School Building News

BLACKPOOL.—The B.C. have adopted a school-building programme which includes an open-air school for 120, to cost £10,000, and a new senior school for the Mill Hill district, to accommodate 400, at a cost of £16,000.

CAMBRIDGE.—New schools are to be built for the Roman Catholic church of the English Martyrs, for 220 children. The school will cost about £10,000, and has been designed by Mr. Arnold Crush, 37 York Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

CROYDON.—The B.C. have approved proposals for the erection of a new elementary school on the Ham Farm estate, to accommodate 350 junior mixed and infant scholars, at a cost of £11,050. An architect is to be appointed and plans prepared.

READING.—The Borough E.C. propose to build a new junior school in Hemdean Road, at an estimated cost of £11,665. The architect is Mr. W. R. Howell, 17 Blagrave Street, Reading.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The Borough E.C. have decided that plans for the erection of the proposed new schools at Boldmere shall be selected by means of a competition, and that Mr. A. C. Bunch, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect of Warwick, be appointed to act as Assessor.

WEST BROMWICH.—Tenders are now being invited for the erection of the Joseph Edward Cox School, for 450 pupils. The architect is Mr. A. O. Chatterley, A.R.I.B.A., 41 Water Street, Birmingham.

WOODFORD.—Essex County E.C. are to prepare plans and estimates for a new secondary school for the Woodford-Buckhurst Hill area. The Committee's architect is Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., Chelmsford.

Contracts Placed — London

ACTON.—F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford, have secured a £17,000 contract for alterations and additions to the County School, for Middlesex C.C. Plans by Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

CATFORD.—A contract has been placed with James Watt (Catford), Ltd., 1 Central Parade, Catford, S.E.6, for the erection of new offices at the works of James Robertson & Sons, Ltd., preserve manufacturers, Bromley Road. Mr. F. W. Troup, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1, is the architect.

EARL'S COURT ROAD.—Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7, have secured a contract for the erection of a large block of flats on the site of 1 to 15 Pembroke Road and 120 Earl's Court Road. Messrs. Murrell & Pigott, FF.R.I.B.A., 44 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, are the architects.

HAMPTON.—The tender of F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford, at £21,946, has been accepted by Middlesex C.C. for the erection of the new elementary school on the Rectory Farm site, from plans by Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

HARROW.—T. F. Nash, Ltd., Rayners Lane, Pinner, Middlesex, have secured the contract for the erection of the Dominion Cinema in Station Road, from plans by Mr. F. C. Mitchell, 80 George Street, Portman Square, W.1.

STEPNEY.—The B.C. have accepted the tender of the Unit Construction Co., Ltd., 1 Robert Street, London, W.C.2, for the erection of two blocks of 52 dwellings on the Limehouse Fields site. Plans by Mr. Bernard J. Belsher, F.R.I.B.A., Municipal Buildings, Raine Street, E.1.

ST. MARTINS LE GRAND.—Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5 Coleman Street, E.C.2, have secured a contract for the formation of a cinema hall in the G.P.O., West Block.

WEMBLEY.—A contract for alterations and additions to the County School, for Middlesex C.C., has been let to G. H. Dibblin, Ltd., whose tender amounts to £6,009. Plans by Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A.

WESTBOURNE GROVE.—A large block of flats is to be built by Griggs & Son, Ltd., 100 Victoria Street, S.W.1. The architects are Messrs. Shepherd & Thomson, 92 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.2.

WHITEHALL.—Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd., 11 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, have secured a contract for interior reconstruction at the southern block of the Government offices.

Contracts Placed—Country

ALDERSHOT.—A War Office contract for the erection of a new regimental institute has been let to J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whytelcafe), Ltd., Piccadilly, London, W.1.

BARNSLEY.—Royston & Co., North Road, Royston, Yorks, have secured the contract for the erection of a new Methodist Church and Sunday school at Higham, from plans by Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, 15 Regent Street, Barnsley.

BIRMINGHAM.—Work has started on the erection of new club premises and billiards hall, for the Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., at the corner of Petersfield Road and Stratford Road, Hall Green. The contractors are W. & J. Evans, 295 Highgate Road, Birmingham, and plans were prepared by Messrs. G. J. Grantham & F. G. Goodwin, architects, 97 Sherwood Road, Hall Green.

BIRMINGHAM.—A contract has been placed with L. G. Pearce, builders, Victoria Road, Birmingham, for the erection of the new Hall Green Baptist Church, Stratford Road. Messrs. Francis B. Andrews & Son, F.R.I.B.A., of 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham, are the architects, and the estimated cost is £6,000.

BIRMINGHAM.—W. J. Whittall & Son, Ltd., builders, 142 Lancaster Street, are the main contractors for the erection of new factory premises in Bradford Street and Lombard Street for Harrison (Birmingham), Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Harrison & Cox, F.R.I.B.A., 109 Colmore Row. The cost is £30,000.

BOSTON SPA.—M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., 822 Chesterfield Road, Sheffield, have secured the contract for the additions to the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy at Clifford, for the Reverend Mother Superior. The architects are Messrs. Holtom & Fox, Union Street, Dewsbury.

BOSTON.—A contract for alterations and additions to the Post Office and telephone exchange has been placed by H.M.O.W. with R. M. Philips & Son, Ltd., Estate Yard, Brigg.

DAGENHAM.—Essex C.C. have accepted the tender of V. G. Selwood & Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, at £51,000, for the erection of the new County High School. A slightly lower tender was withdrawn owing to an arithmetical error. The architect is Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Chelmsford.

DUDLEY.—Foundation-stones have been laid for the new Masonic temple, for which Messrs. Cherrington & Stainton, 133 Edmund Street, Birmingham, are architects. The builders are Joseph Edwards & Sons, Oxford Street, Dudley.

DURHAM.—Messrs. G. Gradon & Sons, Durham, have received a contract from Durham C.C. for additions to the Durham Girls' County School, to cost £5,546.

DURHAM.—The County E.C. have accepted the tender of H. Hewitt, Haswell (co. Durham), at £15,080, for the erection of the new Wheatley Hill Council School. Plans by Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham, County Architect.

GLASGOW.—The Cy.C. have accepted the following tenders for reconditioning Hutchesontown baths and wash-houses:—Brown, Fraser & Co., £5,389, for excavator work, etc.; George Munro, £6,196, engineering; George Brown, £1,392, carpenter; William Walker & Sons, £313, slaters; George Munro, £2,883, plumbing; and Toffolo, Jackson & Co., £671, tilers.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. John Kepper & Henderson, FF.R.I.B.A., 187 West Regent Street, Blythswood, Glasgow, are the architects for the large scheme of reconstruction and extensions to the office in Mitchell Street of the *Glasgow Herald*. The principal contractors are Melville, Dundas & Whitson, St. Vincent Street, Blythswood, Glasgow, W.C.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The B.C. have accepted the tender of S. Johnson & Sons (Mirfield), Ltd., Newgate, Huddersfield, Yorks, for the extensions to the Tolsar Memorial Museum.

KENDAL.—W. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Park Hill Street, Bolton, have secured the contract for the erection of 100 houses on the Glebe Fields, for the B.C.

LEICESTER.—A contract has been let to J. West, builder, High Street, Enderby, Narborough, Leicester, for the proposed new cinema in Townsend Road, Enderby, for Mr. T. Chesterton, Newbold-de-Verdon, Desford, Leicester.

LEICESTER.—The Cy.C. have accepted the tender of J. C. Kellett & Son, 40 Southgate Street, Leicester, for the erection of the new Wyggeston Boys' School, from plans by Mr. J. O. Thompson, Architect to the E.C. The cost is estimated at £44,200.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The contract for extensions to premises in Churchill Street, for the Northern Beef Co., has been let to Mr. J. F. Simpson, Forth Street, Newcastle. Plans by Mr. S. H. Lawson, Emerson Chambers, Newcastle.

SHEFFIELD.—The Cy.C. are accepting the tender of R. Charlesworth, Ltd., 145 Holme Lane, Hillsborough, at £137,814, for the erection of 446 houses on the Arbourthorne Estate.

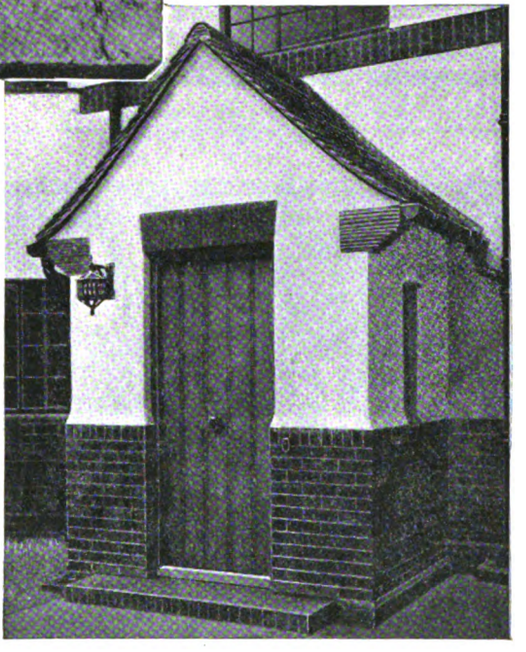
(*Contracts Open on page* 326.)

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VULCANITE LTD.,
Flat Roofing Contractors.
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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	6/9	Yard Cube delivered
¾-in. ditto	7/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/-	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	6/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	8/9	Ditto
Pit Sand	8/3	Ditto
Washed Sand	8/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	42/- per ton (1 to 4 tons);	40/- per ton (over 4 tons)
Rapid Hardening ditto	48/- Ditto	46/- Ditto Ditto
Granite Chippings	28/-	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	42/-	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	37/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	51/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R London
Phorpres Bricks	48/3	Ditto [Station
Slotted Flettons ditto	50/3	Ditto
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	65/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	95/-	Delivered London site
2nd Hard Stock ditto	83/-	Ditto
Stocks not picked now by Brickfields or Mercnants		
Phorpres Rustic facing Bricks	66/3	Ditto
Blue wirecut bricks	130/6	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue pressed ditto	153/-	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	163/-	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	140/-	Ditto
Red Rubbers	244/-	Ditto
White Arlsey Bricks	120/-	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	420/-	Ditto
Ditto headers	410/-	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	550/-	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	590/-	Ditto
Ditto double headers	530/-	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	610/-	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glaze	40/-	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	110/-	Ditto
White Midhurst Facings	100/-	Per 1,000 del. London site
White Phorpres Facing Bricks	71/3	Ditto
Stourbridge Firebricks	185/-	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Breeze Fixing Bricks	65/-	Ditto [Station
Breeze slab Partitions 2 in.	1/6	Per yard super delivered
Ditto 3 in.	1/11	Ditto

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	Unit.
GLAZED—				
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9	each
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/-	9/-	ditto
Gullies—	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/-	ditto
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto
Do. for Galvanized Grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto
Do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto
Do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto
	4 in.			
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3 ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/-	10/-	— ditto

Conditions: These prices are subject to a discount of 55% in full truck loads at London station or 40% if delivered to site in less than truck loads. *Tested* pipes are 25% less discount than the above.

IRON—	Prices. 4 in.	6 in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	4/6	6/5	per yard
Ditto bends, short	5/5	11/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	17/6	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	12/9	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	1/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/-	43/-	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/-	20/-	27/-	34/-
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/-	31/6	45/-

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.	Unit.	Cost.
Bangor, Portmadoc slates, F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11	18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4	16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11	16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2	16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0	16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0	14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11	14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11	14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmorland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London £12 0 0 — Per ton.

Old Delabole Slates— Per 1,200 F.O.R. London in 6 Ton lots.

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	£36 13 0	£41 5 9	Ditto
20 × 10 in.	25 19 6	29 6 9	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	17 6 0	20 8 6	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	10 1 9	11 15 9	Ditto
Green Randoms No. 2		7 10 6	Per ton F.O.R.
Grey Green ditto		6 8 6	London
Green Peggies 12 in. to 8 in. long		5 15 0	Ditto

TILES—		
Plain Broseley or Staffordshire hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 0 0	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 9 6	Per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles 15½ × 15½	11 17 6	Per 1,000
Grey ditto ditto	11 10 0	Ditto

Corrugated asbestos sheeting, 3" pitch	0 2 3	Per yard super
Corrugated asbestos sheeting, 6" pitch	0 2 5	Ditto
Corrugated iron sheeting	0 16 6	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	1 15 0	Ditto
Copper sheeting	2 16 0	Per cwt. basis
Ditto plates	2 18 6	Ditto
Ditto rods	2 16 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/6	17/6	5/9	4/6

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality—

Per standard delivered.

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£26	£25	£21	£17½	£17½	£17	£16½

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDING—per square	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	20/-	25/-	27/-
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	21/-	26/-	28/-
Matchboarding ditto	16/-	17/-	2[illegible]	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	48/6 cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak	Austrian	15/-	Per foot cube in dry boards 1 in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	12/-	
Ditto	American	12/-	
Ditto	English	12/-	
Mahogany	Honduras	17/-	
Ditto	Cuban	26/-	
Teak	Eng.	10/-	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/-	

PLYWOOD—

Thicknesses / Qualities	⅛ in. AA	A	B	¼ in. AA	A	B	⅜ in. AA	A	B	½ in. AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/-	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	11/-
Compound girders	14/-
Stanchions	16/-
Angles and Tees	12/-
Bars	15/-
Mild Steel Rods	10/-
Bolts and Nuts	86/-

Per Cwt. delivered to job.

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES.

(From Standard List).

Internal Diameter—		⅛ in. & ¼ in.	⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes	per ft.	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Bends	each	8*d.*	9*d.*	11*d.*	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2	5/2
Elbows, square	,,	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows, round	,,	11*d.*	1/-	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees	,,	1/-	1/1	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses	,,	2/2	2/4	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Backnuts	,,	2*d.*	2*d.*	3*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	8*d.*	1/1
Sockets	,,	3*d.*	3*d.*	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	1/3
Sockets, diminished	,,	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	2/-

Discounts off above.

	Staffs. Wrot Iron Tubes & Bends	Mild Steel Tubes & Bends	Gal. Staffs. Wrot Iron Tubes & Bends	Gal. Mild Steel Tubes & Bends	Wrot. Iron Fittings ½" to 6"	Gal. Wrot. Iron Fittings ½" to 6"
Gas	52½%	65%	40%	52½%	57½%	47½%
Water	48½%	61½%	35%	47½%	52½%	42½%
Steam	45%	57½%	30%	42½%	47½%	37½%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	5 in.
Rainwater pipes with ears per yard	1/9	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/-	4/7
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths, per yard	2/-	2/1	2/6	2/10	3/3	4/11
Shoes (each)	10½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½	1/7½	1/9½	3/3
Bends (each)	1/0½	1/2½	1/6	1/9½	2/2	3/11
Heads (each)	1/6	1/8½	2/-	2/5½	2/8½	4/10
Offsets, 4½ in. projection each	1/3½	1/7½	1/9½	2/0½	2/7½	4/6
Ditto 9 in. ditto each	1/8½	1/11	2/3	2/10	3/4½	5/4
Single junction each	1/6½	1/10½	2/3	2/7½	3/2	5/1
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/3	1/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/9
Angles and Nozzles each	—	—	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/3½
Stop ends do.	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	6½*d.*
O.G. Gutter per yard	—	—	1/3	1/5	1/6	1/10
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths per yard	—	—	1/5	1/7	1/8	2/1
Angles and nozzles each	—	—	1/2	1/2	1/3½	1/7½
Stop ends do.	—	—	3½*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	7½*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price.	Unit.
Wood sawn laths	2/-	per bundle
Metal lathing	9*d.*	per yard
Sirapite, coarse	62/-	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/-	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	60/-	Ditto
Ditto white	72/6	Ditto
Plaster, fine white	132/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	110/-	Ditto
Ditto white	115/-	Ditto
Plaster slabs	1/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	42/-	Per ton
Hair	42/-	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile from	7/3	Per yard super
White Portland cement	175/-	Per ton
Lath nails	31/6	Per cwt

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes
Lead delivered	17/3	16/9		16/9
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit per 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in. 4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution	yard run 2/8	3/-	3/4	3/7 4/0
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths ..	Ditto 2/11	3/3	3/7	3/10 4/3
Bends	Each 1/10½	2/0½	2/3	2/9½ 3/2
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto 2/3	2/7½	3/6½	4/1½ 4/9
Ditto .. .. 9 in. ditto	Ditto 3/-	3/4½	4/1½	4/9 5/7½
Junctions	Ditto 2/3	2/9½	3/4½	3/11 4/6
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto 4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9 4/9

GALVANISED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	22/-	30/-	44/-	54/-	64/-	86/-
12 do.	25/-	35/-	50/6	60/6	71/6	98/-
¼ in. plate	28/6	39/6	59/6	70/6	82/6	110/-
Hot water Tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	32/-	41/-	44/6	50/6	58/6	64/-
Hot water cylinders with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	46/-	49/6	56/-	59/6	64/-	68/-
	⅜ in.	1 in.	1¼in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, riveted on extra over the usual number ..	1/7	1/10	2/-	2/6	2/9	4/3

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ¼ in.	⅜ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screwdown bibcocks	4/-	5/6	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/-	—	—
	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
Caps and screws	1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder				11*d.*	Per lb.
Tinman's solder				1/3	Do.
Copper nails				1/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 ft. super upwards. Sizes up to 2 ft. super. 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ground	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*	7*d.*	4½*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*
Enamelled	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	4½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*
Fluted	6½*d.*	9*d.*	—	—	6½*d.*	9½*d.*	—	—

Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish.. Cut to sizes, per foot super	¼ in.	⅜ in.	White ¼ in.	White ⅜ in.	Tinted 10*d.* ⅜ in.
Rolled plate glass	5½*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*	9½*d.*	
Rough cast glass		7*d.*	7*d.*		
Wire rolled	—	—	9½*d.*		
Wired cast	—	—	10*d.*		
Georgian wired cast	—	—	11*d.*		

In plates not exceeding	Feet Super 1	2	3	4	6	8	12	20	45	65	90	100
Ordinary polished Ordinary substance polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super ..	10*d.*	1/2	1/8	2/3	2/7	2/9	3/1	3/7	3/11	4/4	4/9	5/-
Ditto silvered plates ..	2/2	2/4	3/-	3/7	3/10	4/4	4/8	5/5	5/10	6/7	7/7	8/5
				Single Acid 3/3			Two Acid 4/6			French Shaded 6/9		
Embossing												

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price	Unit
Aluminium	25/- ..	Gallon
Dryers	36/- ..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/- ..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/- ..	Gallon
Gold Leaf, English	2/9 ..	Book
Gold Size	12/6 ..	Gallon
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BOURNE (LINCS).—March 13.—For the erection of a new ward and other works at the isolation hospital, for South Kesteven R.D.C. Messrs. Traylen & Lenton, architects, 16 Broad Street, Stamford. Deposit £2 2s.

FARINGDON.—March 16.—For the erection of 64 houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. W. Harris, architect, East Chalton, Wantage. Deposit £2 2s.

GLASGOW. — March 18. — For separate trades for the erection of an employment exchange at Cambuslang, for H.M.O.W. The Architect, H.M.O.W., 122 George Street, Edinburgh. Deposit £1 1s. mason and steel, 10s. others.

HEREFORD.—March 18.—For the erection of 118 houses on the Hinton Court Estate, for the Cy.C. Messrs. Nicholson & Clarke, architects, Cathedral Chambers, King Street, Hereford. Deposit £3 3s.

HORNCHURCH.—April 5.—For the erection of a complete public assistance institution, for Essex C.C. Mr. J. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. Deposit £10 10s. (to County Accountant, Chelmsford).

LAMBETH.—March 28.—For the erection of three blocks of five-storey dwellings, comprising 63 dwellings in Hemen Street, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer, Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2. Deposit £3 3s.

LEEDS.—March 11.—For the erection of (*a*) 242 houses on the Hawksworth Wood estate; (*b*) 260, Westfield estate; (*c*) 1,108, Sandford House estate; (*d*) 164, York Road estate. Mr. R. A. H. Livett, Housing Director, 26 Great George Street, Leeds. Deposit £10.

MANCHESTER.—March 25.—For the erection of the following houses, for the Cy.C.: Emmett Street, Newton Heath, 62; Belle Vue, Garton, 436; Ten Acres Lane, Newton Heath, 74; Brownley Green Farm, Wythenshawe, 318; Hollyhedge Farm, 212. The Housing Director, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

MONMOUTH.—March 22.—For the erection of 40 houses, for the B.C. The Borough Surveyor, 3 St. James's Street, Monmouth. Deposit £2 2s.

MORECAMBE.—March 18.—For the erection of the Balmoral Senior School, for the B.C. The Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Morecambe. Deposit £3 3s.

RICHMOND.—March 15.—For the erection of 92 houses at Ham, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer, Hotham House, Heron Court, Richmond, Surrey. Deposit £2 2s.

RUSHDEN.—March 27 (Names by March 13).—For the erection of 22 houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. W. Lloyd, surveyor, Council Buildings, Rushden.

SLEAFORD.—No Date (Names by March 9). For reconstruction at the County Institution, East Road, including extensive new work, for Kesteven C.C. Mr. C. B. Melcalfe, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Sleaford.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—March 18 (Names by March 11).—For the erection of 100 houses on the Carsic Lane scheme, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Warner & Dean, architects, Mansfield Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield. Deposit £3 3s.

TOTTENHAM.—March 26.—For the erection of 94 houses and four flats on the Weir Hall Estate, for the B.C. Capt. H. F. Wilkinson, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Tottenham, N.15. Deposit £2.

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.—March 11. — For the erection of electricity showrooms, offices and stores, for Colchester B.C. Mr. Harold Collins, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Colchester. Deposit £2 2s.

WAKEFIELD.—March 16 (Names by March 11).—For the erection of 200 houses, for the Cy.C. Mr. Percy Morris, Housing Architect, Town Hall, Wakefield.

WARWICK.—March 30 (Names by March 14).—For the adaptation of Myton Grange as a children's home, for the C.C. Mr. A. C. Bunch, County Architect, Shire Hall, Warwick. Deposit £2 2s.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY.—March 22.—For the erection of 86 houses, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. R. Barnsley, A.R.I.B.A., 7 Grosvenor Street, W.1, or Mr. B. H. Deamer, Town Clerk, Council Offices, Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Deposit £2 2s.

WEST MALLING.—March 23 (Names by March 9).—For works of conversion and for engineering services at Leybourne Grange Colony, for Kent C.C. Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone. Deposit £2 2s. each.

Trade Notes

Among recent housing schemes in which gas has been extensively used are: R. E. Sassoon House, Peckham; Newquay House, on the Duchy of Cornwall Estate, Kennington; and Princess Alice House, North Kensington. "Gas in Housing, No. 3," is the third of a series of publications from the British Commercial Gas Association. This well-illustrated booklet admirably shows the uses of gas in the modern housing scheme.

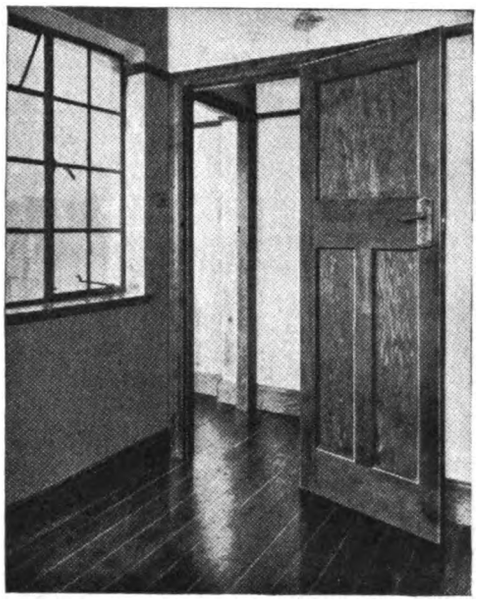
We have received eight exceptionally well-produced pamphlets from the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., which should be of use to architects and engineers. They cover aluminium alloys, sheets, rods, rivets tubes, annealing and foundry data.

Messrs. Rhodes, Brydon & Youatt, Ltd., have sent us a leaflet describing the "Mopump." This pump has many uses, including the filling of storage tanks, accelerating hot-water supply, and general distribution of water from wells or low-pressure mains.

Dunbrik, Ltd., manufacturers of Dunbrik building units (in the size of standard bricks) and Duntex roofing tiles, inform us that they have five works now equipped for production in the Home Counties. These bricks can be produced at great speed, and have been in use in Canada and U.S.A. for some years.

"Valchrome" and "Valterrazzo" are two new coloured asphalte floors manufactured by the Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. The former is of coloured asphalte, while the latter contains the addition of terrazzo.

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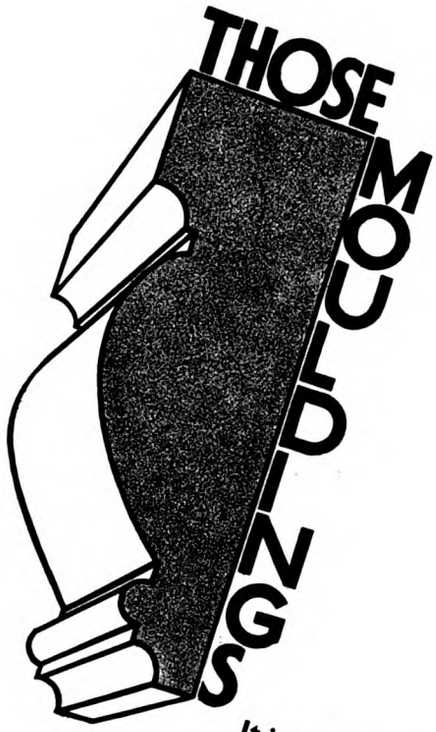
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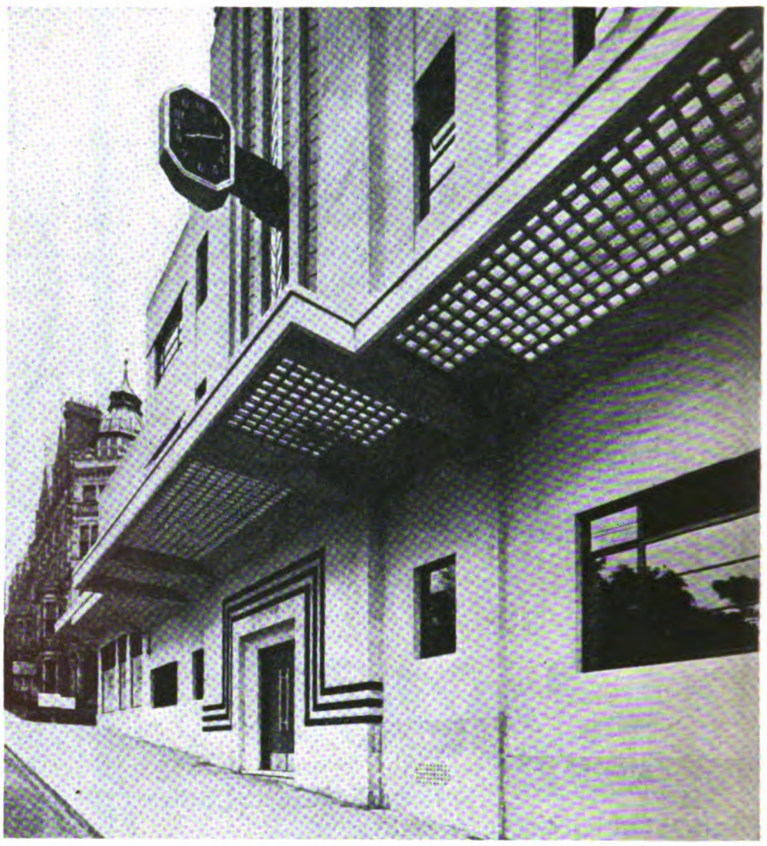
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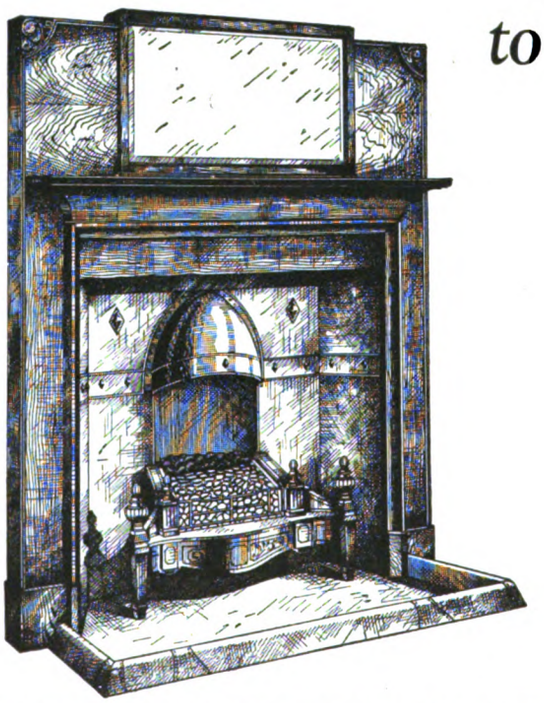
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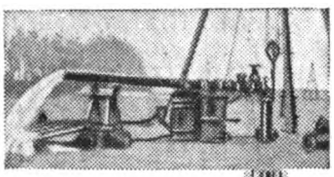
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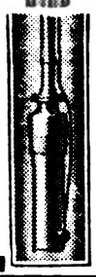
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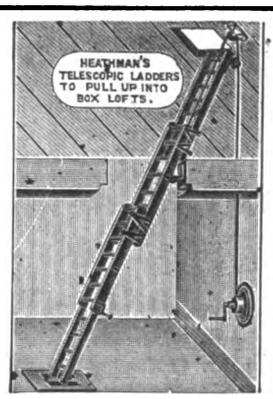
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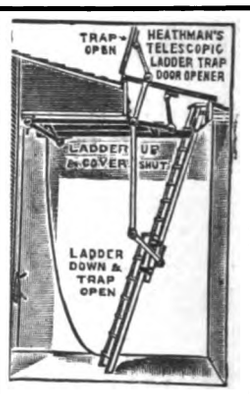
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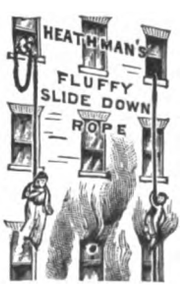








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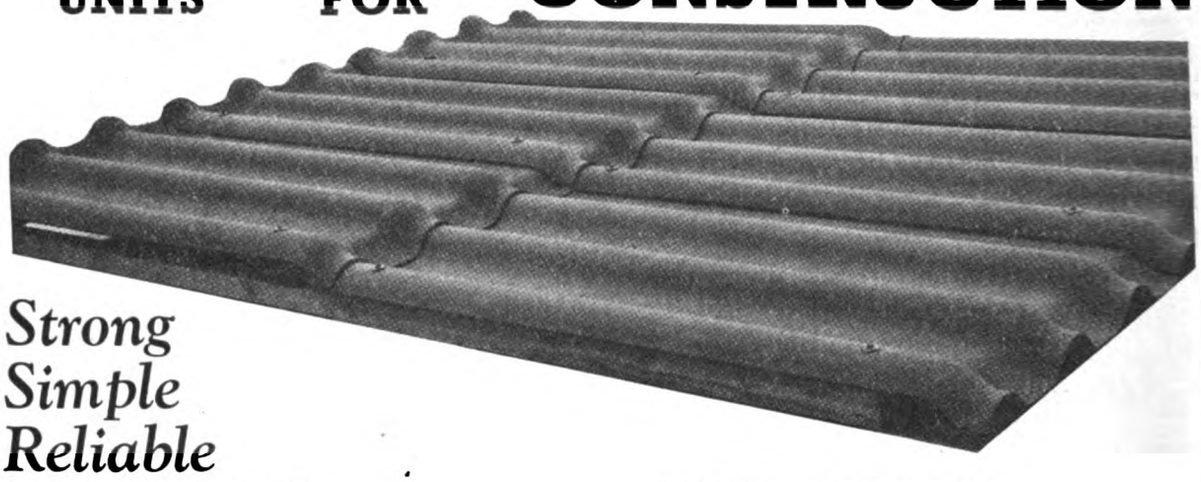
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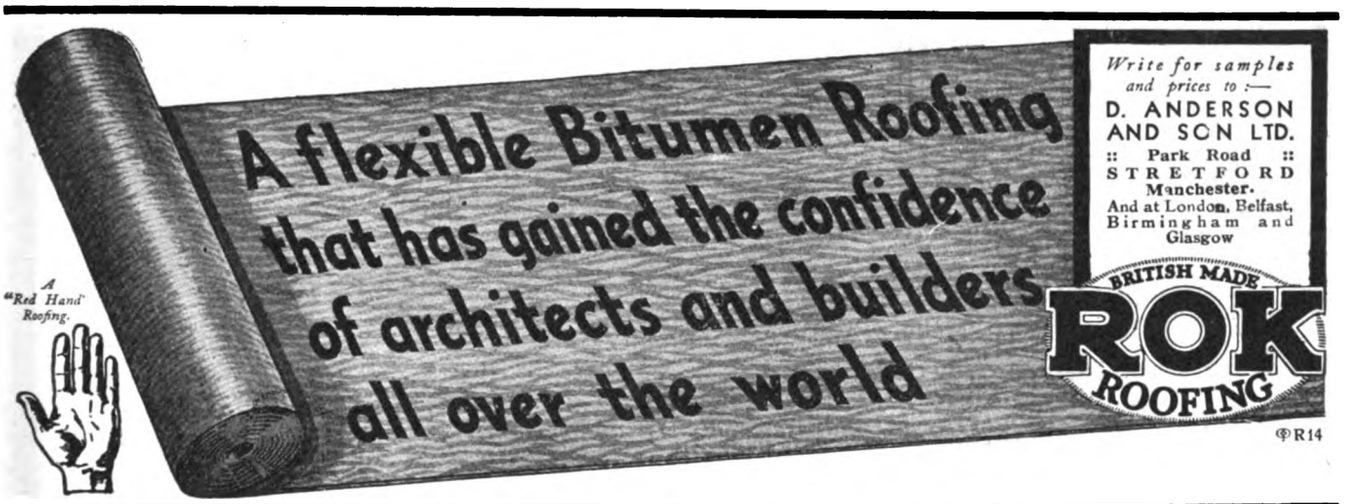
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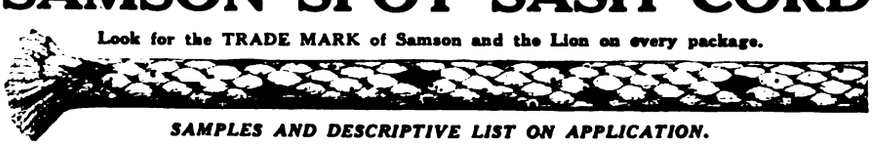
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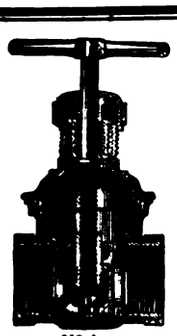
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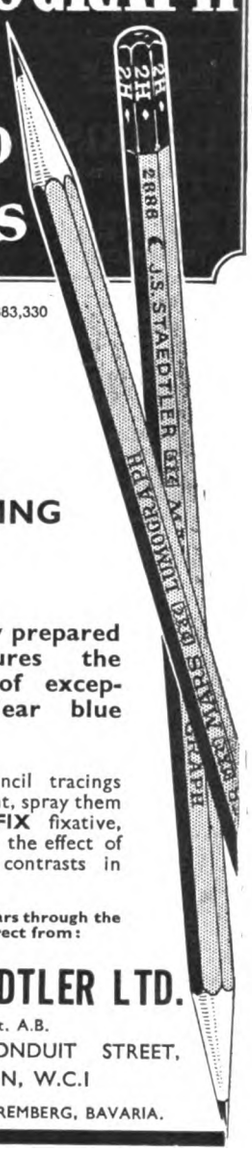
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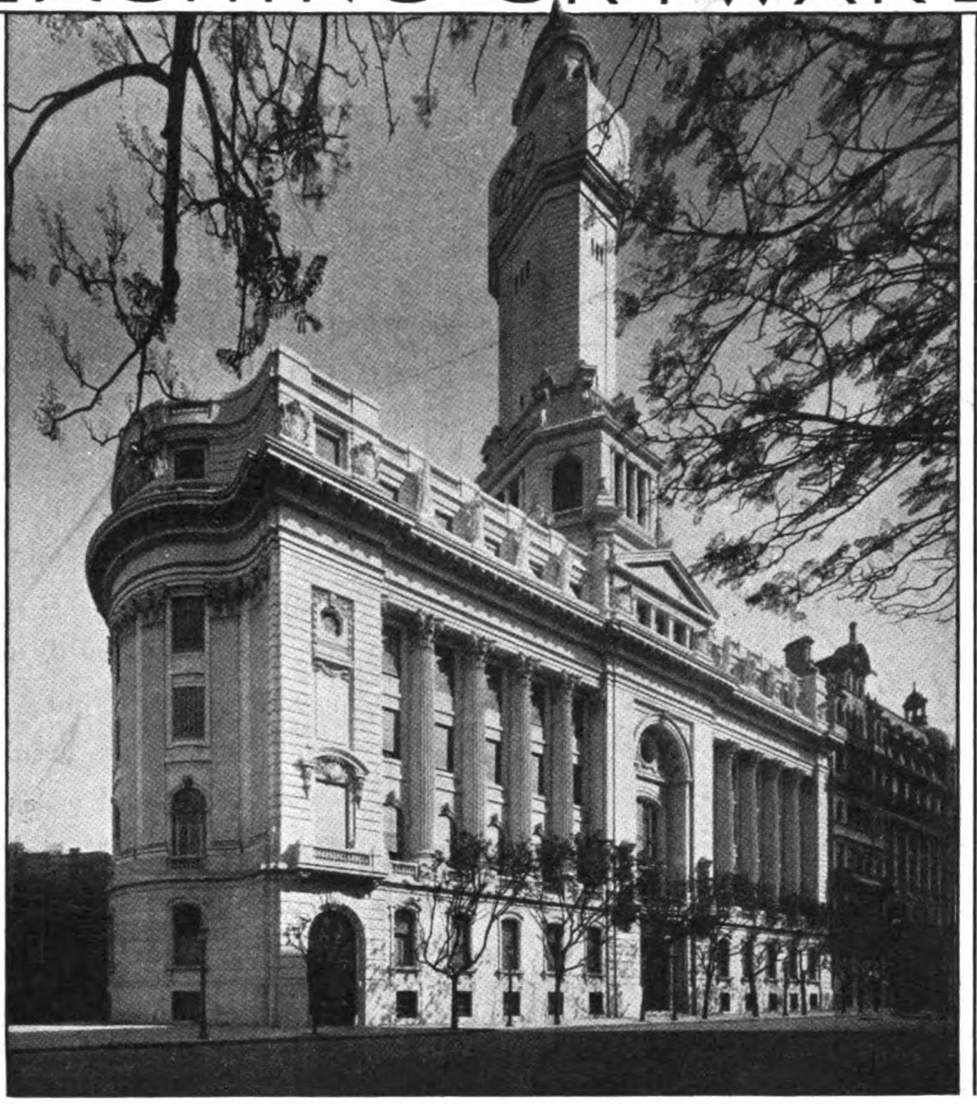
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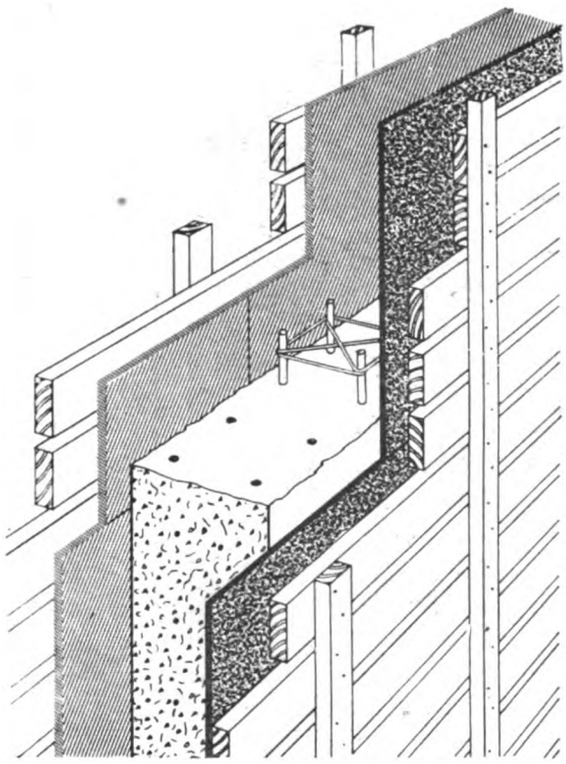
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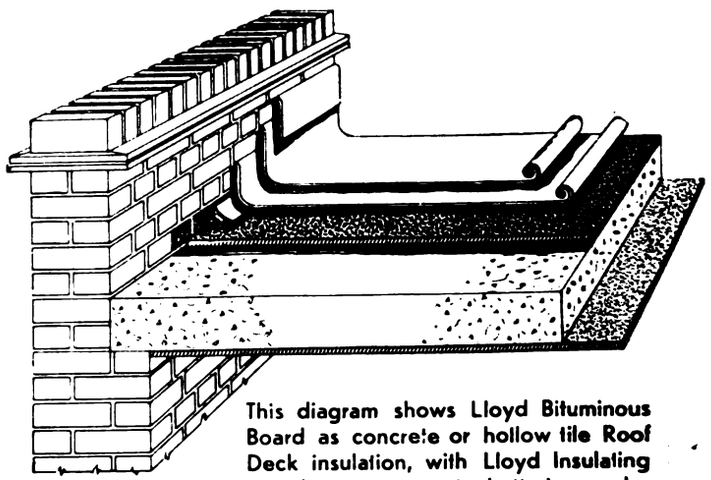


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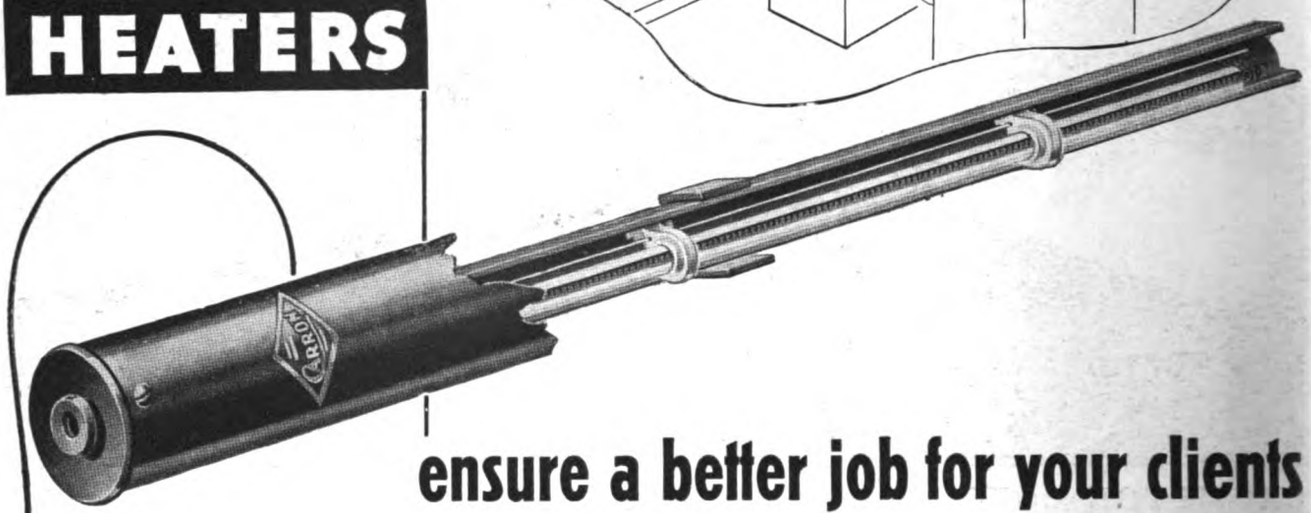
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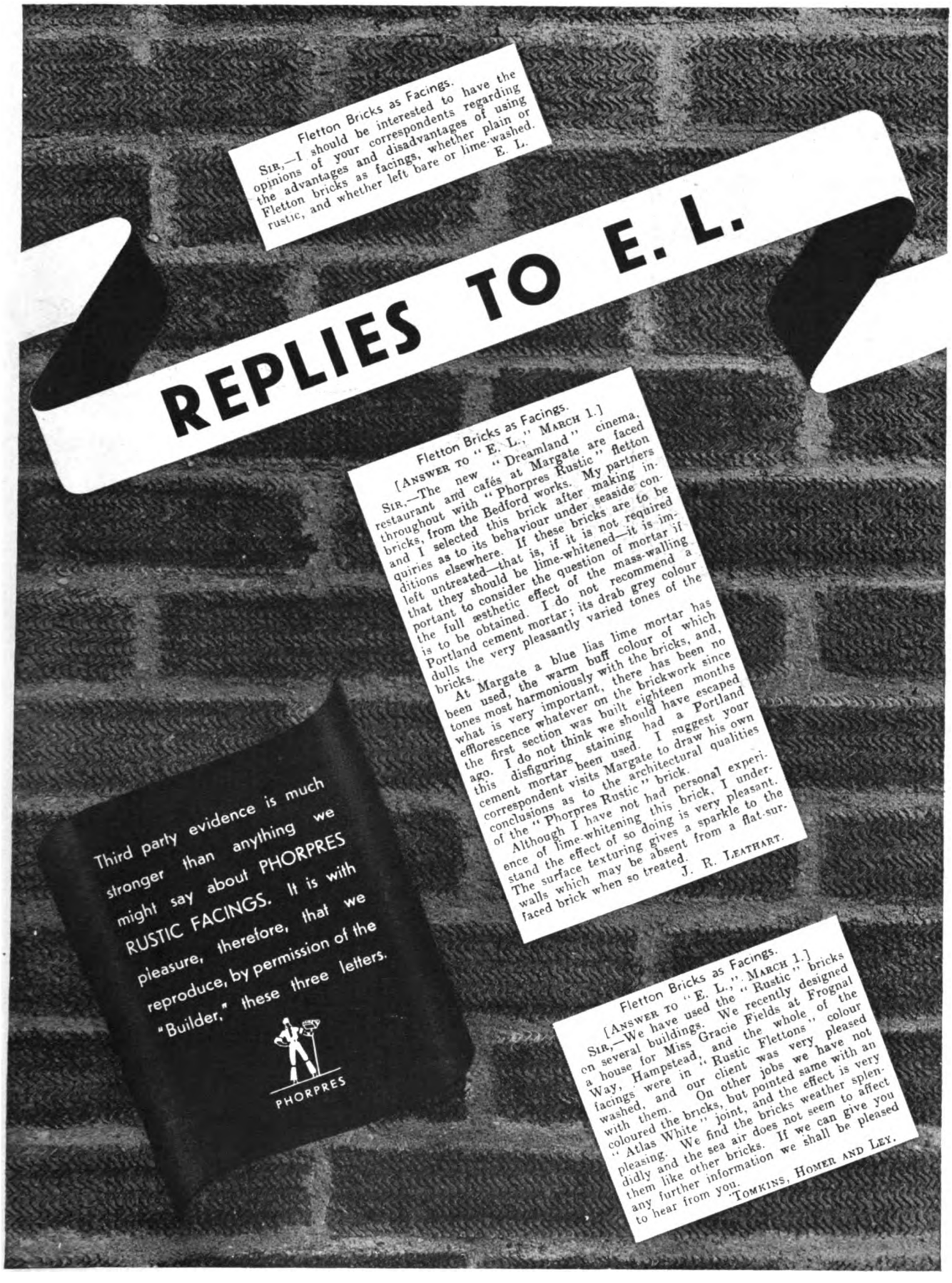
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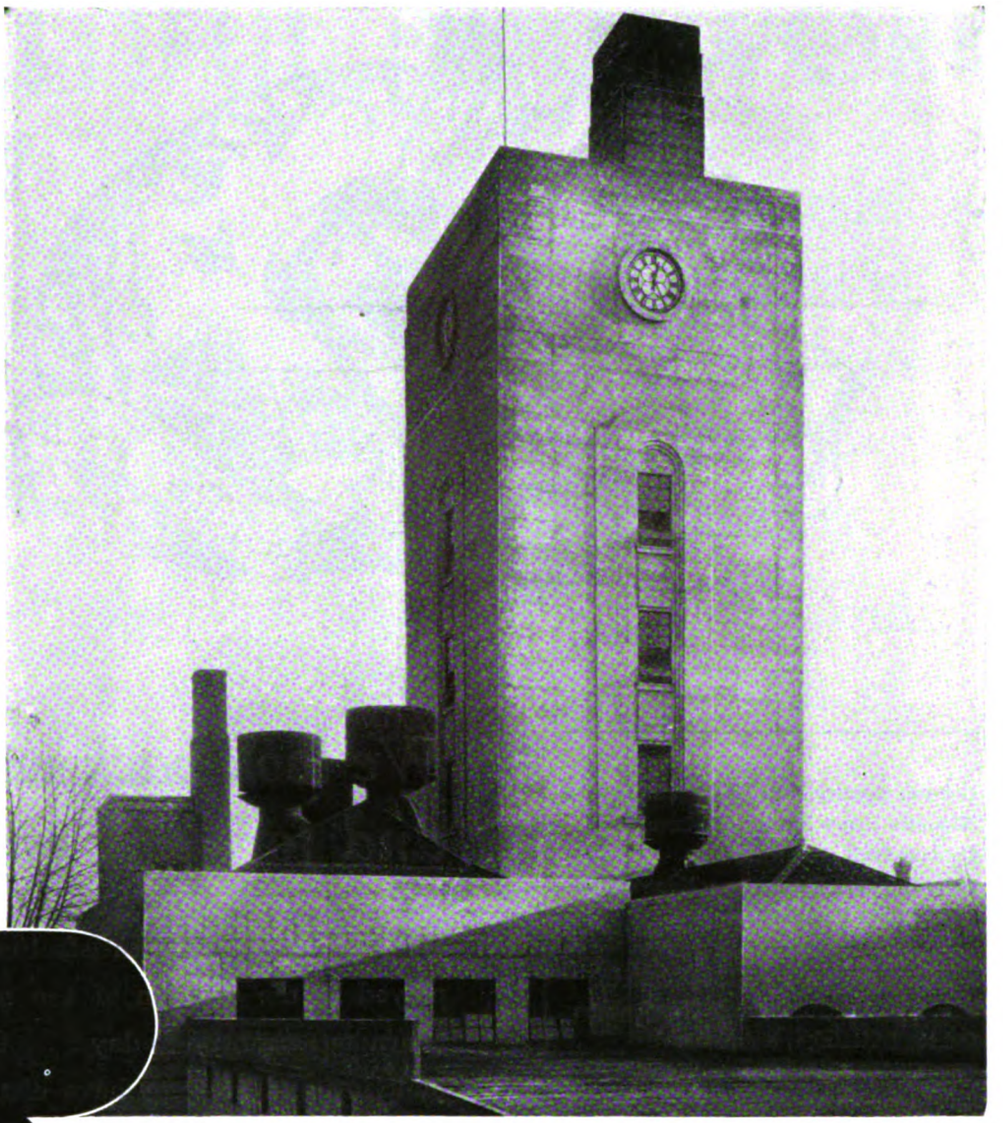


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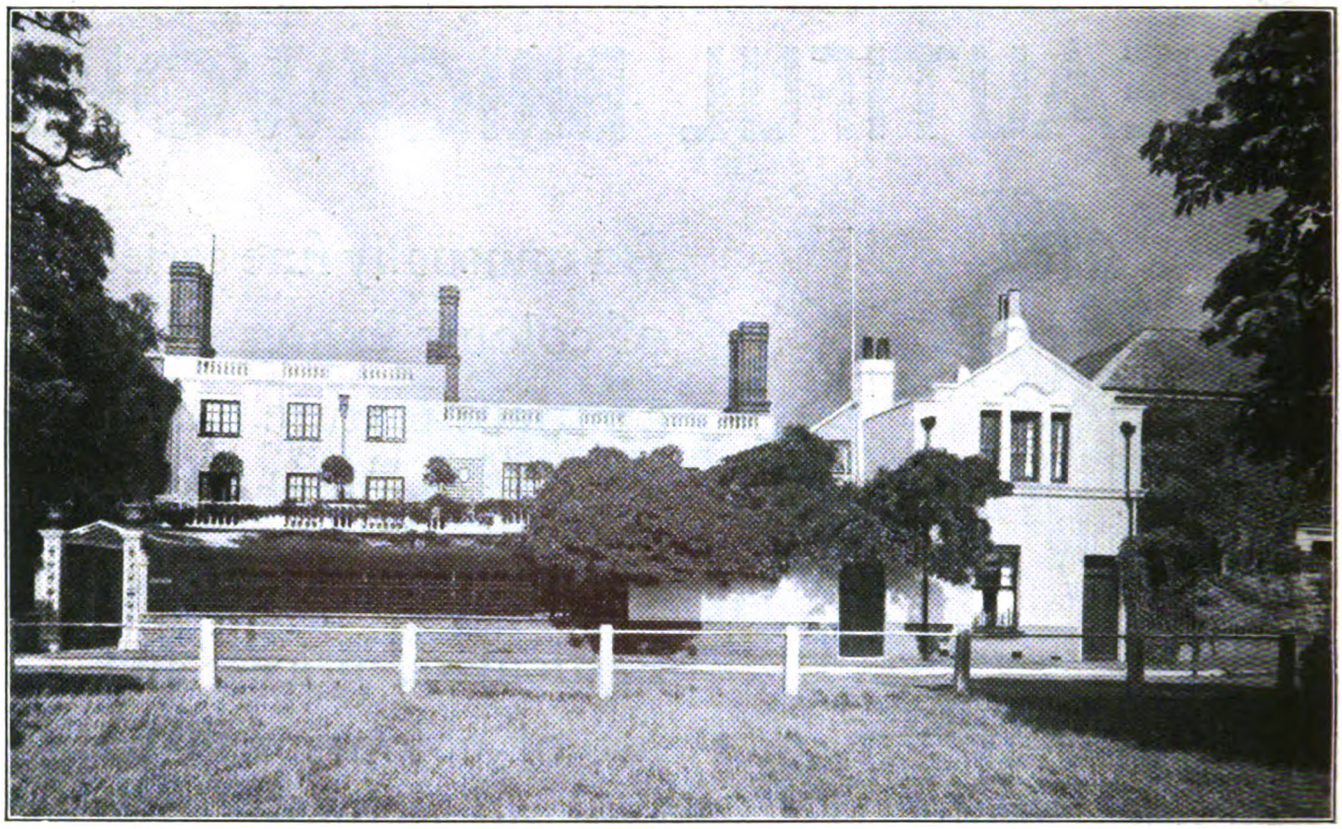
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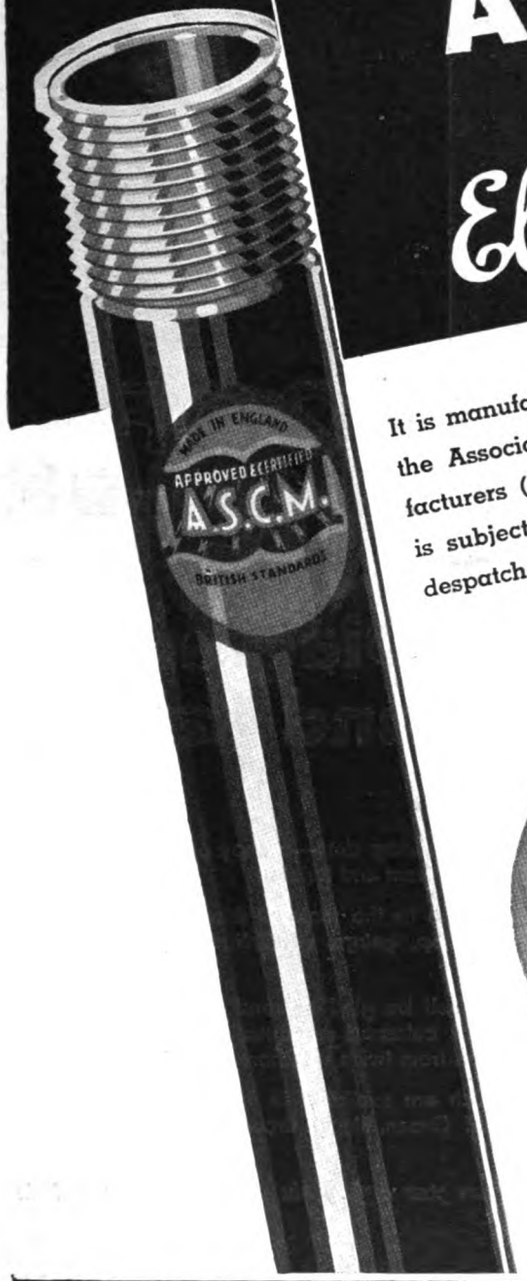
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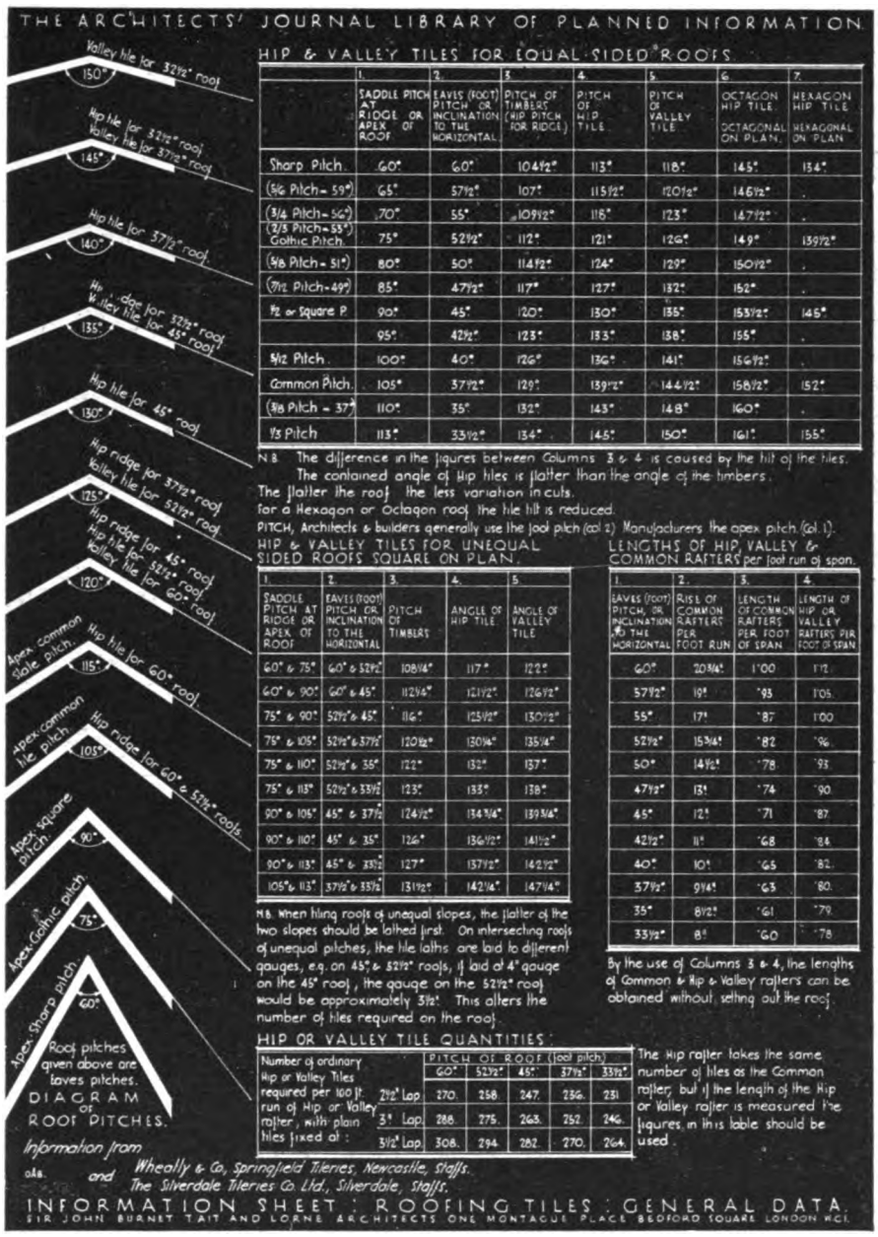
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THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

Valley tile for 32½° roof
Hip tile for 32½° roof
Valley tile for 37½° roof
Hip tile for 37½° roof
Hip ridge for 32½° roof
Valley tile for 45° roof
Hip tile for 45° roof
Hip ridge for 37½° roof
Valley tile for 52½° roof
Hip ridge for 45° roof
Hip tile for 52½° roof
Valley tile for 60° roof
Apex common side pitch
Hip tile for 60° roof
Apex common tile pitch
Hip ridge for 60° & 52½° roofs
Apex square pitch
Apex Gothic pitch
Apex sharp pitch
Roof pitches given above are eaves pitches.
DIAGRAM OF ROOF PITCHES.
Information from data and Wheatly & Co, Springfield Tileries, Newcastle, Staffs. The Silverdale Tileries Co. Ltd., Silverdale, Staffs.

HIP & VALLEY TILES FOR EQUAL SIDED ROOFS

	1. SADDLE PITCH AT RIDGE OR APEX OF ROOF	2. EAVES (FOOT) PITCH OR INCLINATION TO THE HORIZONTAL	3. PITCH OF TIMBERS (HIP PITCH FOR RIDGE)	4. PITCH OF HIP TILE	5. PITCH OF VALLEY TILE	6. OCTAGON HIP TILE. OCTAGONAL ON PLAN.	7. HEXAGON HIP TILE HEXAGONAL ON PLAN
Sharp Pitch	60°	60°	104½°	113°	118°	145°	134°
(5/6 Pitch = 59°)	65°	57½°	107°	115½°	120½°	146½°	
(3/4 Pitch = 56°)	70°	55°	109½°	116°	123°	147½°	
(2/3 Pitch = 53°) Gothic Pitch	75°	52½°	112°	121°	126°	149°	139½°
(5/6 Pitch = 51°)	80°	50°	114½°	124°	129°	150½°	
(7½ Pitch = 49°)	85°	47½°	117°	127°	132°	152°	
½ or Square P.	90°	45°	120°	130°	135°	153½°	146°
	95°	42½°	123°	133°	138°	155°	
5/12 Pitch	100°	40°	126°	136°	141°	156½°	
Common Pitch	105°	37½°	129°	139½°	144½°	158½°	152°
(3/8 Pitch = 37°)	110°	35°	132°	143°	148°	160°	
1/3 Pitch	113°	33½°	134°	145°	150°	161°	155°

N.B. The difference in the figures between Columns 3 & 4 is caused by the hit of the tiles. The contained angle of Hip tiles is flatter than the angle of the timbers. The flatter the roof the less variation in cuts. For a Hexagon or Octagon roof the hip hit is reduced.

PITCH, Architects & builders generally use the foot pitch (col 2) Manufacturers the apex pitch (col 1).

HIP & VALLEY TILES FOR UNEQUAL SIDED ROOFS SQUARE ON PLAN.

1. SADDLE PITCH AT RIDGE OR APEX OF ROOF	2. EAVES (FOOT) PITCH OR INCLINATION TO THE HORIZONTAL	3. PITCH OF TIMBERS	4. ANGLE OF HIP TILE	5. ANGLE OF VALLEY TILE
60° & 75°	60° & 52½°	108¼°	117°	122°
60° & 90°	60° & 45°	112¼°	121½°	126½°
75° & 90°	52½° & 45°	116°	125½°	130½°
75° & 105°	52½° & 37½°	120½°	130¼°	135¼°
75° & 110°	52½° & 35°	122°	132°	137°
75° & 113°	52½° & 33½°	123°	133°	138°
90° & 105°	45° & 37½°	124½°	134¾°	139¾°
90° & 110°	45° & 35°	126°	136½°	141½°
90° & 113°	45° & 33½°	127°	137½°	142½°
105° & 113°	37½° & 33½°	131½°	142¼°	147¼°

N.B. When tiling roofs of unequal slopes, the flatter of the two slopes should be tathed first. On intersecting roofs of unequal pitches, the hie laths are laid to different gauges, e.g. on 45° & 52½° roofs, if laid at 4" gauge on the 45° roof, the gauge on the 52½° roof would be approximately 3½". This alters the number of tiles required on the roof.

LENGTHS OF HIP, VALLEY & COMMON RAFTERS per foot run of span.

1. EAVES (FOOT) PITCH, OR INCLINATION TO THE HORIZONTAL	2. RISE OF COMMON RAFTERS PER FOOT RUN	3. LENGTH OF COMMON RAFTERS PER FOOT OF SPAN	4. LENGTH OF HIP OR VALLEY RAFTERS PER FOOT OF SPAN
60°	20¾"	1·00	1·12
57½°	19"	·93	1·05
55°	17"	·87	1·00
52½°	15¾"	·82	·96
50°	14½"	·78	·93
47½°	13"	·74	·90
45°	12"	·71	·87
42½°	11"	·68	·84
40°	10"	·65	·82
37½°	9¼"	·63	·80
35°	8½"	·61	·79
33½°	8"	·60	·78

By the use of Columns 3 & 4, the lengths of Common & Hip & Valley rafters can be obtained without setting out the roof.

HIP OR VALLEY TILE QUANTITIES:

Number of ordinary Hip or Valley Tiles required per 100 ft. run of Hip or Valley rafter, with plain tiles fixed at:		PITCH OF ROOF (foot pitch) 60°	52½°	45°	37½°	33½°
	2½" Lap	270.	258.	247.	236.	231.
	3" Lap	288.	275.	263.	252.	246.
	3½" Lap	308.	294.	282.	270.	264.

The Hip rafter takes the same number of tiles as the Common rafter, but if the length of the Hip or Valley rafter is measured the figures in this table should be used.

INFORMATION SHEET: ROOFING TILES: GENERAL DATA.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.1.

ROOF PITCHES
Diagrams and tables

PLANNED INFORMATION SHEET

This information sheet contains valuable roofing data—a copy of which would useful in the office of every Architect, Merchant and Builder.

All the tables are copyright and, in addition to the features illustrated, there is the back of the sheet, details of pitch, lap, gauge, ventilation, laying, tables quantities and covering capacity.

From the limited supply available, we shall be glad to send you a copy of this information sheet gratis, and, if you wish, coloured reproductions of BCM/TRITON tiles made by hand by the plastic process from twice weathered clay.

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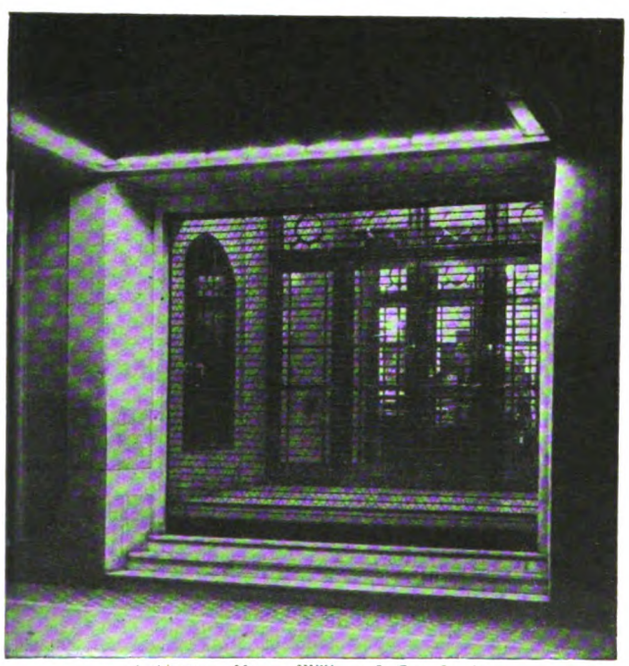
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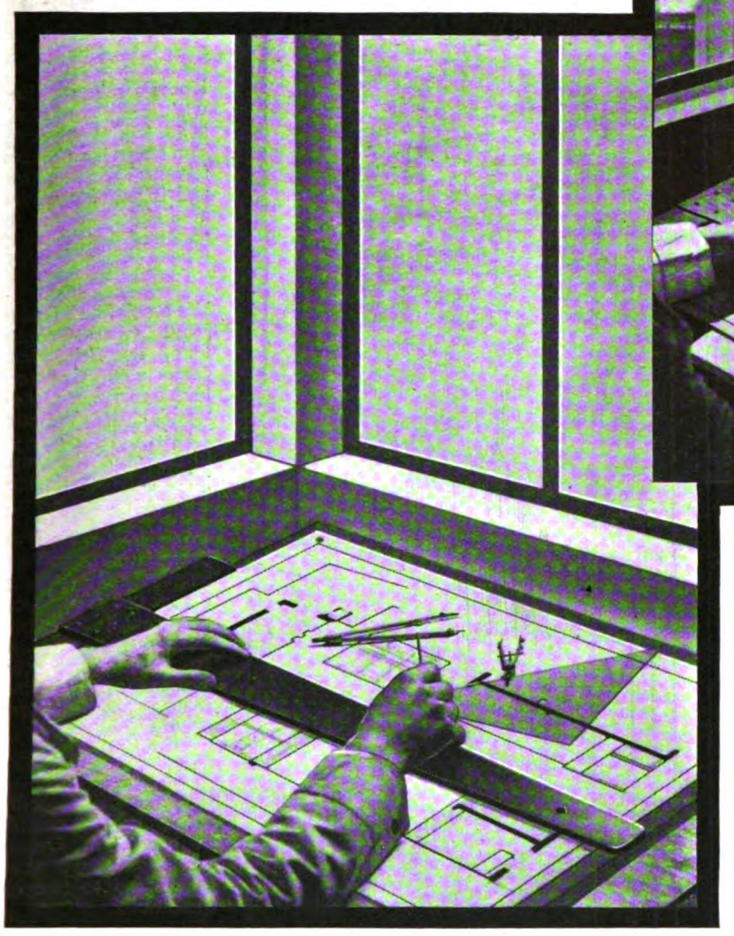
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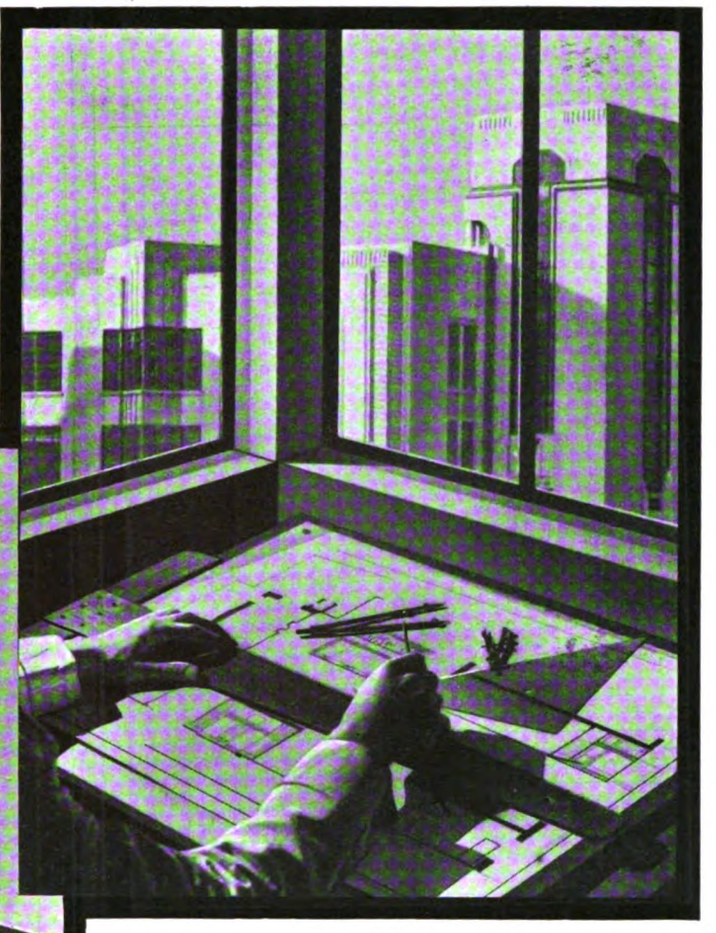
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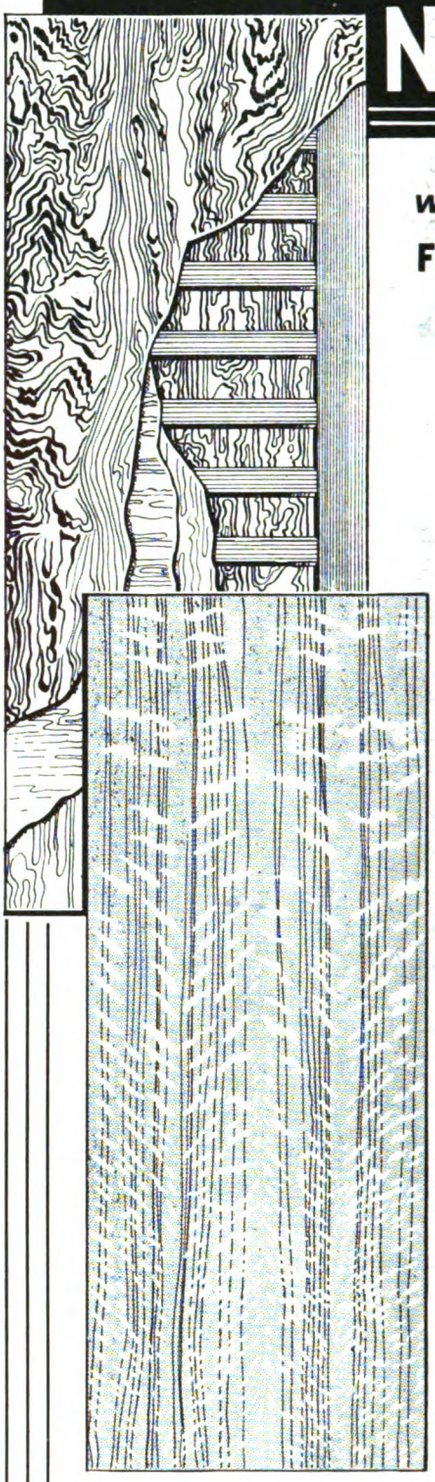
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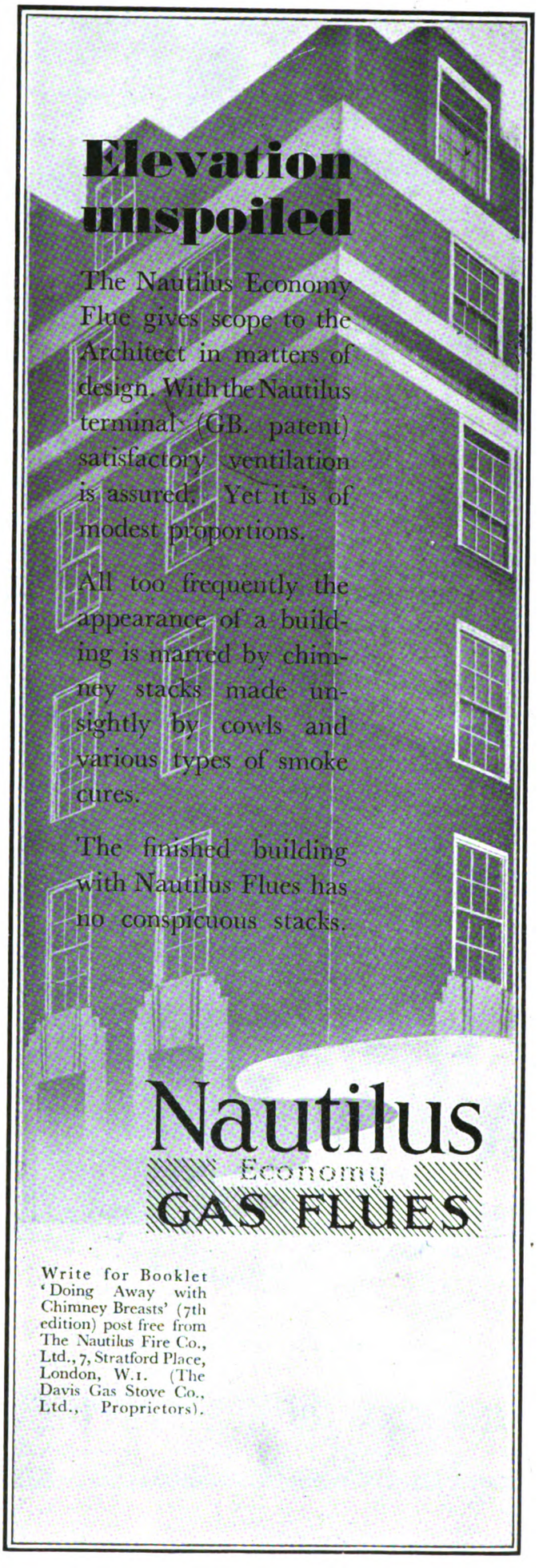
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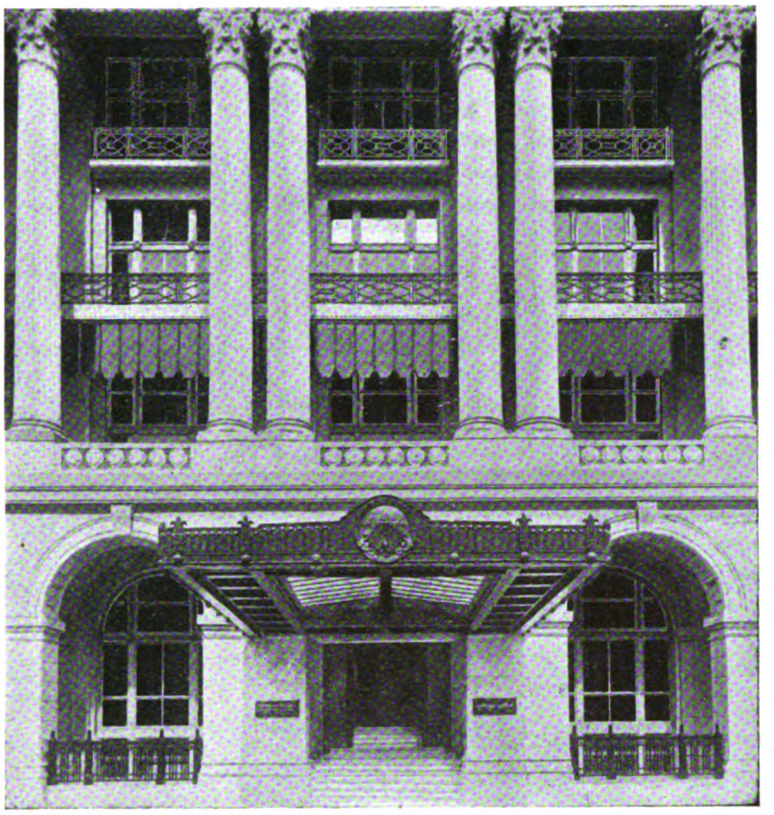
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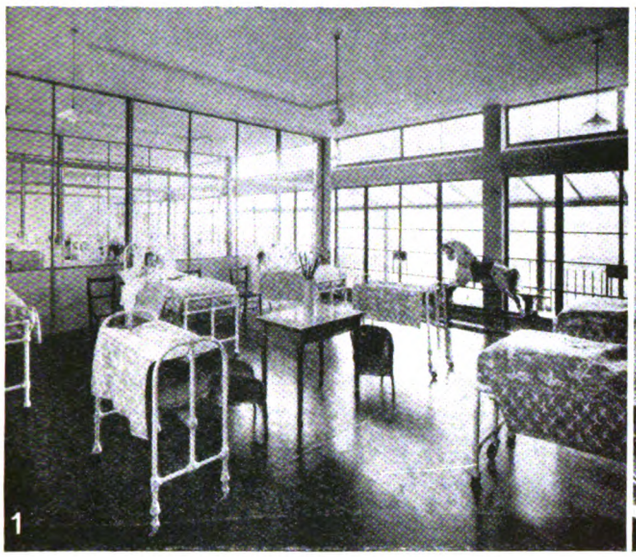
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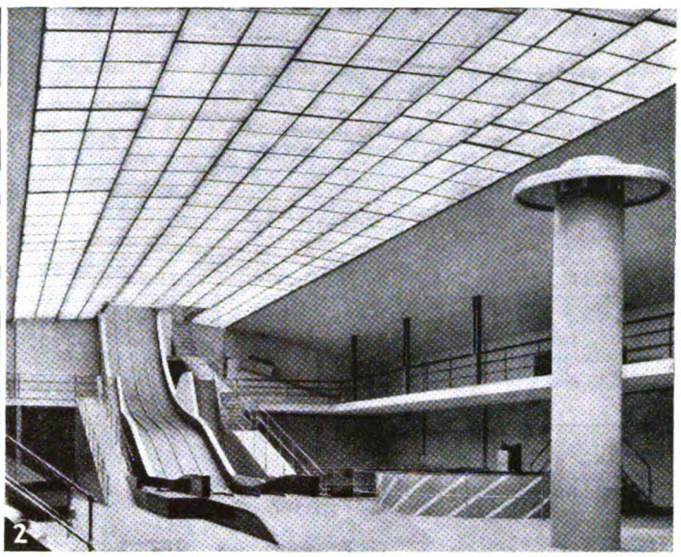
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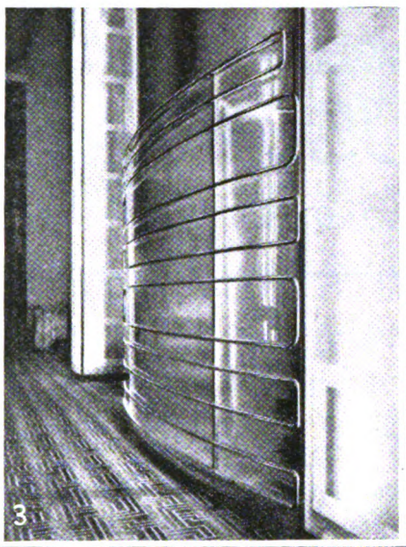


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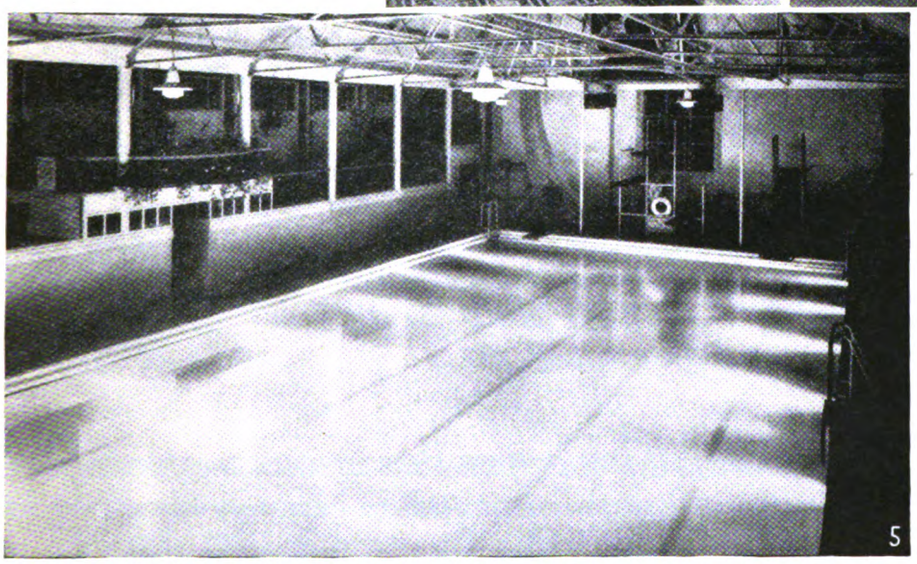
2 The South Shore Pleasure Beach at Blackpool. 6,000 ft. ¼" Wired Cast, hexagon mesh acid obscured, was used in sizes approximately 39" × 36". *Architect:* J. Emberton. *Glazing by* H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.

3 Euston Hotel Dining Room, showing piers faced with Rough Cast Plate with sandblast motif on satin finish surfaces, the lower portions of the glass being Armourplated. Also a glass screen in ¼" Polished Plate Glass, bent and surface acid treated. *Architect:* Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A.





4 "Vita" Glass admits the ultra-violet rays of daylight permanently. The properties of "Vita" Glass do not fade away; they always remain.



5 "The Lido" Swimming Baths at Norwich. The following glass was specified. 134 ft. super 21 oz. sheet. 1,097 ft. super White Arctic. 247 ft. super Wired Cast. 26 ft. super Wired Polished. 266 ft. super ¼" Polished Plate. 14 circles 14½" dia. Armourplate were used for under-water lighting. *Architect:* J. Owen Bond, F.R.I.B.A. *Glazing by* Norwich Glass Co.

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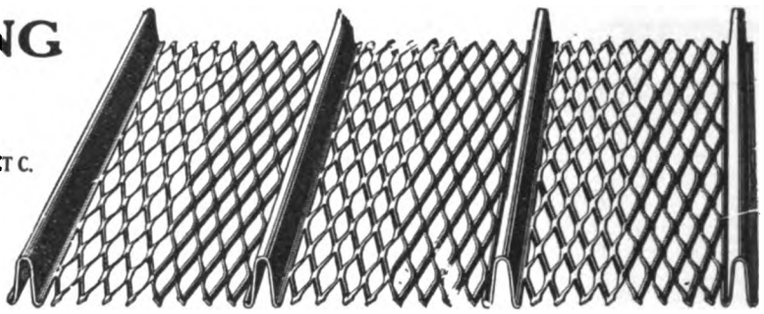
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"THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES SURVEY"

The Special Committee for Public Relations of the Building Industries National Council has been gradually progressing towards a more complete economic survey of the industry with which it is concerned; and the outcome is now before us in the first issue of *The Building Industries Survey*, which is to be issued regularly each month. In a special article descriptive of the objects and purposes of this new publication, Colonel C. W. D. Rowe draws attention to the long-existent lack of authoritative statistical information in the building and allied industries; and to the need of it that became pressingly important following the economic crisis of 1931, when the various industries were drawn together in a common effort to counter the disastrous situation. Facts and figures were then essential both for a study of the position and for the formulation of a remedial policy; further, without them it was impossible, at the first onset of the "economy" campaign, to counteract the great damage done to building and to the building trades by the quotation of figures which, though clearly wrong to those with knowledge of the industry, could not be proved so in the absence of authoritative data.

The collection and analysis of statistics relating to the industry was, therefore, one of the first important duties undertaken by the Council's Committee for Public Relations; and as this work proceeded, its value became apparent, not only for the purposes of the Council in drawing public attention to the real facts about the position of building, but also for the information of individual units in the various sections of the industry in pursuance of their ordinary business routine. The latter development became evident through the steadily increasing requests received by the Council for such information. The immediate object of *The Building Industries Survey*, then, is to bring all the available authoritative information concerning the building industries together in one publication. A good deal of the information collected month by month regarding unemployment in the industry, approval of plans by 146 local authorities and the estimated cost of the buildings concerned, information on housing, etc., has been regularly circulated by the Public Relations Committee. Similar information, for the month of February, is included in this first issue of the *Survey*. Notes on the more important building developments, and details of imports and exports of building materials, are now included. It is, however, intended to secure improvements in the information available; and additional information, received through the courtesy of the Government Departments concerned, has been incorporated. To extend still further the sources of statistical information, the Special Committee for Public Relations aims ultimately at collecting particulars from the various sections of the building industry. This should be of special service to the individual firm, which will be enabled to review, month by month, not only the position of its own section, but also of other branches, and of the condition and prospects of the industry as a whole. Special quarterly issues will contain information only available quarterly, together with an analysis of the past quarter.

Another feature will be special articles on developments of special interest. One such article, in the first issue, deals with a scheme of co-operation between the Building Industries National Council and the British Standards Institution, which has been concluded and unanimously adopted by both bodies, with the object of establishing the lines upon which standardisation in the building industry will develop in the future. Standardisation has long been talked about; but, as the article points out, its development has, hitherto, been piecemeal, and treated exclusively as

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a technical problem. Actually, it should be viewed in the much broader economic light of a means to reduce waste, to lower costs of production and distribution, to forward the application of mass-production methods and to substitute competition in design and price for the always unsatisfactory competition that merely resolves itself into a reduction in quality. Many important issues are involved, which it will be the duty of the two bodies to examine. A minimum standard of quality is, obviously, a necessary social safeguard; dimensional standards for the purpose of applying mass-production methods and reducing costs is another important aspect. A too rigid system of standardisation, determining the details of building technique, would, it is considered, be an infinitely greater obstacle to progress than the present system of building by-laws which is generally condemned by the industry. The question is approached rather guardedly in this article, but there are so many directions in which standardisation can be effected, without fear of the rigidity which will debar progress, that we may hope that this co-operation of the two bodies will result in some helpful and constructive planning for the industry.

The study and analysis of current movements will be one of the main items of *The Building Industries Survey*. In this first issue, the "General Position" is regarded as distinctly hopeful. Increases in work for public authorities is anticipated, also further increases in industrial and commercial building, particularly for concerns catering for the home market. The latter category, however, may be affected by any movement adverse to British industry, and the devaluation of the Belgian currency is regarded as a possible source of danger. Housing will, it is thought, constitute the chief source of activity for the building industry this year; private enterprise may be expected to maintain the improvement of last year and make some further advance. The building of houses as a result of slum clearance should, however, show a considerable advance if the five-year programme is to be carried through.

An ambitious programme has been set for the new publication, which will take time and effort to bring to complete fulfilment. It has made a very promising start, and succeeding issues will, we feel sure, maintain the interest and exhibit the increasing scope and usefulness which the National Council put forward as one of the principal objects for establishing it.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Housing Bill

The amendment to the Housing Bill, now in Standing Committee, to secure to property owners a right of appeal to the county court against clearance orders has been defeated by a substantial majority. The Minister of Health was successful in convincing the Committee that the existing procedure is perfectly fair to the property owners. He also established the point that there has been no substantial amount of complaint against the procedure, and that in fact the decisions as between the local authorities and the property owners, where clearance orders were sought, were frequently in favour of the latter. Answering the critics who asked why an appeal to the county court should be allowed in the case of demolition orders where single houses were concerned and denied in the case of clearance orders where blocks of property were involved, the Minister of Health said that property owners would be well advised in their own interests to seek a change from the county-court procedure. He laid special stress on the point that the real objection to the Bill on the part of property owners had been removed by the concessions made in respect of compensation for slum property the owners of which had spent money in keeping it in repair.



Worthing Assembly Hall. The main entrance foyer looking into the hall. Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey. This building is illustrated on pp. 88-91.

Slums and Compensation

Another amendment which is being pressed is to the effect that an independent person should be appointed to hear appeals in the case of clearance orders. The independent person was defined by the supporters of the amendment as a person who was not employed either by the Ministry of Health or by the local authority. The Minister of Health pointed out that the exclusion of those two classes would mean that volunteers would have to be found to perform the work, and he declared that the proposal would be unworkable. The critics of this part of the Bill were not convinced, and the argument will be resumed when the Standing Committee meets again on Tuesday, April 30.

The Building Industry Settlement

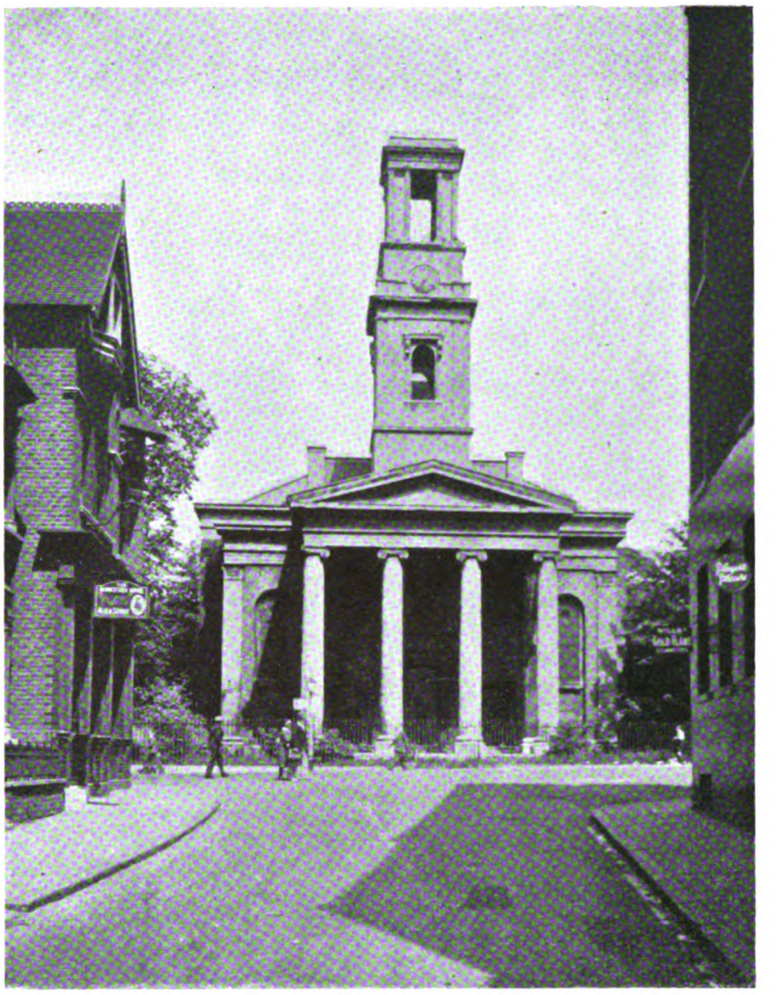
The National Joint Council for the Building Industry announces a settlement on questions recently occupying the attention of the industry. From July 1 this year, the cost of living datum figure is reduced from 78 to 65, provided, however, that the 1d. increase in wage-status of craftsmen thus granted shall take place in two stages, on July 1 next and January 1, 1936, respectively (with the appropriate proportionate increases to labourers); provided also that no further notice of constitutional amendment to modify the wage-status shall be given until after February, 1940, subject always to the normal operation of the annual review under the Sliding Scale Clause. A small joint Commission will visit the depressed areas to consider whether the second stage of the increase of wages is to apply in those areas or to any part

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thereof. There is to be a general respite from regrading applications for a period of three years. The subject of the working of portable machine tools is to be further considered by the Executives of the adherent bodies with the object of arriving at guiding principles to be applied in the solution of questions relating to the use of such tools.

Building Societies' Rift

Sir Harold Bellman has announced his resignation of the chairmanship of the Council of the National Association of Building Societies, a few weeks before the termination of his second year of office. His action is believed to be the result of some difference of opinion among the constituent societies over the recent announcement of a reduction in interest rates, and has been dictated by his desire to leave his colleagues with complete freedom to deal with an issue which is said to turn on a matter of procedure rather than policy. Under the title of *The Thrifty Three Millions,* Sir Harold has recently published an interesting history of the rise and growth of the Building Society movement, with some special chapters on the Abbey Road Society, of which he is Managing Director. Copies can be obtained from the Abbey Road Building Society, Baker Street, London, N.W.1, at 2s. 6d. (stiff covers) and 5s. (cloth boards). This is in the nature of a sequel to Sir Harold's earlier book, the *Building Society Movement,* as it brings under consideration the recent immense expansion of building society business.



The church of St. Mary, Greenwich, which is to be demolished, is an early work of George Basevi, Soane's favourite pupil, and the architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. The church was finished in 1825. *It is proposed to clear the site, grass it over, and erect upon it the statue of William IV recently removed from King William Street, in the City.*

The Preservation of Oxford

The eighth annual report of the Oxford Preservation Trust has, for its principal theme, the difficulties and dangers of traffic congestion in the main streets of the city; particularly as regards the effect on the ancient buildings of the University, some of which, it is asserted, are exposed to slow disintegration as a result of vibration. The remedy is said to lie in the diversion of traffic by means of by-pass roads; and the Trust is pressing the public authorities, central and local, to hasten on this urgently needed but still uncompleted work. The use of rubber paving in some of the central streets might, it is thought, help to reduce noise; but its efficiency for reducing vibration, which is the chief danger to the buildings, is considered doubtful.

More Flats for London

The freehold of the site in Grosvenor Road, Westminster, formerly occupied by the buildings of the Royal Army Clothing Factory, has been acquired by Messrs. Richard Costain, Ltd., for the erection of flats. The site, extending to 7½ acres, has a frontage of 466 ft. to Grosvenor Road and a depth of 640 ft. to Chichester Street at the back. It is proposed to erect about 1,500 flats in a number of blocks, and to provide a restaurant, swimming pool, and other amenities; also a garage for several hundred cars for the tenants' convenience. The estimated cost of the project is £1,750,000.

Yorkshire Architects

At the annual general meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors on April 11, the following officers were re-elected for the session 1935/36:—President, J. Mansell Jenkinson; Vice-President, J. Amory Teather; Hon. Treasurer, J. R. Wigfull, and Hon. Secretary, H. B. S. Gibbs.

Liverpool Society

In an illustrated lecture to members of the Liverpool Architectural Society last week, Mr. W. G. Newton gave an interesting lecture on the development of public school architecture.

At the annual meeting, which was held prior to the lecture, the following officers were elected:—President, Lieut.-Col. Gee; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Herbert J. Rowse and Prof. L. B. Budden; representative on Council of R.I.B.A., Lieut.-Col. Gee; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Dougill; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Dod; Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. H. Honeybourne. Fellows elected were: Messrs. B. Ashworth, D. A. Campbell, H. A. Dod, G. W. Frazer, L. H. Keay, E. B. Kirby, B. M. Ward. Associates elected were: Messrs. L. C. Howitt and H. Thearle.

R.I.B.A. Elections

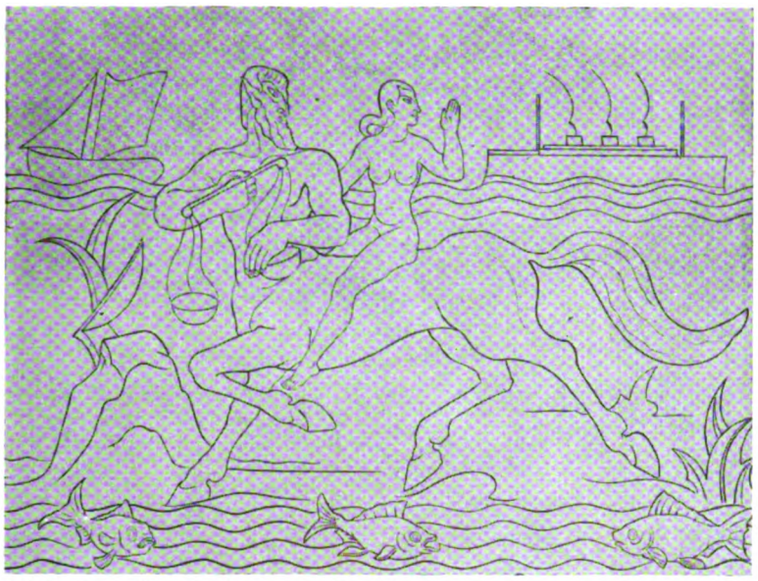
At a Council Meeting of the R.I.B.A. on April 15, the following members were elected:—

As Fellows.—K. Kinna, E. A. L. Martyn, L. H. Shattock, J. C. Shepherd, H. J. Stribling.

As Associates.—H. B. Allsopp, F. G. G. Angus, A. J. Baxter, W. H. Beesley, L. A. Clarke, H. N. Dallas, Miss C. Dickinson, C. P. Dickinson, T. K. Donner, C. Gingell, R. P. Hamlin, M. Hayton, D. M. Massie, L. Page, A. H. Ridout, C. Sanderson, J. Simms, A. B. Stamford, R. Thomson, W. Walker.

As Licentiates.—G. B. Booth, W. F. Brown, V. Burr, Major W. G. H. Goodwin, E. Lassetter, M. Trotter.

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Wall decoration by Laurence Bradshaw in the buffet of the Assembly Hall, Worthing. Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey.

Honorary Degree

The Senate and Council of Manchester University are to confer the degree of doctor upon Sir Raymond Unwin.

Bedstead Design

Manufacturers are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages of competition design, and this week our advertisement columns indicate that this consciousness has extended to the hitherto neglected field of bedstead design. The Metallic Bedstead Manufacturers' Association are in fact inviting competitive designs for steel bedsteads capable of quantity production. The conditions of competition may be procured from the Secretary, 8, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 2.

A Practical Memorial

A useful method of commemoration has been suggested in the proposal of the United Steel Companies, Ltd., to establish convalescent and holiday homes for employees and cottage homes for retired employees as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee. The money available will be at least £10,000, and a final decision is to be expected early in May.

Fishenden v. Higgs & Hill

Messrs. Higgs & Hill, the defendants in the case relating to Rights of Light (reported in our last issue) have decided to appeal against the judgment awarded against them.

Professional Announcements

Mr. Charles J. McNair, F.R.I.A.S., has removed from 112 Bath Street, Glasgow, and has taken into partnership Mr. Robert W. Elder, A.R.I.B.A. Mr. Elder has been his chief assistant for the past seven years, and is a son of the late David Elder, O.B.E., J.P., the former City Assessor Depute. The firm will carry on business under the title, C. J. McNair & Elder, chartered and registered architects, at 272 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. Telephone: Central 2270.

The partnership between Messrs. Ewart G. Culpin and R. S. Bowers is being terminated as from April 6. Mr. Culpin will practise with his son, Mr. C. E. Culpin, as Culpin & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 3 Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn (Holborn 1896). Mr. Bowers will practise as R. S. Bowers, F.R.I.B.A., Gwydir Chambers, 104 High Holborn (Holborn 8618).

Addenda

In the list of contractors and suppliers for the Bristol Gas Co.'s building, illustrated in our issue of April 12, the name of Messrs. Gent & Co., Ltd., was omitted. This firm manufactured and supplied the system of "Pul-syn-etic" electric clocks.

We are informed that the rough texture of the concrete balconies at Westfield College, illustrated in our last issue, was obtained by the use of "Redalon" liquid.

Competitions Open

Birmingham. — Competition for new Municipal offices. Assessor, Sir Reginald Blomfield. Premiums, £1,000, £600, £400, £250. Closing date, June 28, 1935 (noon). Conditions from Mr. Herbert H. Humphreys, City Engineer and Surveyor. Deposit 3 guineas.

Cheadle.—Council Chamber and Offices, for the R.D.C. Limited to architects residing or practising in the county of Stafford. Assessor, Mr. Ernest C. Bewlay, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £100, £70 and £30. Closing date, June 30, 1935.

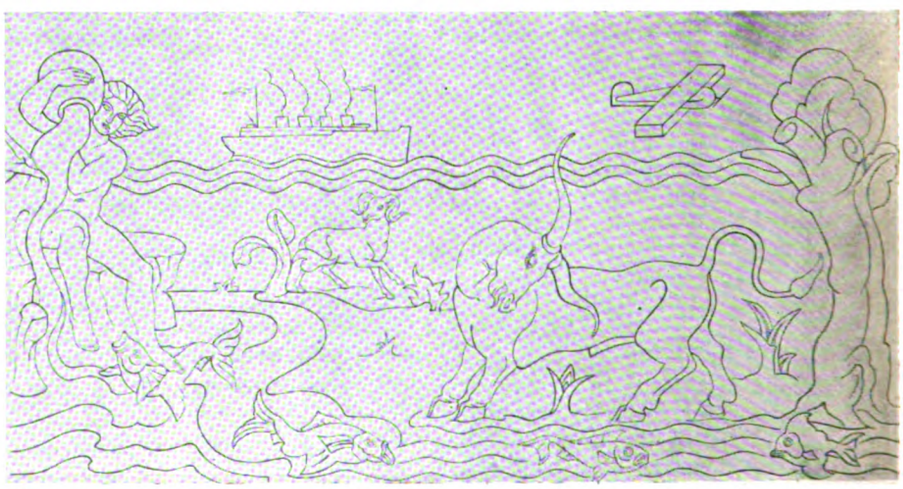
Croydon.—Layout of site in centre of town. Premiums, £500, and £350 to be divided between not more than three placed next in order of merit. Assessor, Mr. Thomas Adams. Closing date, April 30, 1935.

Fireplace Competition.—Organised by the Coal Utilisation Council. Assessors, the Directors of the Building Centre. Prizes, 50, 20, and 10 guineas. No drawings accepted later than July 31, 1935. Conditions from Coal Utilisation Council, Columbia House, Aldwych.

Hertford.—New Central County Buildings. Assessor, Mr. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £350, £250 and £150. Closing date, October 1, 1935. Conditions obtainable from the Clerk of the County Council, Clerk of the Peace Office, Hertford. Deposit, £2 2s.

Kendal.—New County Offices, for the Westmorland County Council. Assessor, Mr. G. H. Foggitt, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £200, £125 and £75. Closing date, July 4, 1935. Conditions obtainable from Mr. H. B. Greenwood, Clerk to the Westmorland County Council, Exchange Chambers, Kendal. Deposit, £1 1s.

Romford.—New Municipal Offices, for the U.D.C. Assessor, Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £250, £100 and £50. Closing date, June 29, 1935. Conditions obtainable from the Clerk to the Council, Arcade Chambers, South Street, Romford. Deposit £1 1s.



Wall decoration by Laurence Bradshaw in the buffet of the Assembly Hall, Worthing. The drawings are incised and painted red on a polished hard plaster. Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey.

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CURRENT NOTES ON MATERIALS

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

The Editor will welcome any inquiries as to the source of the materials mentioned, and will be pleased to give fuller information on any matter concerning them. He will also be glad to receive any information of interest for inclusion in this column. All inquiries should be addressed to the Information Bureau.

Light Copper Tube "Plumbing."—A noteworthy innovation must be added to the possible ways of jointing light-gauge copper tubing in domestic water services. Up to the present the use of light tubing has been made practicable by the employment of one or other highly ingenious fitting embodying a mechanical wedging action, gripping the pipe circumference by the actuation of screw collars. "Yorkshire" fittings, now available from stock, consist essentially of plain tees, elbows, crosses and such-like, embodying within each female socket a ring of solder as an integral part of the fitting, so proportioned as to supply just sufficient metal to coat and unite the inserted tube and its socket when melted by the external application of heat.

The principle involved in the process of making such a soldered joint is that of capillary attraction—the property liquids possess of travelling between closely fitting surfaces. Directions for making such a connection are as under:—

(1) Cut the tube off squarely with a fine hacksaw and remove burr.

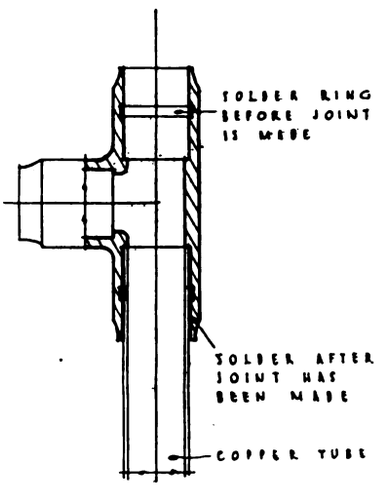
(2) Clean the outside of tube and inside of fitting with sandpaper (not emery) or steel wool to a bright finish.

(3) Apply flux liberally and evenly to the cleaned surfaces.

(4) Insert tube until it reaches the tube-stop. Rotate it once or twice in the fitting to assist even distribution of flux.

(5) Apply heat with a blow lamp to the surface of the fitting, and gradually warm up until continuous rings of solder appear round the mouths of connections; then cease heating.

These fittings are stated to have been used under test conditions for two years past, and reports from the National Physical Laboratory of searching experimental tests show that joints made in this fashion have very high efficiency, whether against leakage, pressure, tensile stress, vibration, or alternate heating and cooling. Perhaps equally important to the strictly scientific data supplied is the concluding phrase "no difficulty or failure occurred in making the joints with a blow-lamp." As all "Yorkshire" tubes are tested to 1,000 lb. per sq. in. hydraulic pressure, and when testing to destruction, it was in every case the tube which burst, the strength of the connections and fittings may be held established, and they have been accepted by leading water authorities. It is possible to take apart and reassemble joints with ease. (*Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd.*)



Section of the tee piece.

Community Aerials. — Townsmen seem increasingly disposed to live in big blocks of flats. Concurrently, and largely in consequence, the number and variety of domestic electrical appliances multiply daily. And, with all this, each flat dweller probably desires radio. Unquestionably the only satisfactory way to deal with this problem is for radio to be "laid on" from a community aerial and the electric mains, under which conditions it is possible for each individual tenant to be assured of a higher degree of perfection in reception than he could reasonably hope for as an individualist. The K.B. "Rejectostat" system, designed to eliminate the electrical interference which is so troublesome a feature in the neighbourhood of electric trams, trolley buses, electric lifts, and even such minor domestic apparatus as refrigerators and vacuum cleaners, should be known to all flat designers. (*Kolster-Brandes, Ltd.*)

Specifications.—By coincidence two works, each intended as a guide to students in the irksome, responsible, and necessary work of preparing building specifications, have reached me within a few days.* The two books are treated on entirely different lines, and, of the two, the American example is the more thought-provoking. This is not to say that Mr. Evershed's book has less merit, but it consists in the main of a collection of familiar specimen clauses of the type which encourages "specification English" and leads to the copying from one specification to another of directions which have ceased to march with the advance of building practice. To make this point clearer, the perpetuation of directions for mahogany bath and w.c. enclosures, for wood casing and capping to contain electric wiring, and of cast-iron tile-pins seems unnecessary on the one hand, while space might have been found for some reference to copper tube water services, garage doors which are not so obviously coach-house doors renamed, and for some suggestion that red ridge tiles are hardly the best practice in conjunction with slated roofs. The index (an important feature in a book of this description) is lamentably weak. Turning up "boardings" leads to a reference to barge boards (!), but none to roof-boarding, and there is no entry for felt—though both boarding and felt appear in due place. It is noteworthy that no quantity surveyor ever writes a book about specifications without assuring us that the quantity surveyor is the right person to write them. No doubt he tends to be more precise in defining details than do most architects, but he also tends to be more hackneyed in the methods and materials he describes. On the whole, though a specification at best is a laborious task from which anyone might pray to be relieved, it seems best for architects to do their own; they should then be sure what is comprised, and that things are done as they want them. But, of course, time is at the bottom of the matter. In so many cases now, drawings are rushed, quantities prepared before they are properly finished, and when this position is reached, it is almost obligatory that the quantity surveyor, who alone knows just what his quantities prescribe, should extract that information in the form of a specification.

The American book is one to be read rather than referred to. It is descriptive and analytical, and bristles with astute conclusions and sound advice on the organisation and expression of meaning in a specification. Grammar and construction are seriously tackled in relation to the building up of clauses, and, by exposition, some bad but typical clauses are exposed as the awful examples they are, and better forms suggested. Few specimen clauses, as commonly under-

* *Specifications for Building Works.* By Wilfrid L. Evershed, F.S.I. Second edition. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.) 5s.

* *Architects' Specifications—How to Write Them.* By Goldwin Goldsmith, Ph.B., F.A.I.A. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (London: Chapman & Hall.) Price 12s. 6d.

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stood, are given, but some very useful examples of window, door, and room-finish schedules are included, and it is to be wondered at that specification writers do not more frequently avail themselves of this clear and labour-saving method of presenting particulars of items which have much in common with minor points of difference. The inclusion of information in this form greatly facilitates the work of the superintendent and of the person responsible for ordering fittings—e.g., locks and furniture.

As well as giving good advice on the preparation of the document, a chapter of even better advice on its employment is included, which expands into exposition of sound rules for professional practice touching contract works. The book cries out for quotation, which, however, would have to be on a lavish scale to do it justice—more than space can afford. But mark this point, for which ample evidence could be given: "a copied specification becomes full of ridiculous clauses which show the contractor that the author does not know what he is writing about."

CURRENT NOTES ON PLANNING

Hotels—No. VII

By "E. and O. E."

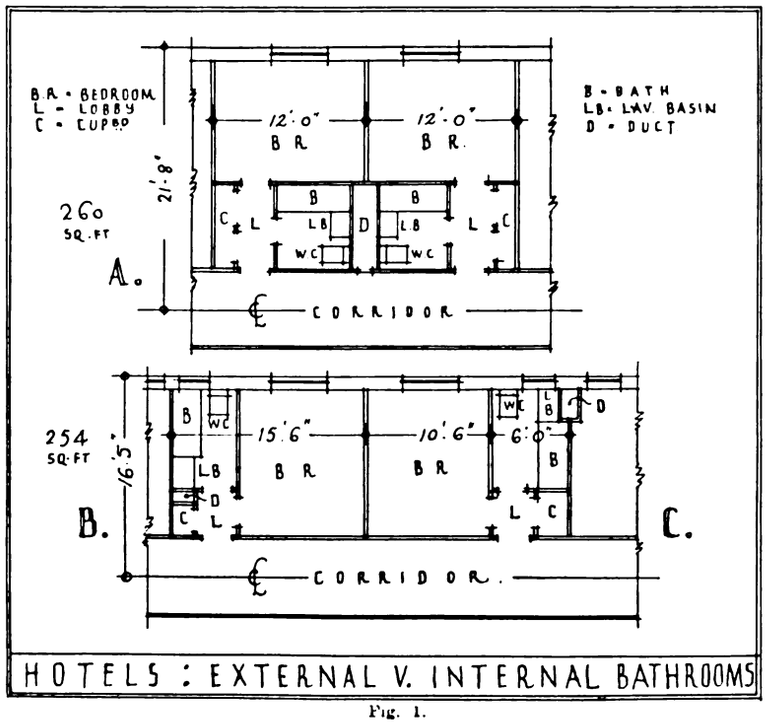


Fig. 1.

Bedrooms (continued). — Fig. 1 illustrates the comparative areas occupied by bedroom and bathroom units where the bedrooms are of the same area, 120 sq. ft., the bathroom being placed internally in type A and externally in type B. Type A requires 12 ft. frontage per room and type B 15 ft. 6 in. frontage. The depth required from the outside wall to the centre line of the corridor of a wing is 21 ft. 8 in. for type A and 16 ft. 5 in. for type B. The approximate total areas required are very little different, being 260 sq. ft. in type A and 254 sq. ft. in type B, or 270 sq. ft. in type C, which has a wider bathroom than type B. The important factor is, however, that type A gives slightly over 8 units per 100 ft. of frontage, against about 6½ units in type B, which affects many schemes very considerably, although in the internal bathroom type the extra cost of artificial ventilation is also involved. By the elimination of the cupboards in the entrance lobbies to the bedrooms and by turning the rooms so that the longest dimension is at right angles to the window wall, as shown in Fig. 2, type B, there is a still further gain in frontage. The advantage of the bathroom in type C over that shown in type B in Fig 1 is that the fittings may be arranged better and the pipe duct placed on the external wall, which presents fewer difficulties below the lowest bedroom floor where pipes have to pass through main public rooms without interfering with the layout of the latter. Bathrooms are frequently built with the ceiling height at a lower level than the adjoining bedrooms in order to conceal the plumbing as much as possible, and by having loose panels in the ceilings the suspended plumbing may be made easily accessible.

In the previous article the bedroom with the external bathroom was the main consideration, and it is now proposed to discuss the plan types involving internal bathrooms having artificial ventilation. Fig. 2 illustrates the two most usual plan arrangements, of which type B is more generally adopted in congested sites to economise frontage. Type A has one external and one internal bathroom placed on each side of a pipe duct, and both these rooms are approached directly from the bedrooms, which do not have entrance lobbies from the corridors. Type A also tends to make the room somewhat congested when the furniture is in position, due to the loss of part of one of the main walls for the bathroom door. Type B has both bathrooms placed internally adjoining the corridor; these bathrooms are entered from a cut-off lobby acting as a noise and ventilation buffer between the bedroom and the bathroom and corridor. As the bedroom doors and corridor doors are opposite each other the passageway may be reduced somewhat, leaving space for two cupboards side by side, one for the use of each of two adjoining rooms. In the larger-sized rooms of type B it is quite usual to place a continuous fitment of shelves, trays, and hanging space the full length of the wall separating the room from the bathroom, in which case the beds are placed with their

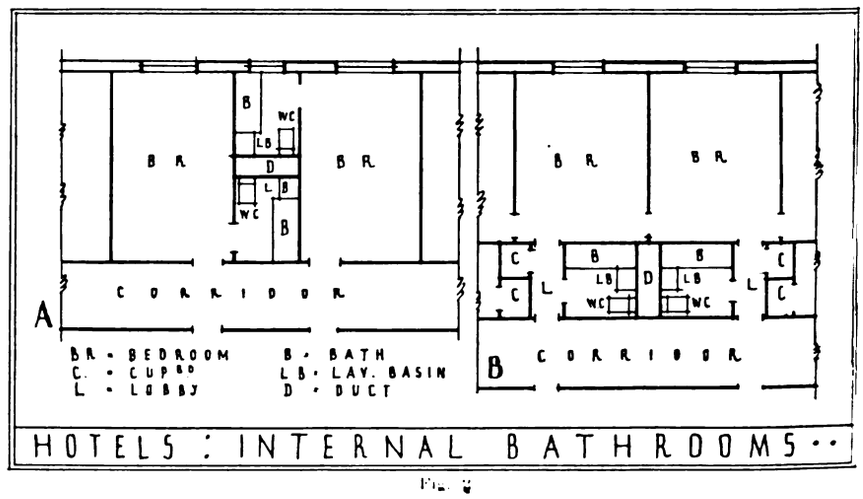


Fig. 2.

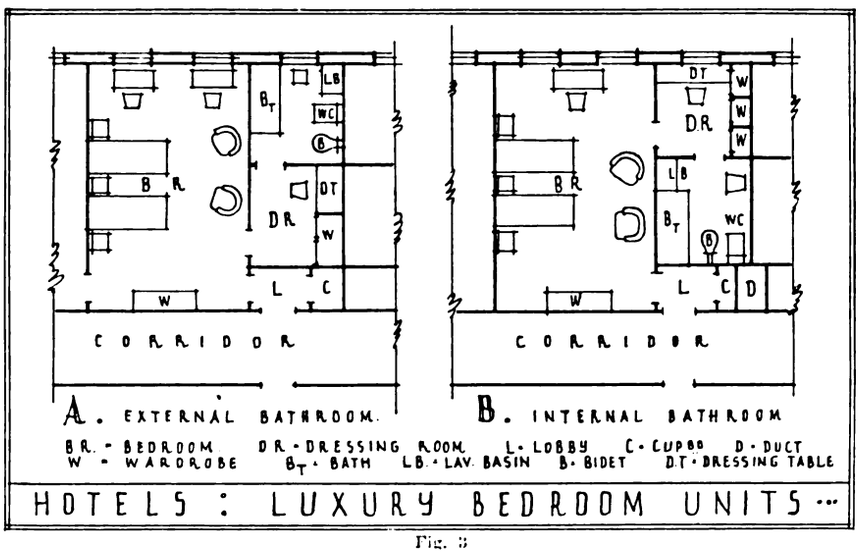
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heads to the side wall parallel to the window wall and out of the draught between the windows and the door; but in smaller rooms of this type the bed-head is usually placed against the wall dividing the bedroom and bathrooms. These two layouts of beds appear, in practice, to provide the most spacious arrangement of furniture.

Fig. 3 illustrates bedroom and bathroom units of a more elaborate character incorporating a dressing-room; units such as these are only applicable to hotels of the luxury class or to a few suites in high-grade hotels. The two types shown have practically the same accommodation, but in type A the bathroom is placed externally and the dressing-room internally, whereas in type B the positions are reversed in order to provide daylight in the dressing-room; this is in all probability the most desirable arrangement. Hotels such as would require units of this type would need bedrooms about 18 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., there being plenty of space in this length for both the bathroom and a small dressing-room. Type B also has the advantage that the dressing-room not only has daylight but also acts as a cut-off between the bathroom and the bedroom, and in addition, as the bathroom is artificially ventilated, the air is extracted through the dressing--room, thus eliminating the risk of steam being blown by an open window into the dressing-room and ultimately into the bedroom. The dressing-room, if considered to be too small, may be increased in area by throwing the entrance lobby into the area occupied by the bathroom and dressing-room, and also by approaching the room directly from the corridor, although this is not particularly desirable in hotel suites of this class.

The equipment of bedrooms varies very considerably according to the hotel charges. It is general in all hotels, except the very cheapest grades, to provide central heating in all bedrooms; the only other exceptions being hotels at seaside and similar situations, if they are only to be occupied in the summer months; but even in these, unless the season is very short, central heating is often a desirable feature and in addition has its usefulness in keeping the building in good condition during the months when it is closed. The radiators in each room must be controllable by the individual guest, as temperature requirements vary so much, and it is also important that the heating surfaces should be such that very rapid increases of temperature are obtainable.

The provision of lavatory basins in all bedrooms, even those with bathrooms attached, has become general in all grades of hotels, not only for their obvious convenience to guests but also because of the great saving in labour caused by the elimination of the carrying of hot water and the removal of "slops."



HOTELS : LUXURY BEDROOM UNITS

Fig. 3

An adequate number of lighting points is required, properly placed and switched in relation to the dressing-table, lavatory basin, and bed-head, as well as for the general lighting of the room. In the better grades of hotels and in all classes at least two lights are desirable, one to light the room, more particularly the dressing-table and shaving mirror, and the other for the bed, the latter being controlled from the bed.

Heating, in addition to the central heating, is essential in sitting-rooms, but is becoming less general in bedrooms, where central heating is installed, even in luxury types of hotels. When subsidiary heating is provided or heating is required for bedrooms of lower-priced hotels without central heating, gas or electric fires are generally installed with coin slot meters attached so that the guests pay for their own fuel consumption without it appearing on the bill, and, moreover, only pay for fuel while they are in the room, an advantage which is not possible with coal fires.

The remainder of the equipment of the bedrooms may be more strictly termed furnishing, but, as much of this is now built in as fixtures, it becomes essentially part of the building. The amount of built-in fitments varies, excepting only the wardrobe cupboard, which is becoming a fitment in most hotels; the wardrobes in small hotels are small, simple, and cheaply produced, but in other grades they have become large and very elaborate pieces of equipment. The other furniture, which is sometimes built in, comprises dressing-tables, bed-head fitments, window seats, curtain boxes.

In the higher grades of hotels close carpeting of floors has become a general practice, which eliminates all forms of floor finishes, since the carpets are laid on thick felt placed directly on to a fairly smooth screed over the structural floor. Cheaper-grade hotels, however, do not appear to be able to bear the cost of close-carpeted floors, and therefore use polished floors and one or two small rugs; but the cost seems to be very similar if moderately good flooring timbers are used.

Bathroom equipment usually consists of the bath, a basin, towel rail, and a w.c., and in most higher-grade hotels the bidet is becoming a usual fitting. Shower baths are not often provided as separate fittings in this country, but many baths in better-class hotels have a shower placed over them. The shower bath only with a basin and w.c. is fairly common in American hotel rooms of the commercial and lower grades; the installation of such bathrooms shows a saving in space over those with tub baths, but little saving in upkeep, especially in regard to consumption of hot water.

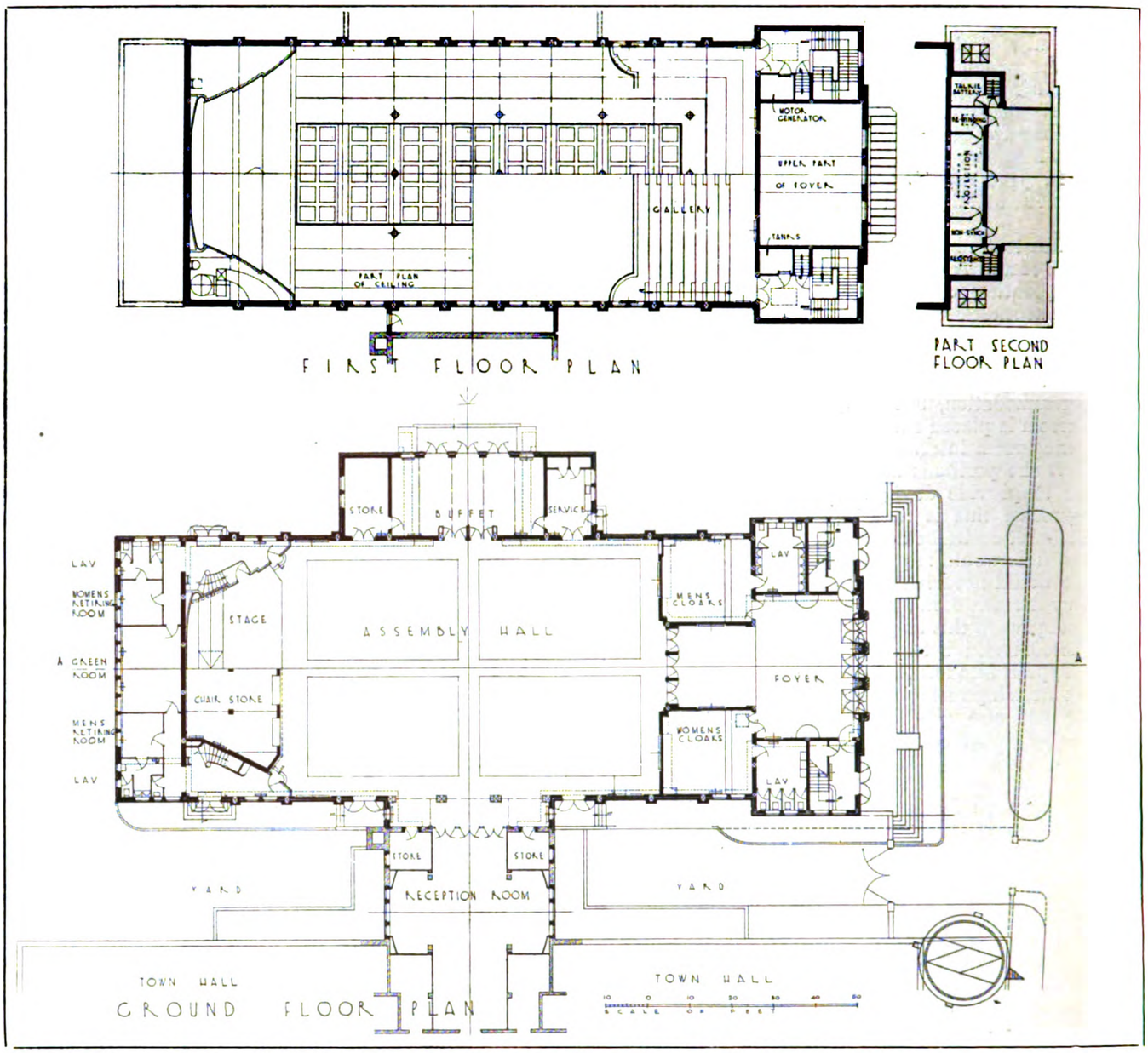
FIFTY YEARS AGO

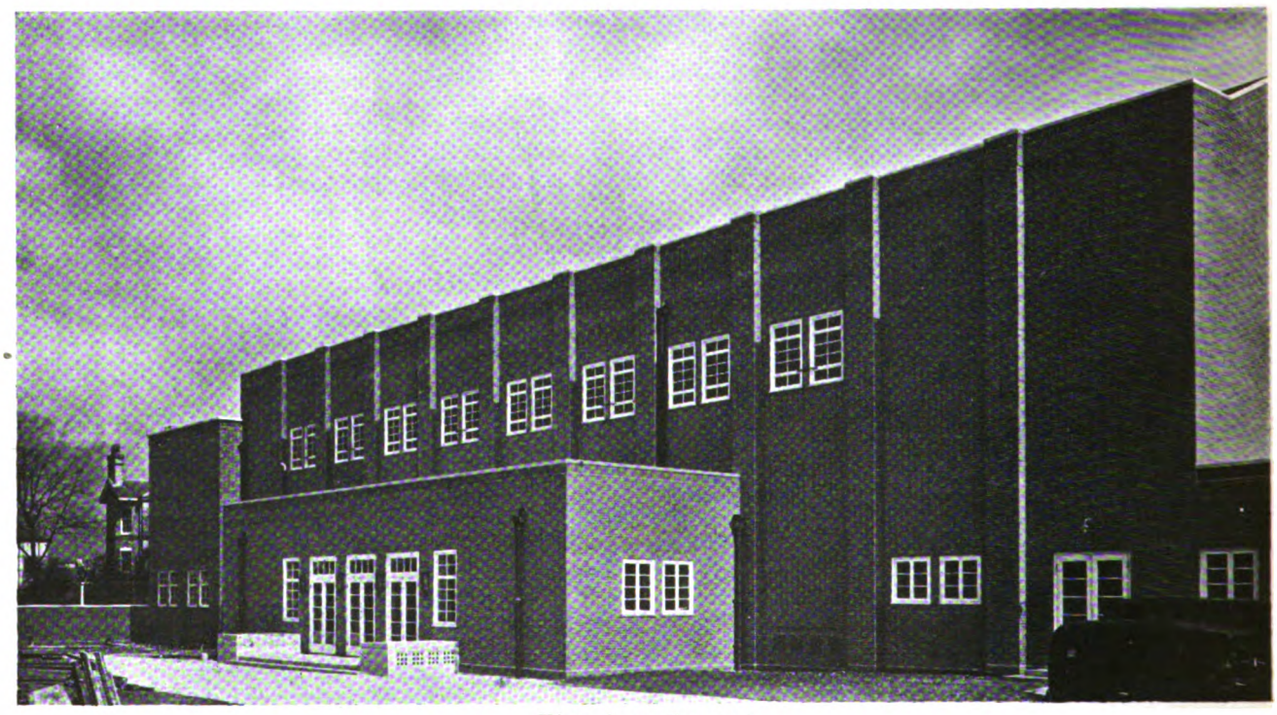
From "The Architect"

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

The colossal statue of Liberty, *which was beaten out of a vast number of plates in Paris according to the model of M. Bartholdi, seems fated to suffer grievances. By what enthusiasm and self-denial a figure* 120 *feet in height was created may one day be related. The plates were numbered, put up by means of temporary rivets, and when all were found to be completed, were taken down, put aboard barges on the Seine, and brought to Rouen in safety. There they still lie. A French transport was assigned by M. Ferry to bring the plates to New York, and it is expected from Cherbourg every day. But it is uncertain whether the cargo will be delivered. Eight years ago the United States Congress resolved to undertake the conservation of the statue. That supposes the work will be complete, including the apparatus for the electric lighting of the flambeau. Congress will not, however, vote a dollar towards the completion of the pedestal and the erection of the figure, owing, it is believed, to the prejudices of the German population in the States.*

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View from the west.

Worthing Assembly Hall. Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.

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A general view: the bricks are hand-made sand-faced, multi-grey, two inches in depth.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY HALL, WORTHING

Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.

The addition of an assembly hall to the Worthing municipal buildings, which we illustrated exactly two years ago, has particular interest not only in the completion of a notable competition scheme, won by Mr. Cowles-Voysey in 1930, but in the graceful departure from the somewhat traditional forms of the principal building. The columned entrance front of the competition drawings has given way to a serenely modern façade which contrasts pleasantly, yet not violently, with the main elevation.

Designed as a multi-purpose hall (although not equipped for dramatic performances) it is intended that this building shall be used for meetings, lectures, chamber music and dancing, and it has a seating capacity of 868 on the ground floor and 224 in the gallery. It is approached from the municipal offices through a reception room, but the public approach is from a separate entrance in a side road. There is a small buffet on the west side with pleasant mural decorations, with service room where light refreshments only will be provided. Cloakroom and lavatory accommodation has been reduced to a minimum, there being additional provision in an adjoining block, which could be used when required.

The building has a steel frame, roof trusses and cavity brick walls. The



Detail of the main entrance.

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The buffet: the walls are decorated with incised line drawings, painted red, on polished hard plaster.

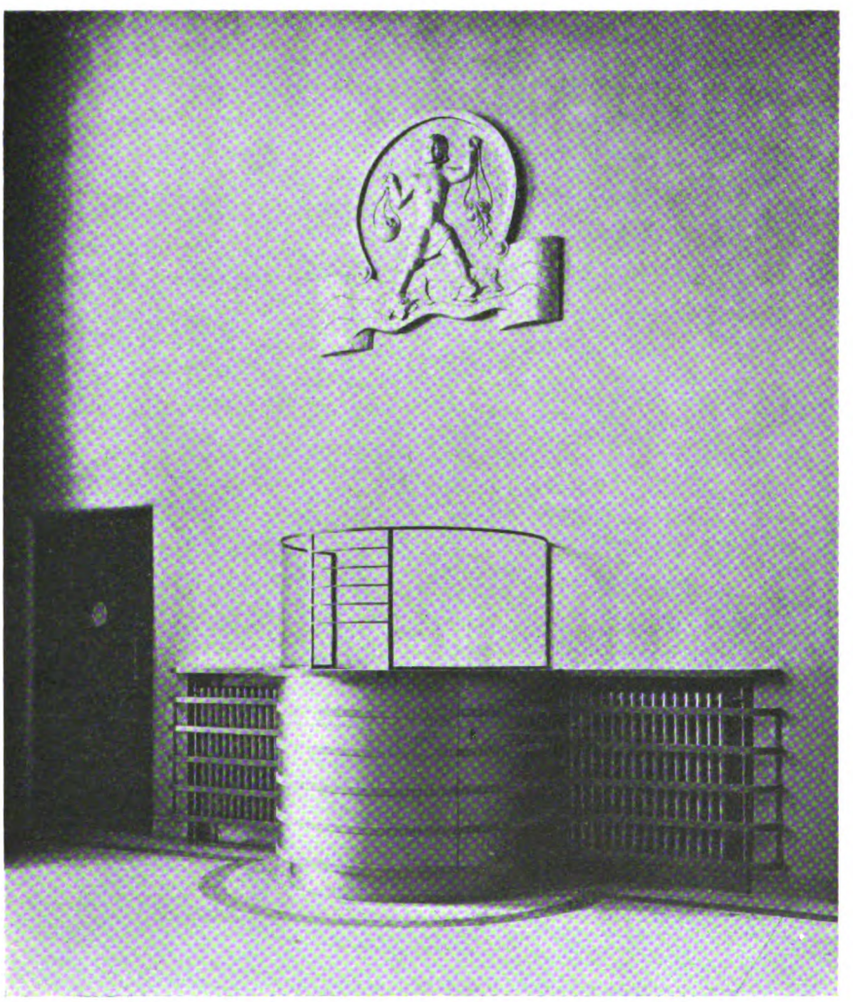
main rooms are finished with hardwood panelling, acoustic and fibrous plaster. The walls of the buffet are decorated with incised and painted line drawings on polished hard plaster, while the walls and ceilings of the foyer and staircase are finished in stuc painted a bronze colour. The main hall has a level floor of oak boards in narrow widths, and the floors of the foyer, lavatories and cloakrooms are in terrazzo. The retiring rooms have teak blocks and the remainder of the building a pile carpet and underfelt.

The hall is lighted from side windows and a large toplight, the main source of artificial light being from above this lay-light. Concealed lights illuminate the ceiling. Cinematograph rooms have been incorporated as well as a public address system.

The plaques over the main entrance are by Mr. Laurence Bradshaw, who was responsible for the other sculptural work and the buffet decorations.

The west side faces the clinic group which was completed at the same time as the main building, and is separated from it by a pleasant lawn. The hall is connected to the main building on its minor axis through the reception room.

The architect has paid particular attention to details of external layout, and in its newly completed state this group of buildings can be taken as a model of its kind, an excellent exemplar for both town councils and architects faced with similar problems.

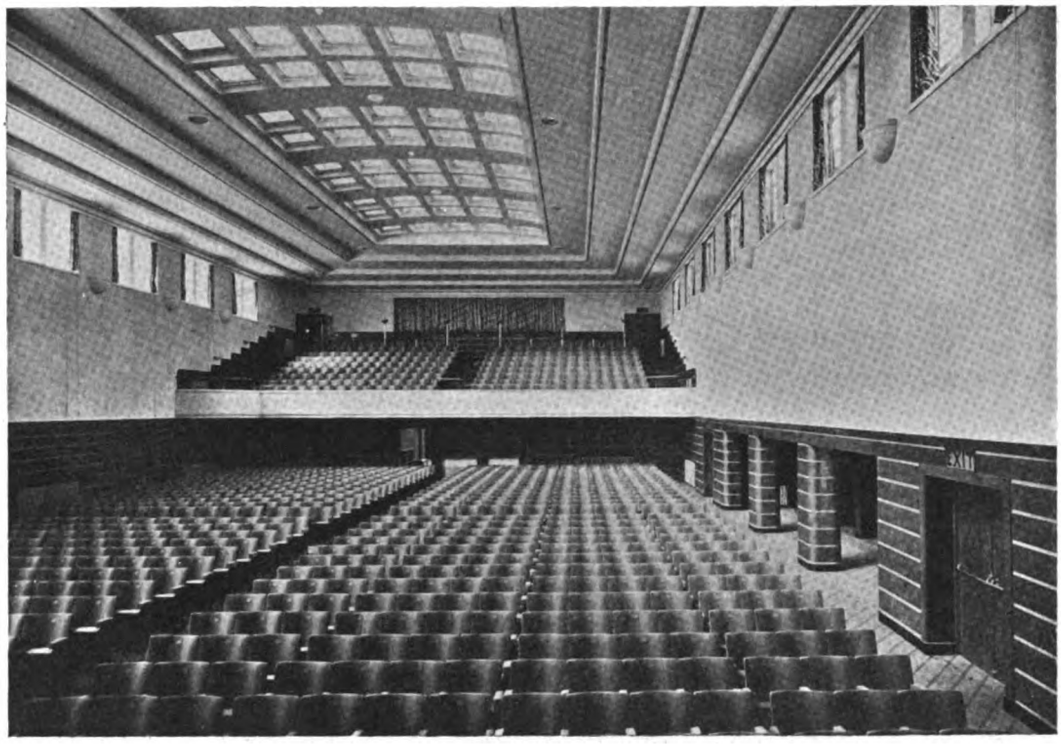


Pay-box detail in the entrance hall.

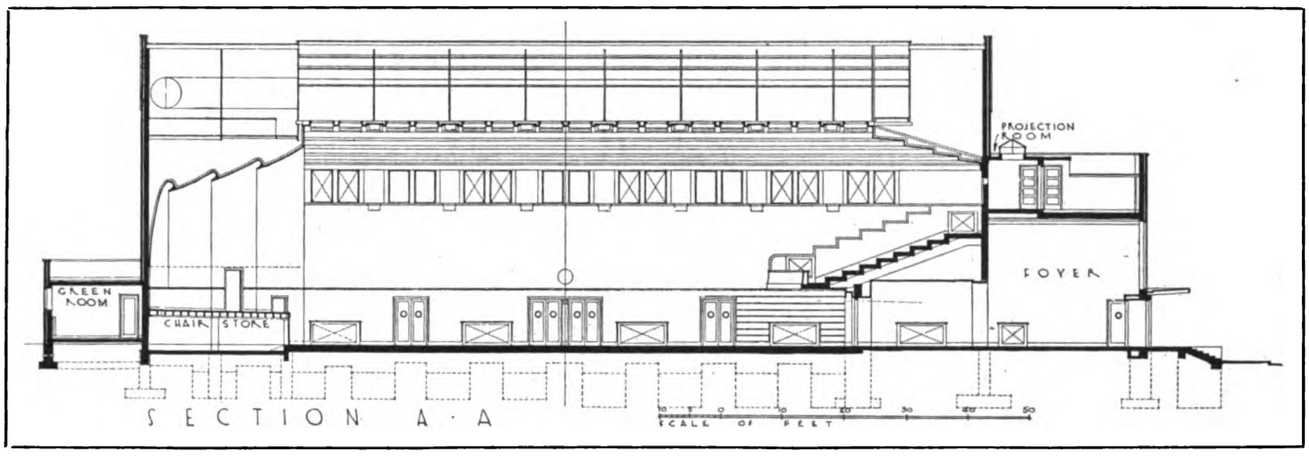
Steelwork engineer: Mr. Burnard Green, M.Inst.C.E. Heating engineer: Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E. Quantity surveyor: Mr. H. J. Venning, F.S.I. Clerk of Works: Mr. A. W. Howard. General foreman: Mr. A. E. Day.

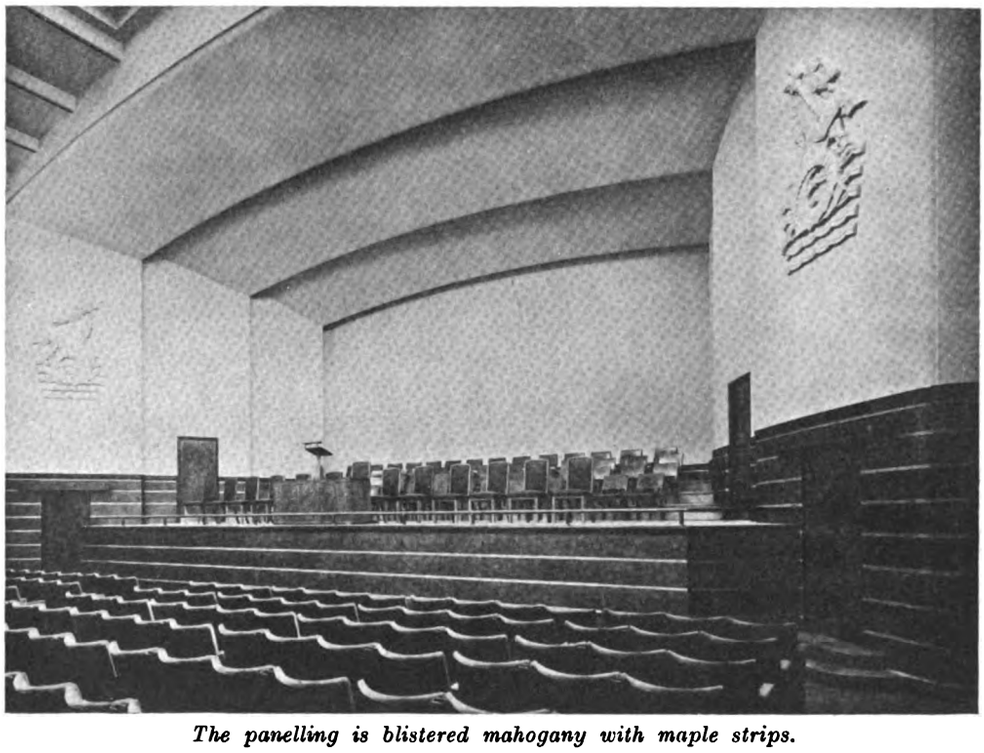
The general contractors were James Longley & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers included Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd. (steelwork); Rosser & Russell, Ltd. (heating); Grierson, Ltd. (electrical installation); Empire Stone Co., Ltd. (artificial stone); F. de Jong & Co. (plaster); Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd. (terrazzo); Azzerti & Co. (asphalt); May Acoustics, Ltd. (acoustic engineering); C. E. Welstead, Ltd. (metal laylights and casements); Bainbridge Reynolds, Ltd. (metal work); Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd. (miscellaneous metal work); Garton & Thorne, Ltd. (canopy and entrance doors); Stevens & Adams (wood block flooring); G. H. Turner (light fittings); Bunce & Co. (supplied sanitary fittings); H. Pontifex & Sons, Ltd. (manufactured sanitary fittings); Gillett & Johnson, Ltd. (clocks); Mather & Platt, Ltd. (hydrant installation); Haywards, Ltd. (roof glazing); John P. White & Sons, Ltd. (joinery and fittings); Hampton & Sons, Ltd., and Heal & Son, Ltd. (furniture); Yannedis & Co. (ironmongery, supplied by Bunce & Co.); Mander Bros. (paint); Sturtevant Engineering Co. (vacuum cleaning installation); R. M. Radio, Ltd. (public address equipment); R. Grant & Son (W.I. cat ladders); Eric Munday, Ltd. (sign writing).

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General view of the hall, looking towards the end gallery.





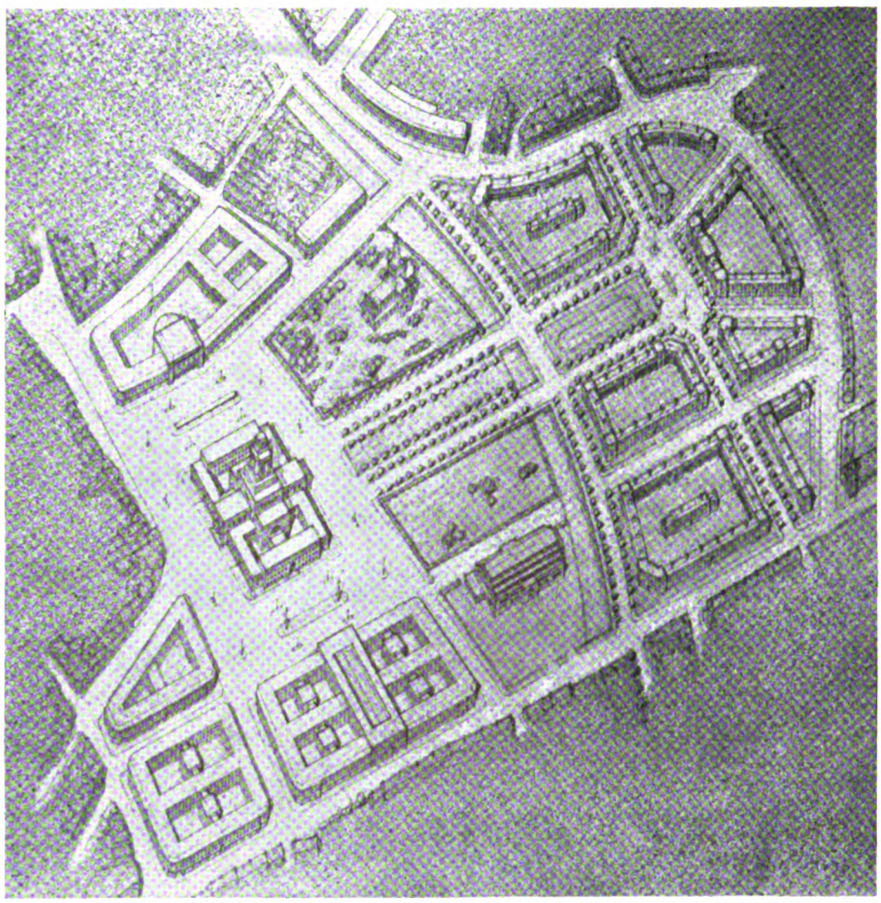
The panelling is blistered mahogany with maple strips.

Worthing Assembly Hall. Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey

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DARLINGTON TOWN CENTRE COMPETITION

Report of the Assessor, Mr. H. V. Lanchester



Design placed first (*Premium* £100). *Architect: E. Berry Webber.*

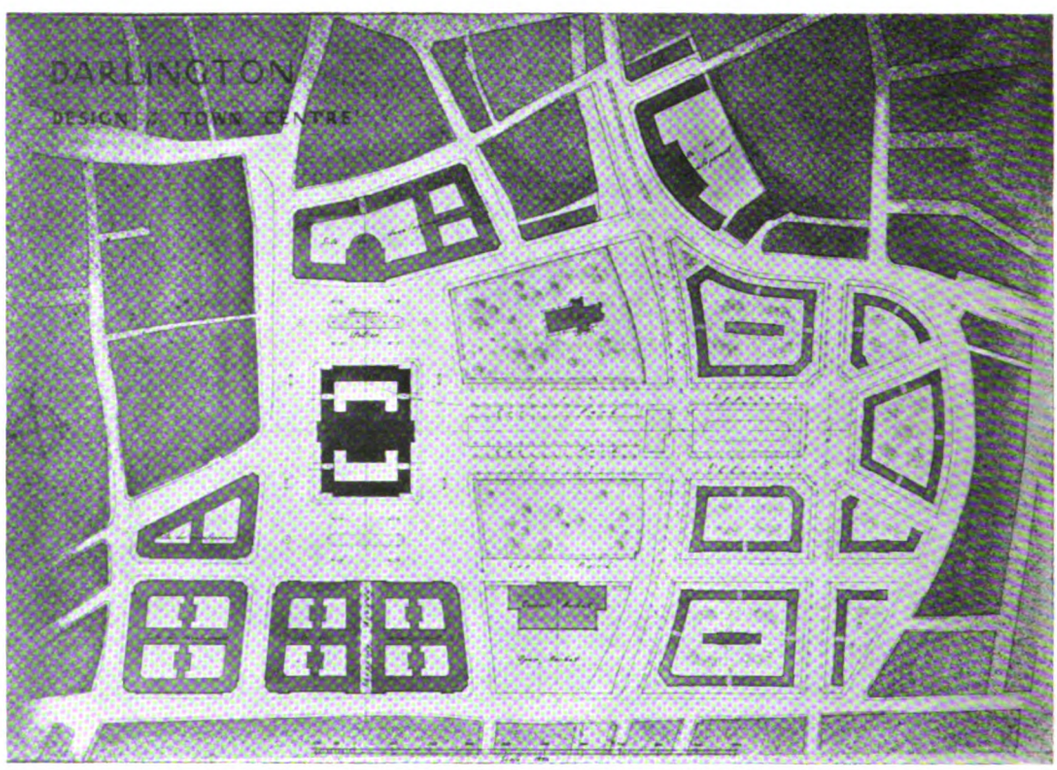
A notable feature of the site is the valley line marked by the small river Skerne with a hardly perceptible rise eastward and a very marked one westward, the western boundary of the area being some 40 feet above the river bridges. Some of the schemes do not attach sufficient importance to this conformation, which seems to demand one of two alternatives for the more important buildings, either that they should stand on or near the higher ground looking eastward across Feethams, or east of the river giving balance to this side of the valley as opposed to the rising ground and buildings to the west.

Schemes E and F adopt the first alternative, Scheme D the second. Schemes A, B and C place the main buildings on the lowest level west of the river, which cannot be regarded as an appropriate position, and which conflicts with the present characteristic grouping of the town.

Broadly, the two alternatives above mentioned dictate either a fairly drastic reconstruction of the area west of Feethams and a comparatively conservative development elsewhere, or a comprehensive reconstruction east of the river and improvements to the western part devised for gradual execution. The first visualises a compact civic group, the latter an expanded one. I consider that taking all things into consideration the first alternative conforms more nearly to the requirements and natural development of the centre of Darlington.

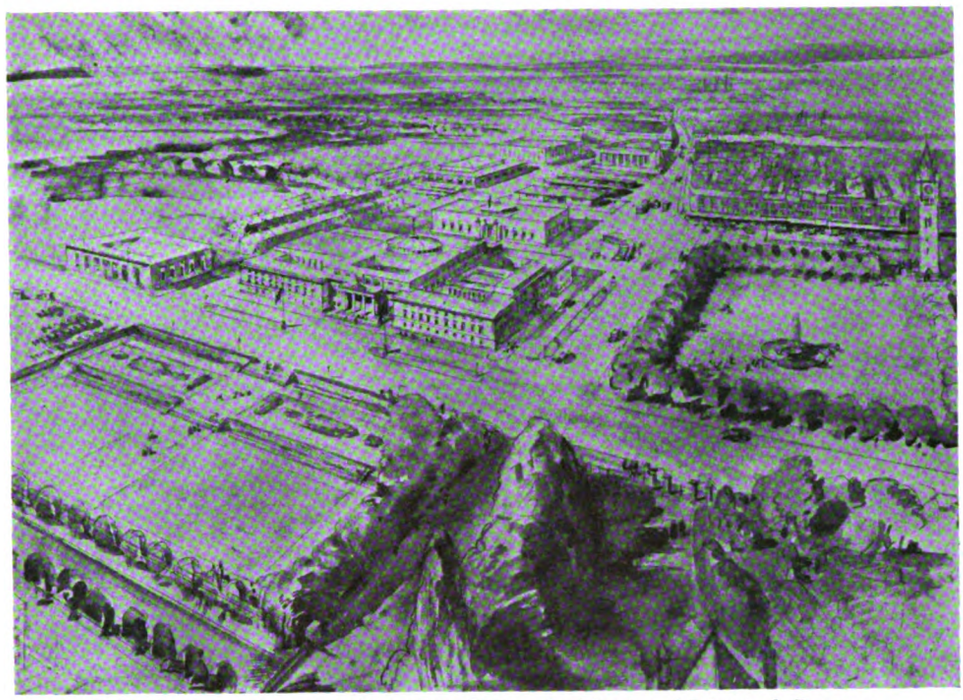
Considering the respective designs in detail, E is very loosely planned as regards the cleared area to the west, the buildings are badly grouped and the market too far from its old-established position, but the river side layout is very attractive.

F has a better grouping, perhaps a little too grandiose, and a diminished scale in layout would probably be better; here again, the market is too remote, and the plan ignores to too great an extent the line

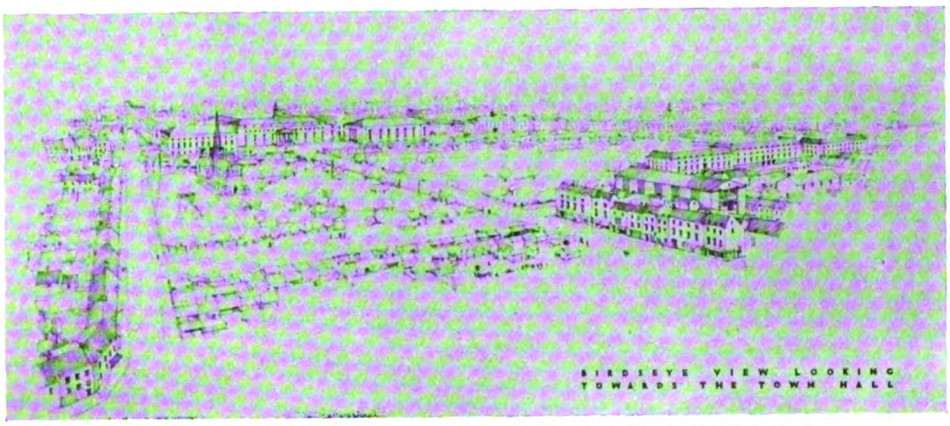


Design placed first. Architect: E. Berry Webber.

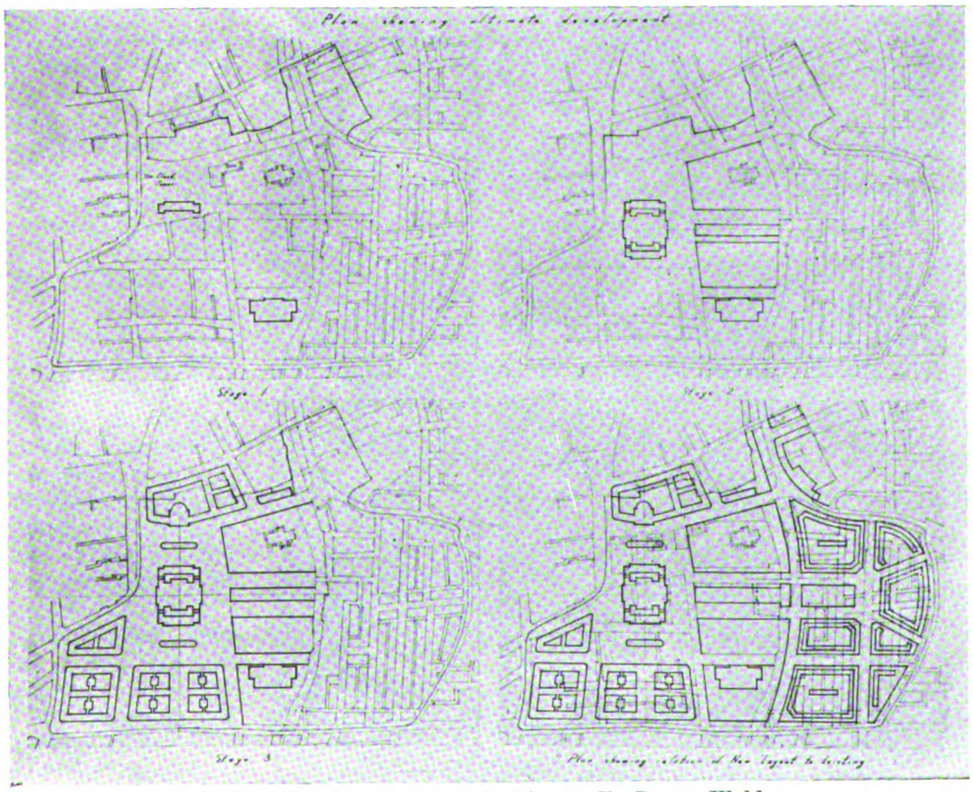
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Design placed second (*premium* £75). *Architects: Adshead & Ramsey.*



Design placed third (*premium* £50). *Architect: Louis de Soissons.*



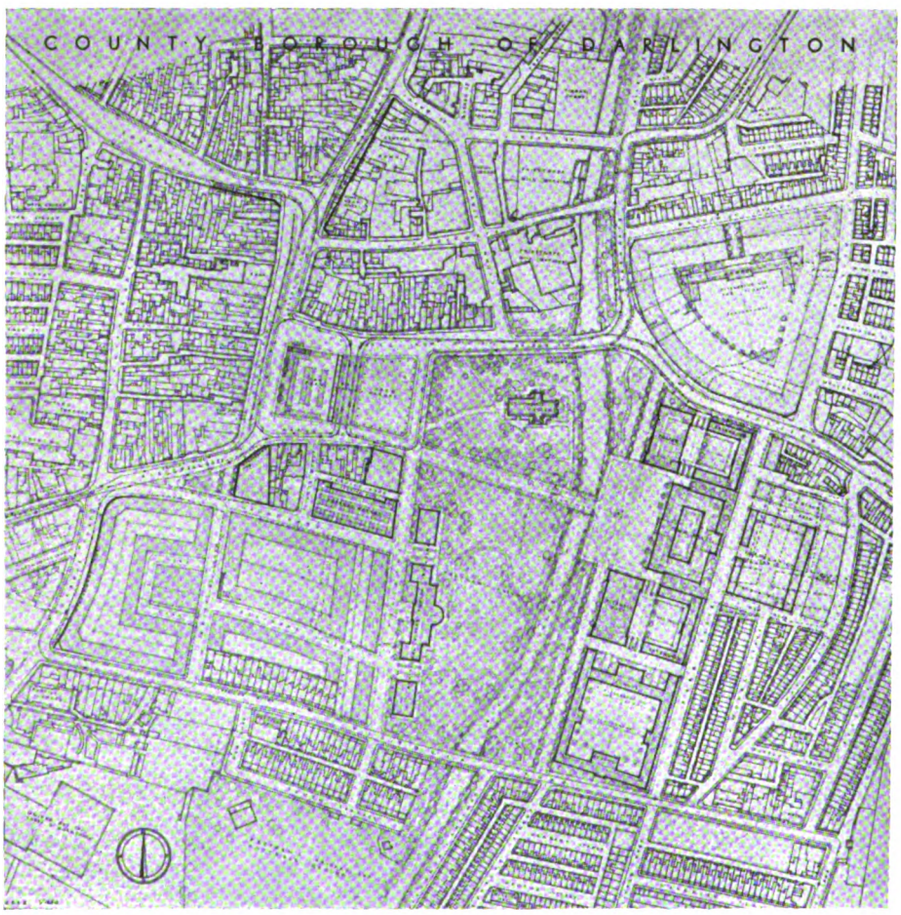
Design placed first. Architect: E. Berry Webber.

Darlington Town Centre Competition

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Design placed second. Architects: Adshead & Ramsey.



Design placed third. Architect: Louis de Soissons.

of the valley—best expressed in D.

It may be doubted if any of the schemes could be adopted without some modification, but this need not be regarded as detracting from the merits that, as might be expected, all of them display in one direction or another. As regards the premiums, the fairest course seems to be to make the awards to those which offer the most valuable suggestions to the Corporation, and on this basis I place that

Marked F, 1st.
„ E, 2nd.
„ D, 3rd.

These premiated designs provide adequately for an omnibus circulation and for car parking.

Design F shows the most appropriate general position of buildings and indicates the instalments by which the work would be carried out, but the location of the markets is unlikely to be satisfactory.

Design E is inferior to F in the lines of the layout and the market in this case also is badly placed.

Design D is a very striking one and has many merits, but the separation of the municipal group from the business centre of the town would not be advantageous, while this group would lose dignity by being on such a low level.

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A view from the boys' courtyard. On the extreme right are the workshops.

A SCHOOL NEAR PARIS

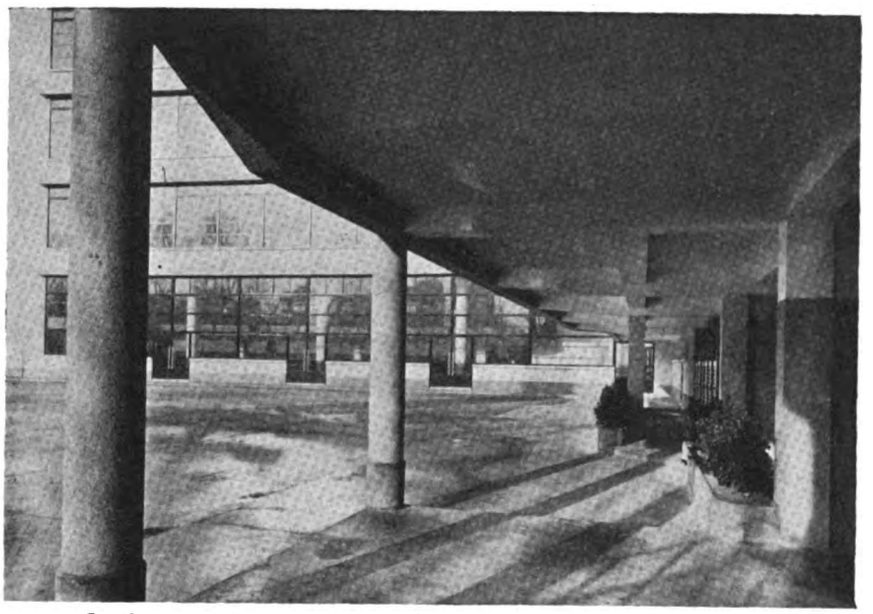
Architect: Jacques Debat-Ponsan

Situated in the suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt, this new school occupies a site at the corner of the Rue de Sèvres and a newly-formed street, along which the school buildings are ranged. The site is open towards the south, providing ample space for playgrounds.

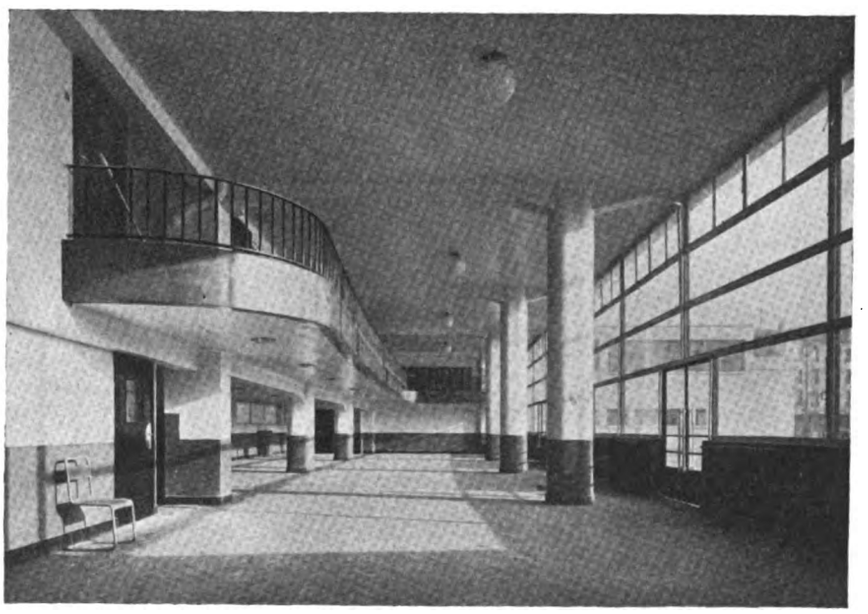
The kindergarten is placed in the angle of the site and is entirely on ground floor level, so that there are no stairs for the infants to climb. The boys' and girls' schools are, on the other hand, planned in vertical series so that as much of the site as possible is unencumbered with buildings. The ground floor of the main building is treated as a covered playground. It is divided into two parts, one for girls, the other for boys, and between them is the entrance and porter's lodge. This central portion projects behind the building in the form of a low building containing w.c.s and workshops. Behind the lodge is a small lift for the head master and head mistress, who have studies on the second floor and residential quarters on the fourth.

On the courtyard side the covered playground is closed in with a glass partition, with four doors. On the street side is a mezzanine, forming a balcony and containing the refectory, kitchen and shower baths. The staircases are situated at the extreme ends of the building and serve all floors. Near the staircases are the lavatories.

The halls are lit from windows running the entire length above the lockers which line the walls. The teachers' rooms are in the centre, between the boys' and girls' blocks, an arrangement permitting either staircase to be used for both departments in case of emergency.

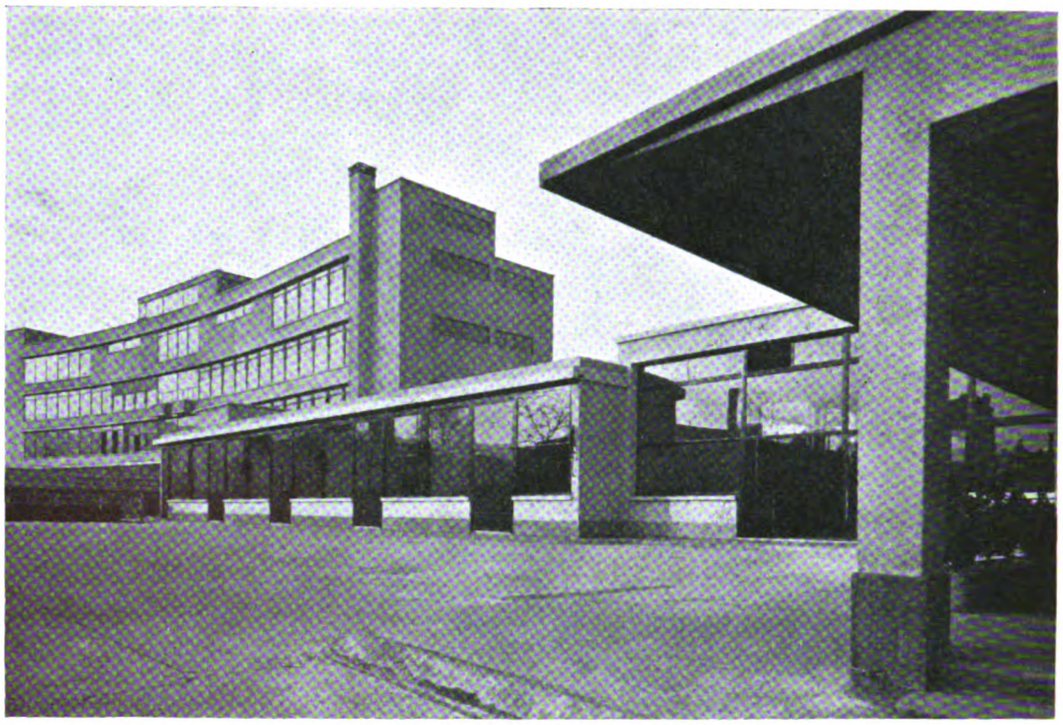


In the covered passage connecting the main building to the workshops.

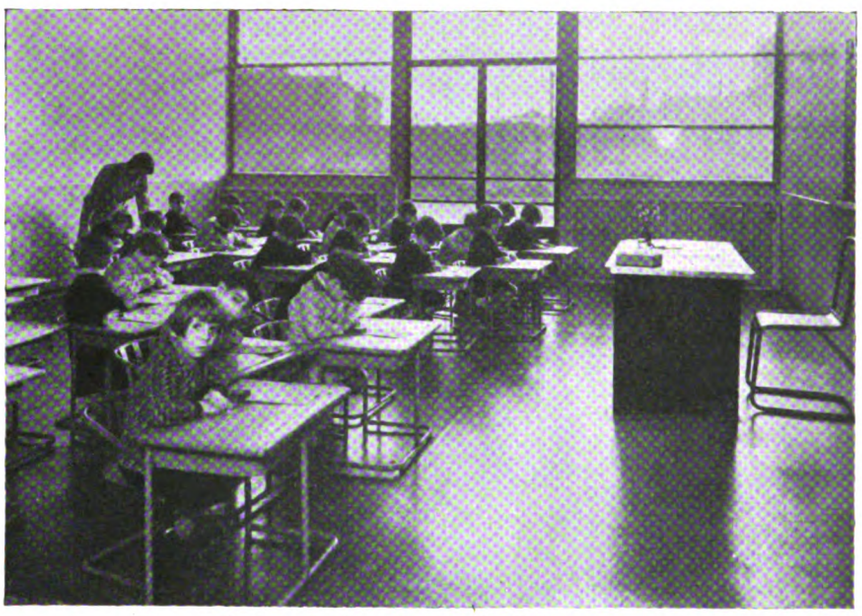


The covered playground, with the balcony of the mezzanine on the left.

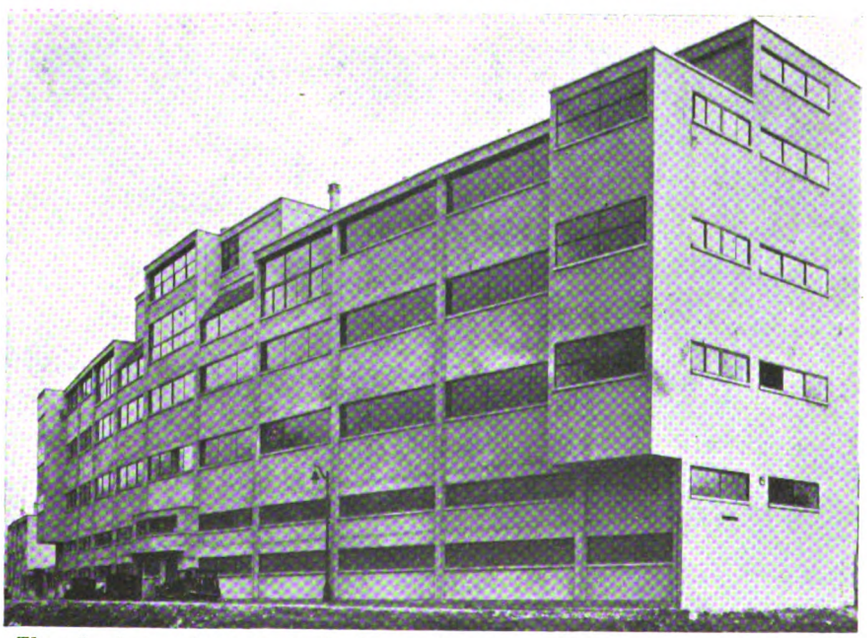
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A view from the one-storey kindergarten buildings.



A typical classroom in the kindergarten.



The school, seen from the road. The main entrance is in the centre of the façade.

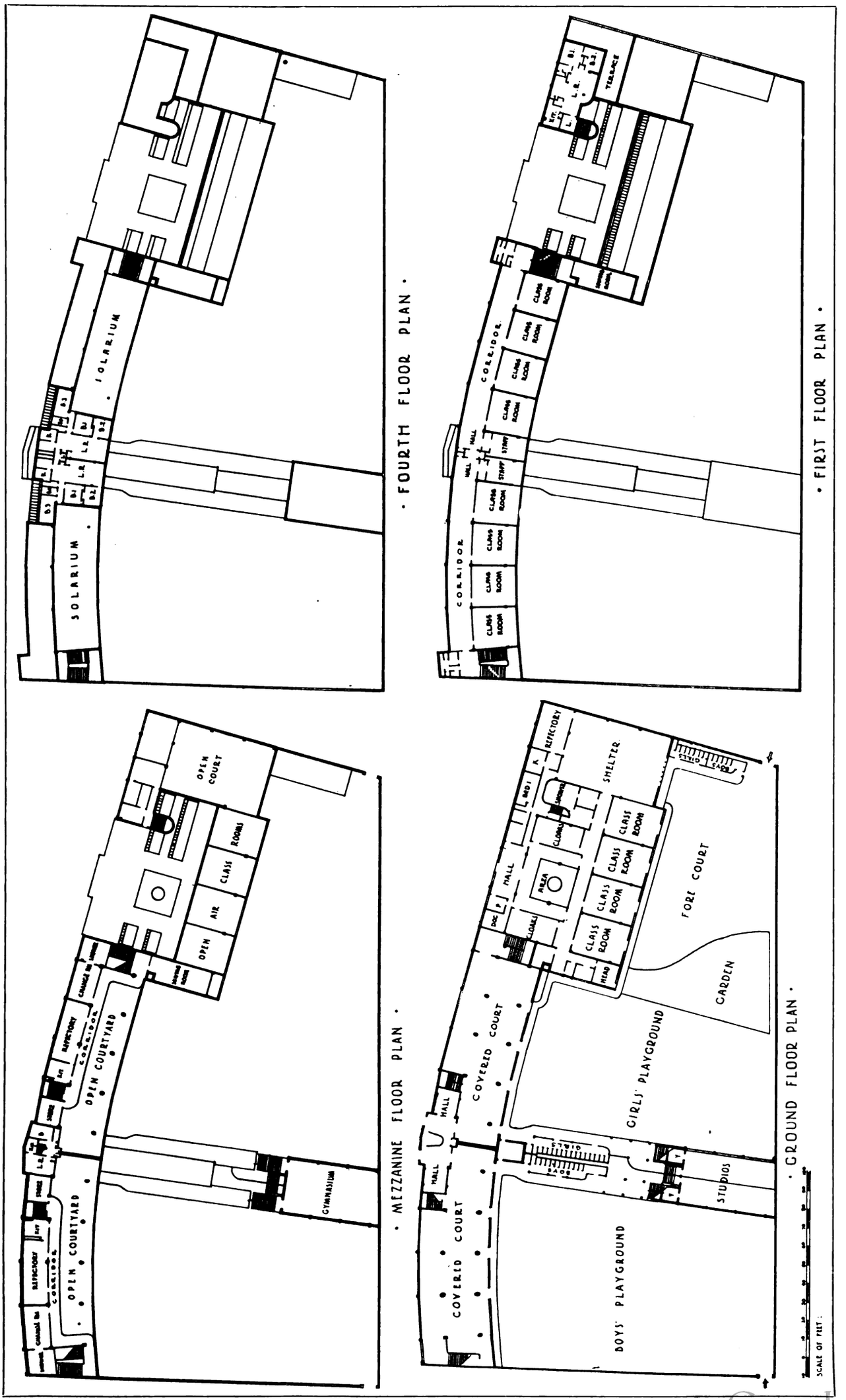
Each room is 22 ft. 4 in. wide by 23 ft. 11 in. deep and 13 ft. 2 in. high, and accommodates 40 pupils. The corridor is 13 ft. 3 in., but this is reduced by 4 ft. 3 in. by the lockers, which are in sheet iron and easily moved. On the third floor the plan is modified to provide north lighting for the art rooms.

The site consists of made-up soil, but 13 ft. below the surface is a layer of alluvial sand on which the foundations rest. The structure consists of a concrete frame, the façades being supported by cantilevered beams slightly in advance of the columns. Because of the proximity of the Seine there is no basement apart from a small one for the heating plant.

The classrooms are paved with asphalt blocks. The outside walls are of hollow brick construction with stucco facing.

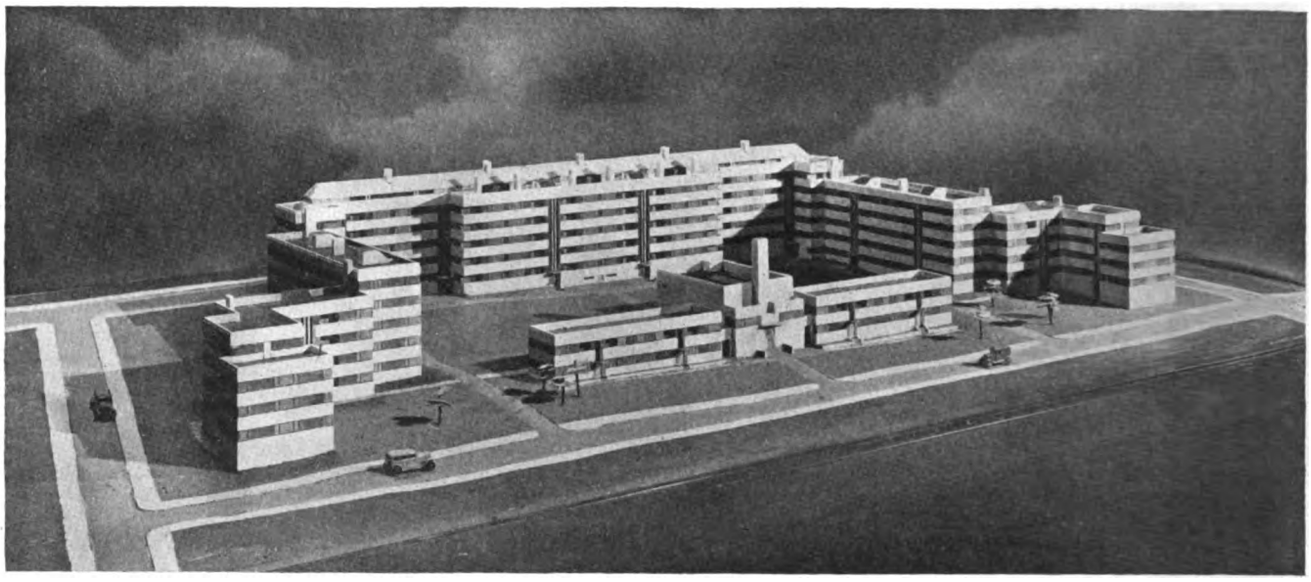
Generally speaking, the school is an excellent illustration of the extreme flexibility of the modern manner when ably handled. The awkward shape of the site, far from obstructing the architectural idea, adds interest to the group as a whole by introducing a long curve in the main part of the plan. The tall, gaunt façade towards the road is perhaps rather forbidding, and lacks the more easily apprehended coherence of the remainder of the buildings. From the courtyard side, the low kindergarten buildings form an effective contrast to the high classroom blocks, while the long projecting wing leading to the workshops adds still further to the interest of the group. Internally, the mezzanine gallery is a logical and effective architectural feature. The cantilever method of construction makes possible the impressive expanse of glass walling seen in the photographs.

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A School near Paris. Architect: J. Debat-Ponsan.

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A model of the Marlborough Street scheme, covering 3½ acres and designed to house 135 families.

REHOUSING IN LEEDS

Housing Director: R. A. H. Livett, A.R.I.B.A.

In a recent issue we reported a meeting of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, at which it was stated that Leeds had a housing programme immeasurably larger than that of any other municipality in the kingdom. On this and the opposite page are illustrations which give some idea of the character and magnitude of two of the schemes in progress.

The Marlborough Street Scheme, illustrated on this page, covers an area of 3½ acres and is planned to provide accommodation for 135 families. There will be sixteen one-bedroom, fifty-one two-bedroom, sixty-two three-bedroom, and six four-bedroom flats.

The model, illustrated above, which has been made in the department to the design of the Housing Director, shows the massing of the building and the strong horizontal treatment. The simplicity of design, the provision of large open spaces and playgrounds, and the attention given to the provision of light and air are points worthy of note. Special attention has also been paid to the grouping of the self-contained balconies, the central communal wash-house flanked on either side by flats for ageing persons, and the row of ten shops fronting on to Park Lane.

The Quarry Hill Estate scheme occupies nearly thirty acres, and there is to be accommodation for nearly 800 families, with playgrounds, stores for perambulators, bicycles and traders' vehicles, a public hall, kindergarten, wash-house and a central refuse disposal station. The blocks will include small flats for ageing persons as well as two-, three-, four- and five-bedroom flats. A community centre is proposed at the west end of the site incorporating a hall, kindergarten, communal wash-house, refuse disposal station and a shopping centre with accommodation for twenty shops.

From the plan it will be seen that the central axis of the scheme links up with that of the Headrow, and the bird's-eye perspective shows the semi-elliptical treatment adopted to terminate that important vista.

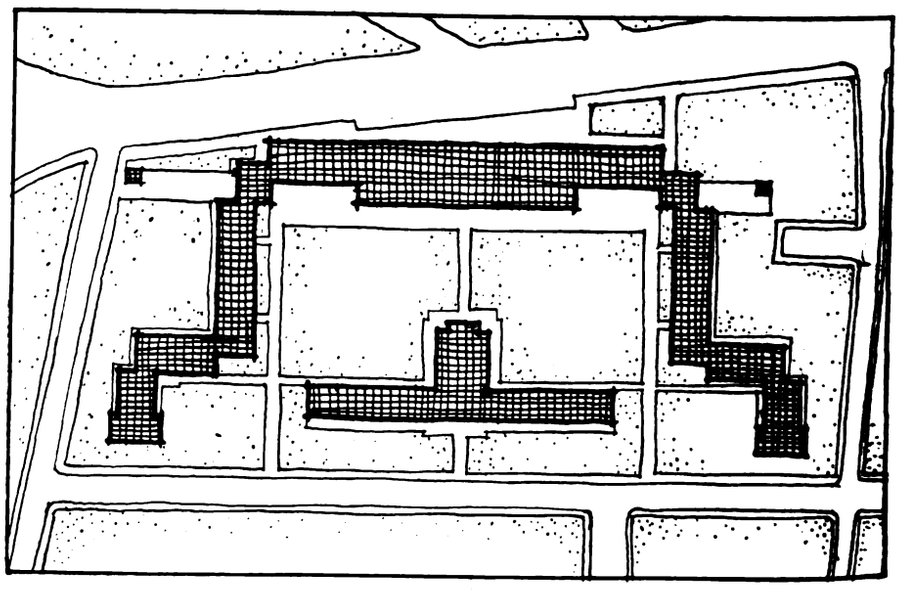
It is intended to develop the scheme as one complete unit, although it will be necessary to divide the work into convenient building sections. Architecturally the modern horizontal treatment is to be followed, and a centralised system of refuse disposal is to be introduced whereby all kinds of domestic refuse can be placed in a receptacle indoors, flushed and conveyed to an incinerator, and the heat utilised for heating water.

Each flat is approached by a staircase which gives access to two flats from each landing and is served by a goods hoist; each flat has its own private balcony.

The plan of the flat (plan marked "E") is on a unit principle so designed that very little alteration is required to make it a two-, three-, four- or five-bedroom flat as the case may be, each flat will contain a back-to-back range and its own receptacle for domestic refuse.

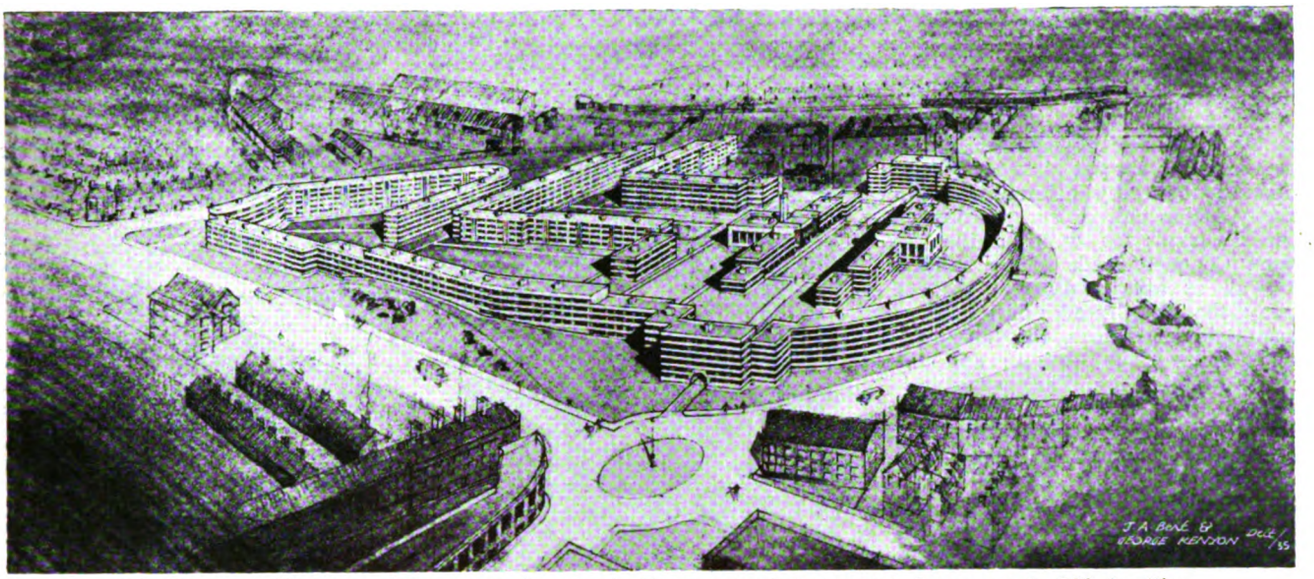
All soil and service pipes are grouped together at one end of the balcony, thus avoiding the unsightly appearance of such pipes on the face of the building.

Great attention has been given to the amount of light and air that each flat will enjoy. Provision is also made for playgrounds on the roofs of the various blocks of flats, in addition to the playgrounds as provided for in the particular development.

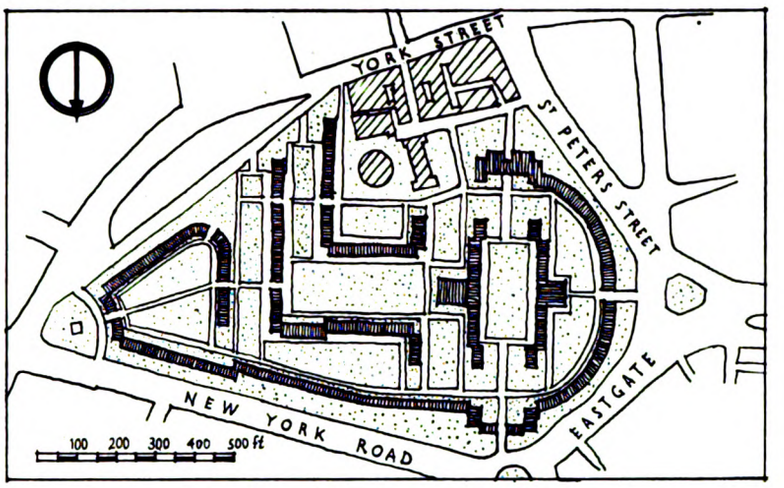


Block plan for the Marlborough Street scheme.

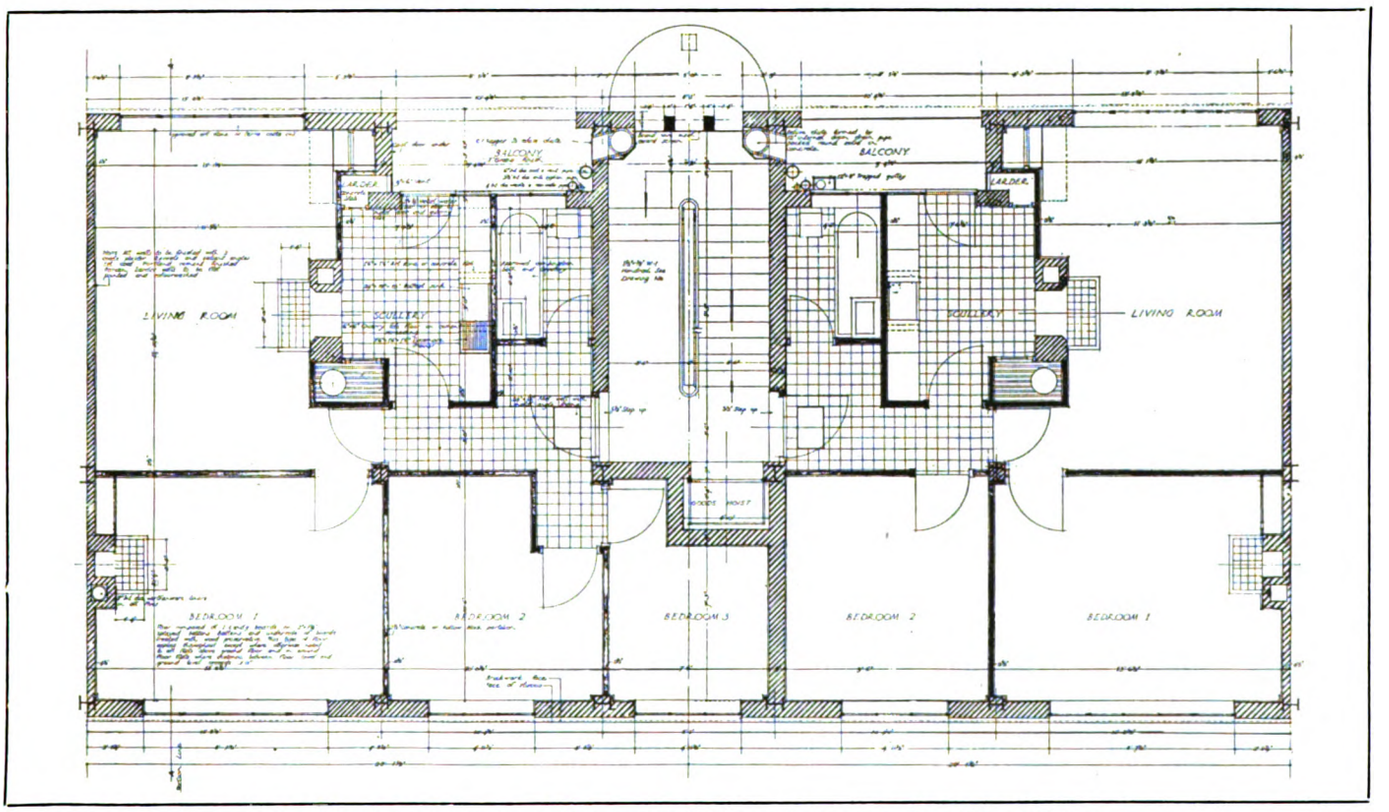
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The Quarry Hill Estate scheme, covering nearly 30 acres and designed to house nearly 800 families.



Site plan of the Quarry Hill Estate.



Typical plan of a pair of flats, one with three bedrooms, the other with two.

Rehousing in Leeds. Housing Director: R. A. H. Livett, A.R.I.B.A.

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THE APPRECIATION OF ARCHITECTURE

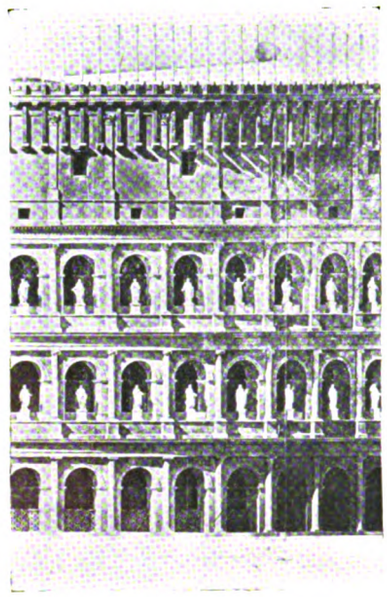
X.—The Vitruvians

The first part of the fifth of Professor Goodhart Rendel's lectures at Oxford during the spring term.

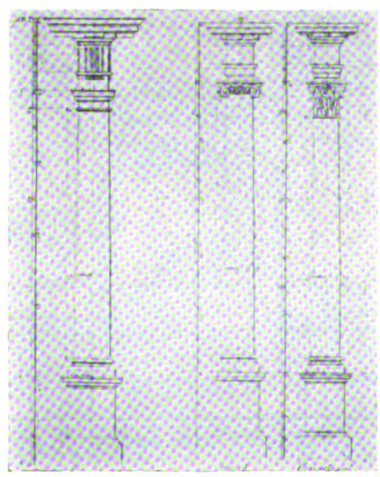
At the beginning of my last lecture I complained of the art historian's habit of finding for every external event a perfectly fitting suit of consequences in the artist's mind; for supposing that the Norman Conquest made native builders prefer all at once a different sort of doorway, that the Crusades gave country masons Oriental dreams, that an after-symptom of the Black Death was an obsession with straight lines. That new experience gives men new ideas cannot be denied, but I am convinced that such renewal must be superficial wherever it is easily traceable. In architecture coeval with the Renaissance of Learning a renewal of ornamental detail is so obvious as to need no tracing, but of architectural *essentials* no transformation is at first apparent. When that transformation came it came from within, and if the Renaissance gave it its direction and added to its force, that, I think, was the full extent of its external causation. Accumulated skill had made construction so easy, accumulated experience had made possible ornament so bewilderingly manifold, that neither necessity nor single-mindedness was keeping architecture any longer in order. To embrace a rule would be a real relief to everybody.

I feel quite sure that if most of the late mediæval architects had chanced to wander to Monte Cassino and had studied the codex of Vitruvius preserved there, they would have seen at once that there was a great deal in it that might be useful to them. I imagine that it was there that the great Alberti got the material for his book on architecture, in which the five orders are carefully reconstructed from Vitruvius's directions. The editio princeps of Vitruvius was published about fourteen years after Alberti's death, and therefore about forty-two years after the death of Brunelleschi; so that the ordinary man must have been long accustomed to seeing revived Classical detail before he had any easy access to Vitruvian precepts. Alberti was impassioned with Roman antiquity and consequently observed these precepts in his designs as faithfully as his first-hand knowledge of Roman monuments left him any need to do. If Brunelleschi, on the other hand, ever studied his Vitruvius it must have been with greater interest in the books relating to engineering than in those that prescribe the minutiæ of architectural detail. Like Alberti's, Brunelleschi's detail looks as though it were studied from the life, that is to say as if it were adapted less from things in books than from the actual remains of Classical antiquity. Neither of the two men ever lost an outlook upon architecture that was primarily that of the painter, neither of them foresaw or would, I think, have welcomed the full system of which their experiments had laid the foundations.

I hope that there may be somebody in this room whose ideas as to what Vitruvius was are hazy enough to justify my giving here a few facts about him. Vitruvius was a military engineer in the reign of Augustus who fancied himself (but was not fancied by others) as an architect. Having, through the influence of the Emperor's sister, been "placed beyond the reach of poverty" by an appointment as one of four superintendents of *balistæ*, he used his leisure in writing a book, or rather ten books. He was not, I am afraid, a very good writer, and it is only in his simple accounts of building processes that he escapes obscurity, discursiveness and pretension. No better comment could be made upon his literary method than that unwittingly furnished by the index to the standard English translation, from which I may quote as a fair specimen, "Λόγος ὀπτικος, Loose ground, Λουτρόν, Love-sickness, Lucania." Probably his elaborate analyses of architectural forms seemed a little ridiculous to the better educated among his contemporaries, who, if less copiously informed than he, knew better how to understand what they had seen and read. But of all classical treatises upon architecture (and judging from the number of those mentioned by Vitruvius himself they must have been many), his is the only one that remains to us. To him alone is due what Guadet calls the *architecture chiffrée*—the business of dividing *this* into seven parts and taking three for *that* and four for *the other*—that has proved at first the salvation but at last the ruin of neo-Classical architecture since the Renaissance.



The Colosseum, Rome.



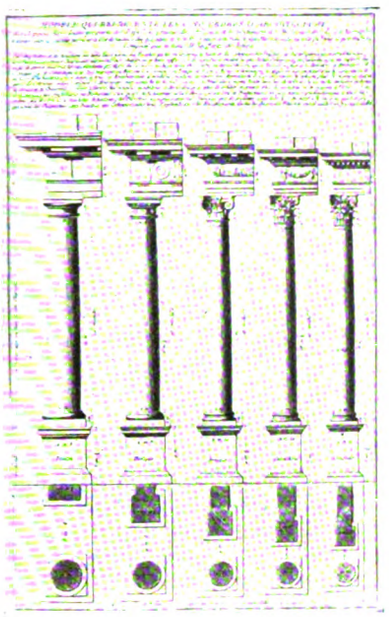
The three orders.

In my preliminary lectures of last term I pointed out at some length that the normal method of architectural ornament throughout the ages has been the sculptural representation of forms originally constructional. In the Middle Ages these forms were generally those of the arcade. Now the ornamental arcade has no fixed proportions either in itself or in relation to the wall it adorns; it may be of many shapes and sizes and may occur in almost any situation. In southern Europe superposed arcades may sometimes constitute the whole of an architectural design, as in the cathedral façade at Ferrara or the leaning tower of Pisa, but commonly the arcade is incidental and can exercise no control over the general proportions of a building. When, on the contrary, the Romans applied their wall colonnades to the Colosseum, these colonnades, which display the conventional proportions of the orders to which they belong, are responsible for the height of the storeys they cover and to a large degree for the shape of the arched openings they frame. In fact the colonnades rule the architecture; if they are well proportioned and appropriately placed the whole elevation, which is merely their sum, will be well proportioned also.

To have readopted such a system of conventional proportions, to have tolerated that ornamental elements should regulate structural form may seem to have been a submission over-great for the emergency that made it prudent. The embarrassment of late mediæval architecture could theoretically have been relieved by the sort of return toward primitive simplicity that it often seems desirable for Art to make, but that when attempted has always proved unreal and insalutary. No such attempt, however, was likely to be made at a time when the eyes of Europe were turned back toward the splendours of Classical antiquity; if architecture were to put on chains the chains must be of Roman gold. Let me now give some account of the Vitruvian fetters and their forging.

Columns used in Roman and neo-Roman architecture are principally of three kinds: those whose height is about eight times their diameter and which have capitals formed of mouldings; those that are slender and have capitals formed of spiral horns or *volutes*; and those, slenderer still, whose capitals are bell shaped and enriched with carved acanthus leaves. These three derive from the Greek columns typified respectively in those of the Parthenon, of the Erectheum, and of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, and are distinguished by the names *Doric, Ionic* and *Corinthian*. A column exists to support a beam, called an *architrave*; the architrave exists, presumably, to support a roof, the eaves-mouldings of which are called a *cornice*. Architrave and cornice are usually, but not always, separated by a flat band called the *frieze*, and all three in combination are spoken of as an *entablature*. A column or range of columns may or may not stand upon a *pedestal*. Each kind of column has its proper entablature and pedestal, and with these constitutes an *order*. The pedestal, as I have said, is frequently omitted in use, and the frieze is omitted sometimes, but more rarely.

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The five orders.

For the principal parts of these orders Vitruvius makes recommendations so detailed that the variation in drawings made to accord with those recommendations must be small. Of one other order, the *Tuscan*, he writes more vaguely, prescribing the form of its column but giving only very general directions for its entablature, which he presumes to be of wood. All enthusiasts for the Vitruvian new deal, however, agreed that when you were taking to orders you might as well have as many of them as you could. They endeavoured therefore to provide sealed patterns not only for the fully canonical three, but also for this partly accredited Tuscan and for one entirely apocryphal which they concocted from Roman remains not otherwise classifiable and entitled *Composite*. Thus were enthroned the Five Orders of Architecture, whose names in their proper sequence were Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite; the Composite having the slenderest column, the Tuscan the most massive.

If Italian artists at the time of the Renaissance were real lovers of Classical antiquity and intelligent students of its monuments, and there can be no doubt that they were both, they must have known perfectly well that no ancient architect, had he ever heard of Vitruvius's rules, would have bothered his head about them for a moment. Within the broad divisions of Doric, Ionic and Corinthian there are hardly two Roman examples of an order that are alike, and all Vitruvius's synthesis, collation and idealisation were obviously no more than an outlet in theory for the energies of a man whose practical services were little required by his contemporaries. Nevertheless, something of such systematisation was what architecture needed toward the end of the Middle Ages—needed far more certainly than it did the Romanisation that was its instrument. Architects and sculptors could not but feel this need, whether they recognised it or not, and—in the words of Guadet—"malheureusement ils recontrèrent le néfaste Vitruve."

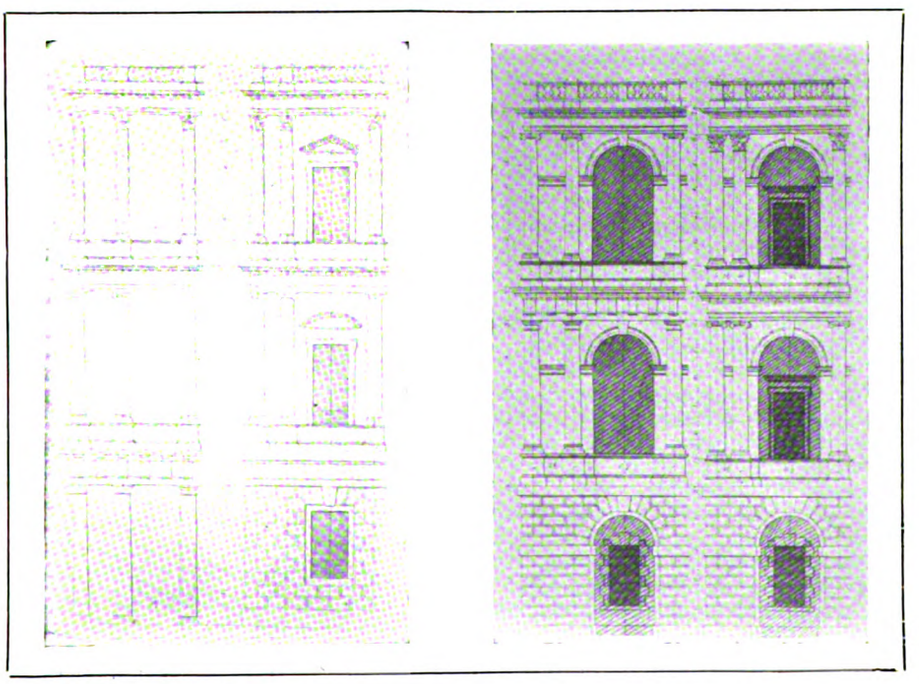
The rules of the neo-Vitruvian game are essentially simple, although in their application many emergencies have led to their elaboration. The first and last really is that all the external wall-surface of a building shall be accounted for in terms of an order—or of several orders in superposition. Below the order a *basement* is allowed, above it an *attic*, and for these additions no fixed proportions are prescribed, but their height must none the less be regulated so that it bears some easily perceived relation to that of the order itself. (Vitruvian *basements* and *attics*, I need hardly remark, are not what is meant by those words in common speech: the *basement* is a strong storey above ground, the *attic* a low storey surmounting an order's cornice, but below, not in, the roof.)

When I say that the wall-surface must all be accounted for in terms of an order I do not mean that columns or pilasters, cornice, architrave and frieze are indispensable. I mean rather that whatever element of an order is displayed (it may be no more than a cornice) must be of the shape and proportions that would be proper if all the other elements were supplied. Thus the height of an Ionic cornice, even if it appears alone in the world with no other Ionic accompaniments, will be about three thirty-fifths of the height from its top to the base of the wall it surmounts. This is because if that wall were ornamented with columns and entablature the height of that entablature would by rule be *one-fifth* of the total height, and *three-sevenths* of this fifth would be allotted to the cornice. I do not ask you to pay any heed to these figures, indeed there was no absolute agreement upon them among the great Vitruvians, almost every one of whom, in one respect or another, was certain that he was right and all the others wrong. What I do ask you to observe is that in the strict Vitruvian system the hand of the order, however hidden, controls every projection and every horizontal division in a design.

Simple Vitruvian design might, I think, be very well done by a machine not beyond the powers of human invention to supply. This machine would be adjusted before operation to the height of wall available, to the number of orders desired in superposition, and to the required spacing of the window openings. It would have a special attachment for basements and attics, and if it were set for incompatibles it would ring a bell. Such a machine would produce in different sizes and adaptations the wall design of the Colosseum, from which the architect could then rub out all the parts that he did not want. Arches might be replaced by windows, columns might be replaced by pilasters or removed without any substitution, even the friezes and architraves might disappear; but whatever was left would be strictly orthodox, and, it must be admitted, perfectly agreeable to look at.

Thus, in the engraving I now shew you from the book of rules published by James Gibbs in 1732, all of the Doric order in the figure on the left is suppressed in the figure on the right, except the entablature, which itself is greatly simplified. It is nevertheless present in controlling the proportions of the lower storey. In another plate in Gibbs's book the lower storey is simpler still, but the proportions of the arches are exactly what they would be were an order present.

(*To be continued.*)



Two plates from James Gibbs's "Book of Architecture."

Books Received

World Survey. Vol 1, No. 1. Published under the Auspices of the World Power Conference by Lund, Humphries & Co., Ltd., 12 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Price 5s. monthly.

The Blue Book, or Electrical Trades Directory, 1935. Benn Bros., Ltd. 25s.

A useful book of reference covering all branches of the Electrical Industry. The various sections are divided by means of celluloid tags, which makes reference very easy. Besides a classified list of trades and addresses, a new feature has been added this year. This is a list of trade names, which should prove very helpful.

The Beauty of Britain. Introduced by J. B. Priestley. (Batsford.) 5s.

"Shell" Guide to Kent. By Lord Clonmore. *"Shell" Guide to Wiltshire.* By Robert Byron. General Editor: John Betjeman. (The Architectural Press.) 2s. 6d. each.

The second and third of this series are well up to the high standard set by "Cornwall" in the excellence of the photographs and the interest of the information.

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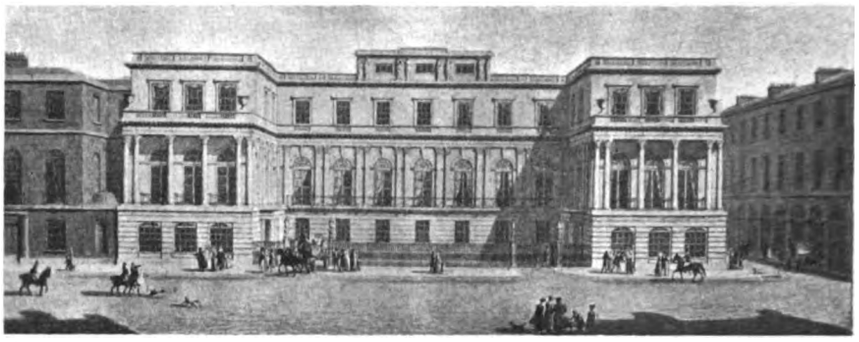
BOOK REVIEW

The Life of Nash

John Nash, Architect to King George IV. By JOHN SUMMERSON. (Allen & Unwin.) Price 10s. 6d.

An over-enthusiastic critic some years ago described John Nash as one of the four greatest English architects. That opinion was expressed during the excitement over the threatened demolition of Carlton House Terrace, when high tempers perverted judgment; but it is characteristic, nevertheless, of the lack of balance which has marked almost all comment on his work from his own day to this. Hitherto judgment on Nash has never had a chance; almost all opinion has been based on a complete misunderstanding of what Nash was attempting to do and a puritan disapproval of what he has done, or on a reaction from it. The first disability is now and for ever removed by Mr. Summerson in his remarkable life of John Nash. The second has, it may be hoped, faded with the Victorian pedantries that begot it. Nash's work never could justly be submitted to the yardstick of pedagogic theory, nor could the Regency years be understood as long as they remained under a cloud of moral disapproval. That has now gone, and Mr. Summerson has found his opportunity and has used it brilliantly to produce one of the best architectural biographies that has ever been written in English. The portrait, coherent and minutely drawn, can be compared with nothing so effectively as with one of Thomas Shotter Boys' drawings of Regency London. There is the same understanding of architectural values in relation to the life that was lived in and about the buildings, the same clear air, sharply defined profiles, and the same modesty in the use of colour. (Mr. Summerson's literary qualities are strong enough to carry the weight of this long metaphor!) The "colour" to his description, provided by Mr. Summerson's critical powers and erudition, is never applied with overemphasis, and he never allows his obvious enjoyment of his subject to get the better of his judgment.

There are two ways of writing biography: the Strachey way, which leaves the reader uneasily aware that the chances are at least even that the biographer may have got hold of the wrong end of the stick in his determination to bring diamatic values to the surface, and another, the proper historical way, which ultimately gives the author just as good a chance to show himself between the lines but does so without prejudice to his subject. There is room for both, but there is no doubt that Mr. Summerson, who has chosen the historical method, is right in this instance because this is the first biography of Nash to be written, and the author has bravely taken it as one of his first duties to draw an accurate and factual portrait. He has had an appalling amount of spadework to do to establish the facts of Nash's life, and has found the facts alone more than sufficient to maintain the interest through almost three hundred pages. Now that Mr. Summerson has done his work, others will be able to write their lively little character sketches; but no one will be able to approach the subject of Nash or his buildings except by way of Mr. Summerson's Life of him, unless they too are prepared to do as he has done and visit almost every Nash building from Cardigan to Haggerston, and to read the interminable evidence of select committees and to establish contacts with all the surviving descendants of Nash and his confrères. The quality of the book does not depend on its encyclopædic qualities or on the erudition of the author, but on the success with which he has arranged all the information he has gleaned to make a lively and convincing picture of Nash, of his architecture, and of the social background.



An early design by John Nash for Nos. 14-16 *Regent Street. No.* 14 *was Nash's own house.*

We have talked at some length about the manner in which the book is written because the appearance of such a consummate performer as Mr. Summerson on the sparsely populated stage of architectural biography is a thing deserving notice on its own account, and particularly in a paper which has Mr. Summerson as a member of its staff.

Naturally, the greater part of the Life is that dealing with Nash's work in London, but of hardly less importance in the development of Nash's own history is the part dealing with his work as a country-house architect.

If Nash had never planned Regent Street or the Regent's Park, if his name had never been linked with George IV and his palaces, we should remember him because of his country houses. As it is, they are almost forgotten.

In his houses he can be seen evolving his compromise with all the contradictions of classicism and romanticism which provide the greatest riddle for critics of his work. "He was born of those two great complementary influences of the eighteenth century, classicism and romanticism; the pursuit of reason . . . and the involuntary escape from it, the urge to close an avenue with a portico and the urge to let the avenue wind out of sight."

For the first part of this period Nash was working hand in glove with Humphry Repton, both of whose sons worked in Nash's office, the younger, who remained for many years, being the author of a great collection of drawings, several of which are reproduced in the book. Nash profited from the Repton alliance, which taught him all he knew about landscape architecture and made him able to relate the loosely compounded classicism of his buildings to the romantic conception of site. He profited more directly by getting introductions to clients: "My ingenious friend Mr. Nash," wrote Repton with reference to *Luscombe*, near Dawlish, "has given the house an outline which from its chaste simplicity must always please the Eye of Taste. Its very irregularity will give it consequence, while the offices and mere walls which in a modern building it would be essential to conceal, by partaking of the character of the Castle, will extend its Scite and make it an apparently considerable pile of buildings."

This, which Mr. Summerson describes as "pretentious nonsense," may be pretentious, but it was sincerely held by Nash and Repton to describe the desirable qualities of building, and they succeeded in getting them into their work. At worst it is similar to the nonsense which architects of all periods have described architectural virtues to their clients.

The turning-point in the book and in Nash's life comes with his appointment in 1806 to the insignificant post of architect to the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. If the post as Nash found it was insignificant, the fact of his appointment was of the greatest significance to himself and London. He probably guessed or was "put up to" the fact that this humble post would lead somewhere, and lead somewhere it did. Out of it came Marylebone Park, Regent Street, the Pavilion at Brighton, and finally the tragic affair of Buckingham Palace. Thereafter Nash was a Personage. Not all at once, but by dint of hard work in the office and behind the scenes, by backing his judgment with wild financial speculation and even, it is hinted, by consenting to a discreditable alliance between his wife and the Regent.

"This enclosure," said Crabb Robinson of Regent's Park, "with its new street leading to it from Carlton House, will give a sort of glory to the Regent's Government which will be more felt by remote posterity than the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo, glorious as these are." To-day the only product of that age which bears the Regent's name is the architecture of which Nash was master. The whole story of Regency London is so brilliantly told in the book that it is better to leave its readers to find it there than to attempt description which can hardly do justice to the excellence of Mr. Summerson's narrative or to the sureness of his cautious judgment. Through all the figure of Nash, pert and irresistible, darts in and out, keenly furthering his own ends but more clearly intent on something larger than that, the idea which dominated his later years, a vision of his London which now we have in part destroyed. The intervening years have raised "a noble ghost, a fiction of elegance, dignity, and urbanity . . . accorded more honour than his contemporaries would have believed possible." Mr. Summerson has destroyed some of the falsity of the fiction, but Nash is now more surely established in the history of English architecture than ever before. Reality in Mr. Summerson's hands is often unkind, though never so unkind as the fictions and pedantries which have resulted in so much misunderstanding and succeeded in removing half his work from our streets.

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Building News

The following abbreviations are used: C.C. for County Council; Cy.C. for City Council; B.C. for Borough Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; P.C. for Parish Council; E.C. for Education Committee; P.A.C. for Public Assistance Committee; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; B.E. for Board of Education. Direct confirmation should be obtained before commitments, for which we cannot be responsible, are made.

London Notes

BATTERSEA.—Mr. E. C. Harris, F.S.I., 3 Bedford Square, W.C.1, has been appointed by the B.C. as quantity surveyor for the third and fourth blocks of flats on the Stewarts Lane site.

BATTERSEA.—Courage and Co., Ltd., Horsleydown Brewery, S.E.1, are applying for sanction to the rebuilding of the Old Red House public-house on a new site.

FELTHAM.—Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., Cavendish Square, W.1, are architects for shops and flats at the corner of Manor Lane and High Street.

GREENWICH. — The General Purposes Committee of the B.C. have provisionally selected a site for the proposed new Town Hall, and are communicating with selected architects with a view to the submission of sketch designs.

KENSINGTON.—Work is to begin shortly on the first section of the rebuilding of the main block of John Barker & Co.'s stores. The architect is Mr. W. L. George, F.R.I.B.A., staff architect to the company.

OXFORD STREET.—A contract will be placed shortly for extensions to Warwickshire House, the staff quarters of Bourne and Hollingsworth, Ltd., Oxford Street, W.1. Messrs. Slater & Moberly, 46 Berners Street, W.1, are the architects.

ROTHERHITHE.—Bellamy's Wharf & Dock Ltd., propose to rebuild their warehouse premises at Nos. 244-6 Rotherhithe Street.

WILLESDEN.—Press Caps, Ltd., 21 Gorst Road, N.W.10, have acquired land for the erection of a new factory for the manufacture of washing machines.

Country News

ALTRINCHAM.—The U.D.C. are considering the erection of an art gallery and reference library. Plans are being prepared by Mr. J. Cocker, A.R.I.B.A., 7 Market Street, Altrincham.

BEDFORD.—The B.C. propose to build a clinic in the London Road area at a cost of £3,060.

BIRKENHEAD.—An appeal is to be issued by the Birkenhead General Hospital for £15,000, to provide the cost of a proposed new wing.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Birmingham and Midland Ear and Throat Hospital has acquired the site of the former Stock Exchange, for extensions to the hospital buildings. The cost is estimated at £15,000.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The B.C. have approved plans by the Borough Engineer for the proposed new police station and officers' quarters.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The B.C. have instructed the Borough Engineer, Mr. F. P. Dolamore, to prepare plans for a crematorium at the North Cemetery.

BRIDLINGTON.—A special meeting of the B.C. has now finally approved the scheme for the erection of a concert hall on the north side, in Victoria Gardens. The cost is estimated at £27,000. Mr. P. M. Newton, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, is the architect for the building.

CHESTER.—Plans and bills of quantities are being prepared for the proposed news reel theatre to be erected in Foregate Street, Chester, for the Times (Chester) Theatres, Ltd. Messrs. W. & Segar Owen, of Warrington, are the architects. The cinema will have accommodation for 600.

CREWE.—The M.H. have refused sanction to the proposed loan of £19,500 for the open air baths in Queen's Park.

DALRY (AYRSHIRE). — Messrs. George Arthur & Son, 233 St. Vincent Street, Blythswood, Glasgow, are the architects for a new knitting shed at Dalry Woollen Mills.

DARLINGTON.—Messrs. F. Clark & Son, architects, 10 Houndgate, Darlington, have prepared plans for alterations and additions to premises in Grange Road, Darlington, for Sherwood Bros., automobile engineers.

DEAL.—Mr. Andrew Mather, Leicester Square Chambers, Leicester Square, W.C.2, is the architect for the proposed Odeon Theatre at Deal, for Cinema Service, Ltd., Birmingham.

DERBY.—The Committee of Derby Women's Hospital are negotiating for the purchase of adjoining property on which to build extensions. The County Council may assist financially.

DONCASTER.—West Riding C.C. propose to purchase Campsmount, an estate near Doncaster, for a colony for mental defectives. The full scheme provides for a colony of 2,000 but the first section contemplates buildings to accommodate 660, which with administration offices and staff quarters, are estimated to cost £250,000.

EDINBURGH.—Mr. J. Aikman Swan, F.R.I.B.A., 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, Westend, is the architect for a new church, halls and other offices for the Church of Scotland, to be erected at Stenhouse, on the Gorgie Road.

GLASGOW.—Extensions to the workshops for the blind, including a new hostel and dormitory, are estimated to cost £45,000. Plans have been approved.

ILKESTON.—Mr. Reginald W. Cooper, A.R.I.B.A., Queen's Chambers, King Street, Nottingham, is the architect for the reconstruction of the New Theatre, Lord Haddon Road, as a cinema.

LEICESTER.—The Cy.C. have instructed Mr. H. Pool, Engineer and Manager to the Tramways Department, to proceed with plans for new administrative offices to be built next to the bus garage in Abbey Park Road. A two-storey building is proposed.

LONGRIDGE.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of the tower of St. Paul's Church, Longridge, for the Parochial Council. Mr. A. C. M. Lillie, L.R.I.B.A., Burn Edge, Bamber Bridge, is the architect. Estimated cost, £3,000.

LUTON.—Extensions are to be carried out at the Spittlesea Hospital for the B.C. Mr. J. W. Tomlinson, Borough Engineer, 12 Upper George Street, Luton, is to obtain tenders for this work.

MORPETH.—Mr. C. F. Murphy, Bridge Street, Morpeth, has prepared plans for the erection of a suite of offices and shops in Bridge Street, Morpeth, on the site of the old King's Head Hotel.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Twenty-five applicants were received by the E.C. for the appointment of architect for the new Colleges of Commerce and Technology, which are to cost £250,000. The following are on the short list:—Messrs. Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton (Lancs.); Cackett, Burns-Dick & MacKellar, 21 Ellison Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. S. Errington, 21 Grainger Street West, Newcastle; Marshall & Tweedy, 129 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle; and W. & T. R. Milburn, 17 Fawcett Street, Sunderland. It is understood a final selection will not be made until May.

SHEFFIELD.—Foundation stones will be laid next month for the new Methodist church at Millhouse. The present chapel is being retained in the new building, which will cost about £6,000. The architect is Mr. J. Amory Teather, F.R.I.B.A., Mazda Buildings, Sheffield.

SWANSEA.—The B.C. are considering a preliminary scheme prepared by Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., 36/8 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, for the construction of a bathing pool on the foreshore.

WARRINGTON.—The Executive Committee of the National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, London, N.5, are proposing extensions to the Children's Hospital at Frodsham. Messrs. Quiggin & Gee, FF.R.I.B.A., 17 North John Street, Liverpool, 2, are the architects for the scheme, which provides for wards, beds, nurses and doctors' quarters, at an estimated cost of £7,000.

WARRINGTON.—The Warrington and District Deaf and Dumb Society, Wilson Patten Street, are proposing alterations and additions, including a new chapel, to the Institute. Plans are being prepared by Mr. S. A. H. Mackey, A.R.I.B.A., 2 Bold Street Chambers, Warrington.

Housing

HALESWORTH.—The U.D.C. are to build eight houses, from plans by Mr. Harold Hooper, A.R.I.B.A., 13 Queen's Street, Ipswich.

School Building News

CHESTERFIELD.—Extensions to the Derby Road schools, estimated to cost about £4,000, have been approved by the Borough E.C.

ST. ALBANS.—Plans for a new elementary school in Oakwood Drive, on the Beaumont Estate, have been approved by Hertfordshire E.C. The cost will be about £33,000.

SUNDERLAND.—Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17 Fawcett Street, Sunderland, have been appointed architects for proposed extensions to the Bede Collegiate Schools, which will cost £18,000.

Contracts Placed — London

PIMLICO.—Richard Costain, Ltd., 18 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, have now purchased the former Army clothing factory site in Grosvenor Road, and will develop the 7½ acres by the erection of several large blocks of flats.

SURBITON.—The contract for the new central offices at Hollyfield Road, Surbiton, for the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, has been placed with W. J. Cearns, Ltd., Carpenter's Road, Stratford, London, E.15. Mr. G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., 39 Devonshire Street, W.1, is the architect, and the estimated cost is about £10,000.

TOWER BRIDGE ROAD.—Plans have been approved for a new factory at the corner of Abbey Street. The contractors are H. W. Wagstaff & Son, Bartletts Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.4.

Contracts Placed—Country

BLACKPOOL.—Messrs. Drury & Gomersall, of Imperial Buildings, Oxford Road, Manchester, are the architects for the scheme to convert part of the Trocadero Hotel buildings, Central Beach, Blackpool, into a cinema for 700. Wm. Eaves & Co., Ltd., Marton, Blackpool, have secured the building contract.

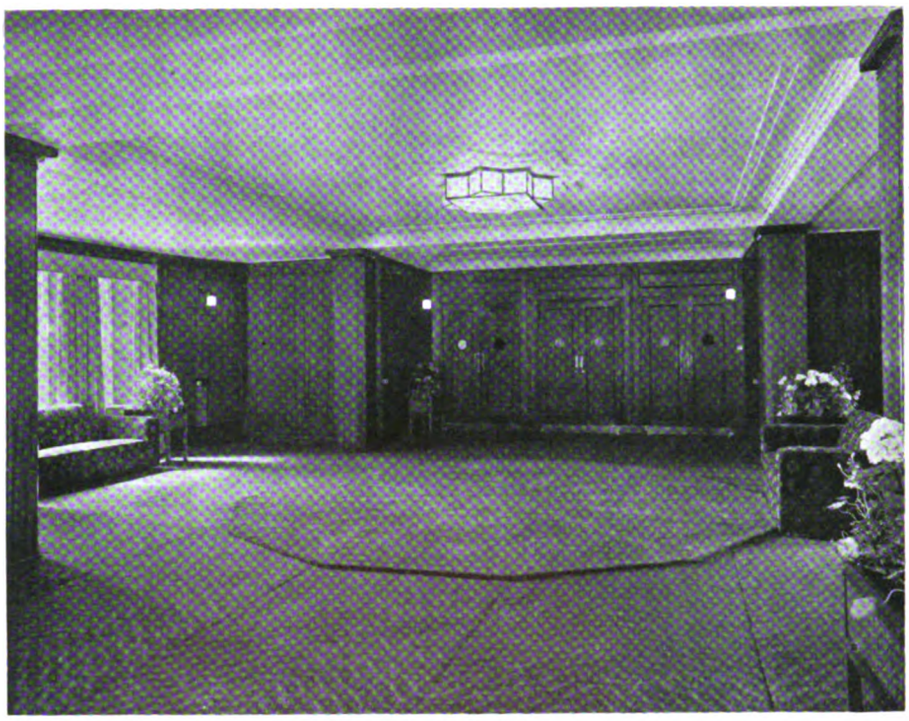
BRISTOL.—The Cy.C. have accepted the tender of John Knox (Bristol), Ltd., at £18,876, for the erection of 66 houses at Horfield.

CAMBRIDGE.—The B.C. have accepted the tender of Kidman & Sons, Ltd., Abbey Walk, Cambridge, at £4,149, for the erection of a library in Rock Road, Cambridge.

CHESTERFIELD. — W. G. Robson, Ltd., builders, Bamforth Street, Sheffield, have secured the contract for the extensions to works, Sheffield Road, for Lamp Caps, Ltd. The architect is Mr. A. A. H. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., 30 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

COATBRIDGE. — Mr. Charles McNair, F.R.I.B.A., 272 St. Vincent Street, Blyths-

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Worthing Assembly Hall. The reception room, panelled in Australian walnut. Architect: C. Cowles-Voysey (*see pages* 88-91).

wood, Glasgow, is the architect for the new Coatbridge Picture House, to be erected for the Scottish Cinema & Varieties, Ltd., 154 West Regent Street, Blythswood, Glasgow, and for which the following contractors have been appointed:—Loudon & Inglis, builders, Calder Street, Coatbridge; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., steel structural engineers, Waterloo Street, Blythswood, Glasgow.

DONCASTER.—England, Robinson & Co., Ltd., 34 Parliament Street, Harrogate, have secured a contract for the installation of heating and hot-water services in the new telephone exchange.

DUNDEE.—The B.C. have placed the following contracts for 48 houses in Hospital Street: Mason, D. K. Symington, Dundee, £6,814; joiner, J. L. Bruce, 12 Queen Street, Dundee, £2,631; glazier, George G. Kirk, Ltd., 13/15 North Lindsay Street, Dundee; slater and roughcast, Wm. Brand, 28 Wellington Street, Dundee, £620; plumber, Peter Marshall, Dundee, £1,389; plaster, Davidson & Hill, Dundee, £894; electric lighting, D. J. MacDonald, Ltd., 15 Constable Street, Dundee, £291; grates, M. D. Miller, Dundee, £214.

EDINBURGH.—Mr. R. A. Scott, Weymiss Place, Edinburgh, is the architect and quantity surveyor for a new suite of church halls and other offices for the St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, which will be erected at Lanark Road, by the following contractors:—John Milne & Son, builders, Juniper Green; Robertson & Co., Ltd., plasterers, Edinburgh; Cunningham, Dickson & Walker, glaziers, 31 South Frederick Street, Edinburgh; John Anderson & Son, slaters, 13 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh; Alexander Robertson, joiner, Juniper Green; John Stoddart, sanitary engineer, Currie, Midlothian; William Douglas, Ltd., electricians, Picardy Electrical Engineers' Works, Picardy Place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW.—The Cy.C. are accepting the following tenders for a school at Southcroft Street: Mason, £30,608, A. A. Stuart & Sons, Ltd.; joiner, £12,014, Lawson & Co., Ltd.; steel work, £4,164, Fleming Bros; plumber work, £4,309, R. S. Renfrew & Son, Ltd.; plaster work, £3,824, A. M'Kellar; slater work, £1,545, Samuel Holmes; glazier work, £527, A. S. Wright & Co., Ltd.; tile and terazzo work, £782, Toffolo Jackson & Co.; railings and gates, £675, J. Robertson & Co., Ltd.; asphalte, £1,379, W. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. Watson, Salmond & Gray, FF.R.I.B.A., 246 West George Street, Blythswood, Glasgow, W.C., are the architects for a new factory for Gray, Dunn & Co., Ltd., The National Bread and Biscuit Bakers, which is to be erected at Stanley Street by Robert Gilchrist & Sons, Ltd., New Street, Calton, Glasgow.

GUIDE BRIDGE.—P. Hamer, Ltd., Swinton, have secured the contract for the Verona Cinema, which is to be erected on a site in Stockport Road from plans by Messrs. Drury & Gomersall, Imperial Buildings, Oxford Road, Manchester.

LANCASTER.—A contract for a branch bank for the Union Bank of Manchester has been placed with R. L. Dilworth, Ltd., Damside Street, Lancaster. The architects are Messrs. Harrison & Moore, 73 Church Street, Lancaster.

HEREFORD.—A contract has been placed with A. Sherratt, Church Stretton, Salop, for the erection of the new science building at the Cathedral School, Hereford, for the Governors. Mr. Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A., 9 Old Square, W.C.2, is the architect.

LLANDILO.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of J. H. Bevan, Ammanford, at £4,000, for the erection of 12 houses at Brynammon.

LLANGOLLEN.—The U.D.C. have accepted the tender of Rice Jones & Son, Llangollen, at £6,366, for the erection of 24 houses at Queen Street.

MANCHESTER. — T. Campion & Sons, builders, Devonshire Street, Ardwick, Manchester, have secured the contract for the new church for the Rev. Fr. Joseph O'Donnell, P.P., of St. Alphonsus Church, Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester. The architects are Messrs. Hill, Sandy & Norris, FF.R.I.B.A., 9 Albert Square, Manchester. Estimated cost, £15,000.

MANCHESTER.—Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Eccles New Road, Salford, have secured a contract for additions to the factory on City Road and Short Street, Hulme, of The Hanover Mill Co., Buxton Street, Manchester. The architects are Messrs. Pendleton & Dickinson, L.R.I.B.A., 16 Brazennose Street, Manchester.

MARGATE.—H. & J. Taylor, Canada House, Hither Green Lane, London, S.E.13, are the contractors for new stores at 46/8 High Street, for British Home Stores, Ltd., Abbey House, Baker Street, N.W.1. The architect is Mr. A. L. Farman, L.R.I.B.A., 221/223 Baker Street, London, N.W.1.

MARGATE.—The B.C. have accepted the tender of R. Elliot & Co., Ltd., Northdown Road, Margate, at £4,387 for erection of welfare centre and clinic in College Road. Mr. H. Gardner, 9 Cecil Square, Margate, is the architect.

MONMOUTH.—The B.C. have accepted the tender of David J. Rees, Maesglas Housing Scheme, Newport, Mon., at £10,580, for the erection of 40 houses in Rockfield Road.

OSWESTRY.—The R.D.C. have accepted the tender of F. Roberts & Sons, Wrexham, at £7,500 for the erection of 24 houses on the Park Hall Estate, Oswestry.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA.—Mr. James Miller, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 15 Blythswood Square, Blythswood, Glasgow, is the architect for a large reconstruction and extension scheme at the "Majestic" Hotel, for which the principal contract has been placed with John Sutcliffe & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Elldon Saw Mills, off Lightburn Avenue, St. Annes-on-Sea.

SIDMOUTH—A contract has been let to F. Pinney & Son, Temple Street, Sidmouth, for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church on the Radway Estate, Sidmouth. Mr. J. E. Walter, Parkside Chambers, Paignton, is the architect.

SKEGNESS.—A. Hawkes & Co., Leicester, are the builders of the new Marine Hotel and shops, from plans by Messrs. J. Wills & Sons, architects, The Hall, Adman Bank, Skegness.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—A contract has been placed with Arthur McLeod, Ltd., Bridge Street, Thornaby-on-Tees, for the reconstruction of the Globe Theatre, Stockton, for Messrs. Lewis & Co. The cost will be about £40,000. The architects are Messrs. Percy L. Browne & Sons, Pearl Buildings, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TIPTON.—The contract for the erection of the new employment exchange has been let to A. J. Crump & Sons, Ltd., Aston Road, Dudley. Work is to begin at once.

WIDNES. — Alexandra Picture House, Widnes, is to be modernised from plans by Mr. J. R. Shephard, architect, Sheffield. The seating accommodation will be increased from 850 to 1,000 by enlarging the balcony. The building contract has been placed with J. E. Farrell & Co., Widnes.

Building Contracts Open

AMPTHILL.—May 3.—For the erection of 14 houses at The Crescent, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. H. Orme, Clerk to the Council, 88 Dunstable Street, Ampthill. Deposit £2 2s.

ARKSEY.—May 16 (Names by April 29).—For the erection of pithead baths at Bentley Colliery, for the Miners' Welfare Committee. The Secretary of the Committee, Romney House, London, S.W.1.

BEDFORD.—No Date.—For the erection of the London Road School, for the B.C. Architect, Mr. Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., Blue Ball Yard, London, S.W.1, where plans may be inspected. Applications to Mr. S. C. George, Education Secretary, Bromham Road, Bedford. Deposit £10 10s. (from selected applicants).

BILLINGHAM.—May 13 (Names by April 29).—For the erection of 124 houses, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Kitching & Co., architects, 21 Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

BOLSOVER.—APRIL 29.—For the erection of a reinforced concrete pump house at Whaley Village, for the Chesterfield and Bolsover Water Board. Mr. Charles Boldry, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer to the Board, West Bars, Chesterfield. Deposit £2 2s.

BOSTON.—May 17.—For the erection of 8 houses at Sutterton, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. R. Beardall, 15 Market Place, Boston. Deposit £2 2s.

BRAINTREE.—May 7.—For the erection of 92 houses, on various sites, for the R.D.C. The Building Surveyor, St. Peter's Close, Bocking, Braintree. Deposit £1.

BUGBROOKE (NORTHANTS).—May 7.—For the erection of 20 houses, for Northampton R.D.C. Mr. R. J. Miller, Surveyor, 20, The Millway, Duston. Deposit £2 2s.

(*Continued on page* 104)

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STEALING

Stealing time — an hour here, a day there — counts in building operations. A week saved means an extra week's earnings for the finished building. In the art of stealing time for our clients we are experts.

BANISTER, WALTON & CO LTD

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Trafford Park 2361
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Victoria 7846-7

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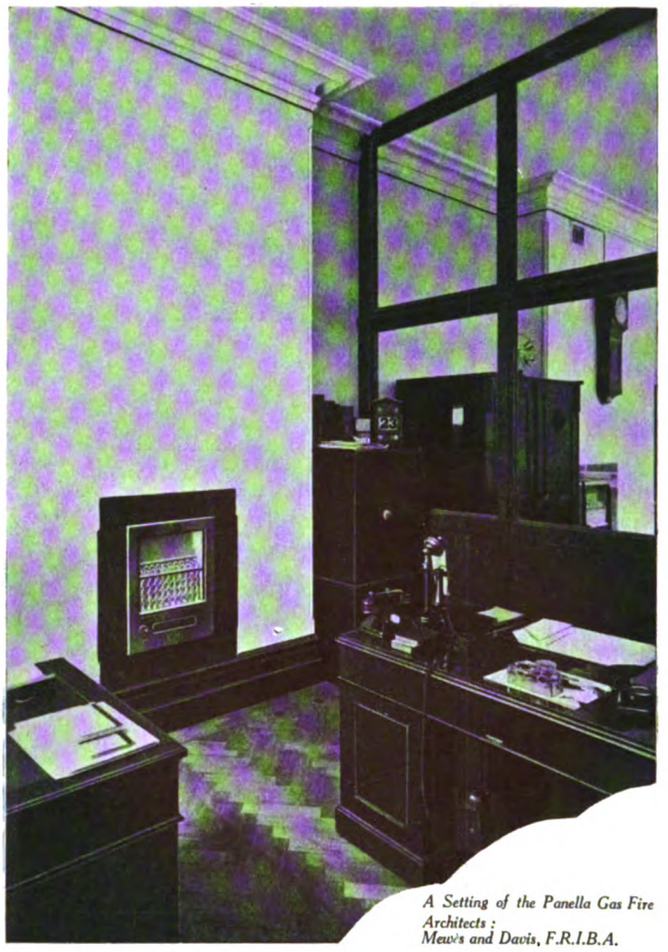
BIRMINGHAM 2.
115-7 COLMORE ROW
Central 3745

•

LIVERPOOL 2.
3 BRUNSWICK ST.
Central 1917

McN 135

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A Setting of the Panella Gas Fire
Architects: Mewès and Davis, F.R.I.B.A.

The Panella Gas Fire is the fine product of the makers' fifty years' experience. The original flush-fitting Gas Fire, requiring neither trivet nor hearth, it is in perfect conformity with modern decorative tendencies. Equally, it carries technical and hygienic efficiency to the highest point, embodying as it does the Radiation silent burner and Beam (trade mark) radiants, which are extremely durable and emit a 'softer' warmth, with a sensation of greater comfort.

Panella

GAS FIRES

First of their type

Full details and illustrations of the various models and finishes will be sent free on application to the Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., 7 Stratford Place——————London, W.1.

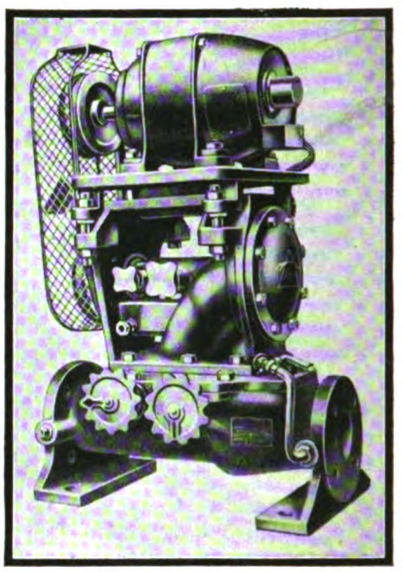
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SUPER SELFIX

THE MOST SILENT CIRCULATOR



- **SILENT DRIVE**
- **SELF-CONTAINED BY-PASS**
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- **ANY MAKE OF MOTOR**

OVER 2000 SELFIX IN OPERATION

THE JUBILEE

REMINDS US THAT WE CELEBRATED OUR

SILVER JUBILEE

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FOR OVER 50 YEARS THE NAME "HOLDEN & BROOKE" HAS BEEN RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD OF FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (London)

CEMENT LIME AND AGGREGATES.

Material	Price.	Conditions.
Thames Ballast	6/9	Yard Cube delivered
¼-in. ditto	7/3	Ditto
2-in. Broken Brick	9/–	Ditto
¾-in. ditto	10/6	Ditto
Pan Breeze	6/6	Ditto
Thames Sand	8/9	Ditto
Pit Sand	8/3	Ditto
Washed Sand	8/9	Ditto
Portland Cement	42/– per ton (1 to 4 tons);	40/– per ton (over 4 tons)
Rapid Hardening ditto	48/– Ditto	Ditto 46/– Ditto Ditto
Granite Chippings	28/–	Ditto
Grey Stone Lime	42/–	Ditto
Ground Blue Lias Lime	37/6	Ditto

BRICKS.

	Price.	Conditions.
Flettons Bricks	51/3	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Phorpres Bricks	48/3	Ditto [Station
Slotted Flettons ditto	56/3	Ditto
Bull Nosed Flettons ditto	65/3	Ditto
1st Hard Stock ditto	95/–	Delivered London site
2nd Hard Stock ditto	83/–	Ditto
Stocks not picked now by Brickfields or Merchants	66/3	Delivered London Station
Phorpres Rustic facing Bricks	130/6	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Blue wirecut bricks	153/–	Ditto [Station
Blue pressed ditto	163/–	Ditto
Blue pressed bull nosed ditto	140/–	Ditto
Red multi-coloured facings	244/–	Ditto
Red Rubbers	120/–	Ditto
White Arlsey Bricks	420/–	Ditto
White glazed brickstretchers	410/–	Ditto
Ditto headers	550/–	Ditto
Ditto bull nose or quoins	590/–	Ditto
Ditto double stretchers	530/–	Ditto
Ditto double headers	610/–	Ditto
Ditto 1 side and 2 ends	40/–	Ditto
Add for Buff, Cream and bronze to the cost of similar white glaze	110/–	Ditto
Add for other colours to the cost of similar white glazed bricks	100/–	Per 1,000 del. London site
White Midhurst Facings	71/3	Ditto
White Phorpres Facing Bricks	185/–	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
Stourbridge Firebricks	65/–	Ditto [Station
Breeze Fixing Bricks	1/6	Per yard super delivered
Breeze slab Partitions 2 in.	1/11	Ditto
Ditto 3 in.		

DRAINAGE GOODS.

	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	Unit.
GLAZED—				
Salt glazed sanitary pipes	10*d.*	1/3	2/3	per foot
Ditto bends	2/6	3/9	6/9	each
Ditto sanitary junctions	3/4	5/–	9/–	ditto
Gullies—	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	
Ordinary pattern	6/10½	11/3	20/–	ditto
Add for Black Iron Grid	1/3	2/6	5/5	ditto
Do. for Galvanized Grid	2/1	4/4½	9/7	ditto
Do. for Horizontal Inlets	1/6	1/6	1/6	ditto
Do. for Vertical Inlets	2/3	2/3	2/3	ditto
	4 in.			
Interceptor	16/3	21/3	36/3	111/3 ditto
Ditto locking or screw stopper	3/4	5/–	10/–	— ditto

Conditions: These prices are subject to a discount of 55% in full truck loads at London station or 40% if delivered to site in less than truck loads. *Tested* pipes are 25% less discount than the above.

IRON—	Prices. 4 in.	6 in.	Units.
Cast-iron coated drain pipe	4/6	6/5	per yard
Ditto bends, short	5/5	11/6	Each
Ditto junction	9/3	17/6	Ditto
Ditto gulley and grating	12/9	—	Ditto
Add for Horizontal back inlet	1/6	—	Ditto
Cast-iron coated interceptor with clearing arm, plate, bridge and screw	25/–	43/–	Ditto

MANHOLE COVERS—	24 × 18 in.	24 × 24 in.	30 × 24 in.	36 × 24 in.
Single Seal Manhole covers coated medium weight	14/–	20/–	27/–	34/–
Ditto but double seal ditto	21/6	28/–	31/6	45/–

ROOFING MATERIALS.

SLATES—	Unit.	Cost.		Unit.	Cost.
Bangor, Portmadoc slates, F.O.R. London	24 × 14 in.	£37 7 11		18 × 9 in.	£16 9 2
	24 × 12 in.	32 18 4		16 × 12 in.	18 4 7
	22 × 12 in.	29 17 11		16 × 10 in.	15 12 6
	22 × 11 in.	27 14 2		16 × 9 in.	13 10 10
	20 × 12 in.	26 5 0		16 × 8 in.	12 3 9
	20 × 10 in.	22 10 0		14 × 12 in.	14 13 3
	18 × 12 in.	22 7 11		14 × 10 in.	12 3 9
	18 × 10 in.	18 12 11		14 × 8 in.	9 7 6

Westmorland Random first green slates, F.O.R. London £12 0 0 — Per ton.

Old Delabole Slates— Per 1,200 F.O.R. London in 6 Ton lots.

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green
24 × 12 in.	£36 13 0	£41 5 9
20 × 10 in.	25 19 6	29 6 9
16 × 10 in.	17 6 0	20 8 6
14 × 8 in.	10 1 9	11 15 9
Green Randoms No. 2		7 10 6
Grey Green ditto		6 8 6
Green Peggles 12 in. to 8 in. long		5 15 0

Per 1,200 F.O.R. London in 6 Ton lots. Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Per ton F.O.R. London Ditto

TILES—		
Plain Broseley or Staffordshire hand-made, sand-faced tiles	£5 0 0	Per 1,000 F.O.R.
Hip and valley tiles	0 9 6	Per doz. ditto
Red asbestos tiles 15½ × 15½	11 17 6	Per 1,000
Grey ditto ditto	11 10 0	Ditto
Corrugated asbestos sheeting, 8" pitch	0 2 3	Per yard super
Corrugated asbestos sheeting, 6" pitch	0 2 5	Ditto
Corrugated iron sheeting	0 16 6	Per cwt.
Zinc sheeting	1 15 0	Ditto
Copper sheeting	3 0 0	Per cwt. basis
Ditto plates	3 2 6	Ditto
Ditto rods	3 0 0	Ditto

BUILDING STONES.

Per foot cube, delivered at Mason's Yard, London—

Bath.	Portland.	Yorkshire.	Hopton Wood.	Ham Hill.	Weldon
3/4	4/10½	6/6	17/6	5/9	4/6

TIMBER.

Carcassing timber of good quality— Per standard delivered.

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£26	£25	£21	£17½	£17½	£17	£16½

Joinery of good and well seasoned quality—

4 × 11 in.	4 × 9 in.	4 × 7 in.	3 × 9 in.	3 × 7 in.	2 × 7 in.	2 × 4 in.
£55	£50	£49	£48	£47	£46	£45

BOARDING—per square	⅜ in.	½ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Plain edge flooring delivered	—	—	20/–	25/–	27/–
Tongued and grooved ditto ditto	—	—	21/–	26/–	28/–
Matchboarding ditto	16/–	17/–	2[illegible]	—	—

SUNDRIES—	
Cut clasp nails	19/6 cwt.
Scotch glue	48/6 cwt.

HARDWOODS—			
Oak,	Austrian	15/–	Per foot cube in dry boards 1 in. thick and upwards.
Ditto	Japanese	12/–	
Ditto	American	12/–	
Ditto	English	12/–	
Mahogany	Honduras	15/–	
Ditto	Cuban	26/–	
Teak	Eng.	10/–	
Ditto	Moulmein	14/–	

PLYWOOD—	¼ in.			⅜ in.			½ in.			¾ in.		
Thicknesses												
Qualities	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B	AA	A	B
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Oregon Pine	5	4	–	5½	5	–	6½	6	–	–	–	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	–	1/0½	10	–
Figured Oak (1 side)	8½	7	–	10	8	–	11½	–	–	1/6	–	–
Plain Oak (1 side)	6½	6	–	7½	7	–	9½	–	–	1/–	–	–

STEELWORK.

Rolled Steel joists	11/–
Compound girders	14/–
Stanchions	16/–
Angles and Tees	12/–
Bars	15/–
Mild Steel Rods	10/–
Bolts and Nuts	86/–

Per Cwt. delivered to job.

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES.
(From Standard List).

Internal Diameter—		¼ in. & ⅜ in.	½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes	per ft.	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*	9½*d.*	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Bends	each	8*d.*	9*d.*	11*d.*	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2	5/2
Elbows, square	,,	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7	4/3
Elbows, round	,,	11*d.*	1/–	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10	4/8
Tees	,,	1/–	1/1	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses	,,	2/2	2/4	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Backnuts	,,	2*d.*	2*d.*	3*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	8*d.*	1/1
Sockets	,,	3*d.*	3*d.*	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	1/3
Sockets, diminished	,,	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	9*d.*	1/–	1/4	2/–

Discounts off above.

	Staffs. Wrot Iron Tubes & Bends	Mild Steel Tubes & Bends	Gal. Staffs. Wrot Iron Tubes & Bends	Gal. Mild Steel Tubes & Bends	Wrot. Iron Fittings ¼" to 6"	Gal. Wrot. Iron Fittings ¼" to 6"
Gas	52½%	65%	40%	52½%	57½%	47½%
Water	48½%	61½%	35%	47½%	52½%	42½%
Steam	45%	57½%	30%	42½%	47½%	37½%

RAIN WATER GOODS (Painted or Coated).

		2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	5 in.
Rainwater pipes with ears	per yard	1/9	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/–	4/7
2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft. lengths,	per yard	2/–	2/1	2/6	2/10	3/3	4/11
Shoes (each)		10½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½	1/7½	1/9½	3/3
Bends (each)		1/0½	1/2½	1/6	1/9½	2/2	3/11
Heads (each)		1/6	1/8½	2/–	2/5½	2/8½	4/10
Offsets, 4½ in. projection	each	1/3½	1/7½	1/9½	2/0½	2/7½	4/6
Ditto 9 in. ditto	each	1/8½	1/11	2/3	2/10	3/4½	5/4
Single junction	each	1/6½	1/10½	2/3	2/7½	3/2	5/1
Cast-iron half-round gutters, per yard		—	—	1/2	1/3	1/3	1/6
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	per yard	—	—	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/9
Angles and Nozzles	each	—	—	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/3½
Stop ends	do.	—	—	3*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	6½*d.*
O.G. Gutter	per yard	—	—	1/3	1/5	1/6	1/10
Ditto 2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths	per yard	—	—	1/5	1/7	1/8	2/1
Angles and nozzles	each	—	—	1/2	1/2	1/3½	1/7½
Stop ends	do.	—	—	3½*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	7½*d.*

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

	Price.	Unit.
Wood sawn laths	2/–	per bundle
Metal lathing	9*d.*	per yard
Sirapite, coarse (5 ton lots)	59/–	Per ton
Ditto finish	77/–	Ditto
Plaster, coarse, pink	52/–	Ditto
Ditto white	62/6	Ditto
Plaster, fine white	122/6	Ditto
Keene's cement, pink	100/–	Ditto
Ditto white	105/–	Ditto
Plaster slabs	1/6	Per yard super
Chalk lime	42/–	Per ton
Hair	42/–	Per cwt.
6 × 6 in. white glazed tile	from 7/3	Per yard super
White Portland cement	175/–	Per ton
Lath nails	31/6	Per cwt.

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CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)—*Continued*

PLUMBER'S GOODS.

	4 lbs. lead and upwards in sheets	Lead pipes in coils		Lead soil pipes	
Lead delivered	18/6	18/-		21/-	
IRON SOIL AND WASTE—	Unit per yard run	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
L.C.C. weight, coated with Dr. Angus Smith's solution		2/8	3/-	3/4	3/7	4 0
2 ft., 3 ft., and 4 ft. lengths ..	Ditto	2/11	3 3	3/7	3/10	4/3
Bends	Each	1 10½	2 0½	2/3	2/9½	3/2
Swannecks, 4½ in. projection ..	Ditto	2 3	2 7½	3/6½	4/1½	4/9
Ditto .. .. 4 in. ditto	Ditto	3 -	3/4½	4/1½	4/9	5/7½
Junctions	Ditto	2/3	2/9½	3/4½	3/11	4/6
Round access door, with three gunmetal screws	Ditto	4/6	4/6	4/6	4/9	4/9

GALVANISED CISTERNS—	25 Galls.	50 Galls.	100 Galls.	150 Galls.	200 Galls.	250 Galls.
14 gauge	22 -	30 -	44/-	54/-	64/-	86/-
12 do.	25/-	35 -	50 6	60/6	71/6	98/-
¼ in. plate	28 6	39 6	59/6	70/6	82 6	110/-
Hot water Tanks—	20 Galls.	30 Galls.	40 Galls.	50 Galls.	60 Galls.	70 Galls.
¼ in. plate	32 -	41 -	44/6	50/6	58/6	64/-
Hot water cylinders with manhole and ring—	25 Galls.	31 Galls.	40 Galls.	45 Galls.	52 Galls.	60 Galls.
¼ in. plate	46/-	49 6	56/-	59/6	64/-	68 -
	¼ in.	1 in.	1¼in.	1½ in.	2 in.	2½ in.
Screwed flanges, riveted on extra over the usual number ..	1/7	1/10	2/-	2/6	2/9	4/3

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK (first quality)—	Each ¼ in.	⅜ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Brass high pressure screwdown bibcocks	4/-	5/6	9/-	—	—	—
Ditto stop cocks	4/6	6/6	10/6	20/-	28/-	54/6
Brass ball valves	4/9	6/9	12/-	—	—	—
Plumber's unions	1/2	1/6	2/3	3/3	—	—
Boiler screws	8*d.*	11*d.*	1/7	3/-	—	—
	Each 1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
Caps and screws	.. 1/-	1/6	2/2	5/4	6/4	

PLUMBER'S SUNDRIES—	1½	1½	2	3½	4
Lead P traps with cleansing eye (7 lb.) ..	2/5	3/-	4/2	8/6	11/-
Ditto S do. with do. (7 lb.)	2/9	3/8	5/4	9/6	12/6
Rubber cones	1/2	1/4	—	—	—
Brass sleeves	—	—	1/2	2/7	3/9
Ditto thimbles	—	—	1/-	2/3	3/6
Plumber's solder				11*d.*	Per lb.
Tinman's solder				1/3	Do.
Copper nails				1/-	Do.

GLASS.

Per foot super	English sheet glass in crates, delivered 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.	English sheet glass cut to sizes in quantities of 100 ft. super upwards. Sizes up to 2 ft. super. 15 oz.	21 oz.	26 oz.	32 oz.
Clear	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4½*d.*
Ground	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*	7*d.*	4½*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*
Enamelled	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	4½*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*
Fluted	6½*d.*	9*d.*	—	—	6½*d.*	9½*d.*	—	—

Cut to sizes, per foot super	White	Tinted
Figured rolled glass, including Muranese, Arctic, Flemish..	7*d.*	10*d.*
	⅛ in.	¼ in.	⅜ in.	¼ in.
Rolled plate glass	5½*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*	9½*d.*
Rough cast glass	—	7*d.*	7*d.*	—
Wire rolled	—	—	9½*d.*	—
Wired cast	—	—	10*d.*	—
Georgian wired cast	—	—	11*d.*	—

In plates not exceeding	Feet Super 1	2	3	4	6	8	12	20	45	65	90	100
Ordinary polished Plate Glass cut to sizes at per foot super ..	10*d.*	1/2	1/8	2/3	2/7	2/9	3/1	3/7	3/11	4/4	4/9	5/-
Ditto silvered plates ..	2/2	2/4	3/-	3/7	3/10	4/4	4/8	5/5	5/10	6/7	7/7	8 5
				Single Acid			Two Acid			French Shaded		
Embossing				3/3			4/6			6/9		

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

	Price		Unit
Aluminium	25/-	..	Gallon
Dryers	36/-	..	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	45/-	..	Cwt.
Enamel, best white	25/-	..	Gallon
Gold Leaf, English	2/9	..	Book
Gold Size	12/6	..	Gallon
†White Lead, in 5 cwt. lots	44/-	..	Cwt.
Linseed Oil, boiled	2 9	..	Gallon
Ditto raw	2 6	..	Gallon
†Mixed Paint, in 5 cwt. lots—14's	62/-	..	Cwt.
Putty	12/6	..	Cwt.
Size	3/6	..	Firkin
Tar	1/-	..	Gallon
Terebine	9/-	..	Gallon
Turpentine	4/6	..	Gallon
Varnish, hard oak	15/-	..	Gallon
Ditto copal	17/-	..	Gallon
Ditto flat	20/-	..	Gallon
Whiting Gilders	4/3	..	Cwt.

† Larger quantities subject to negotiation.

Building Contracts Open

(*Continued from page* 104.)

CANTERBURY.—No Date.—For the rebuilding of premises at 5-6 The Parade, for Timothy White & Co. The Company's Construction Department, Chandos Street, Portsmouth.

CARLISLE.—May 14.—For the erection of 214 houses, on various sites for the Cy.C. Mr. Percy Dalton, City Engineer, 18 Fisher Street, Carlisle.

CHESTER.—No Date.—For extensions to the Queen's School, for the Governors. Messrs. Douglas Minshull & Williams, L.R.I.B.A., 6 Abbey Square, Chester. Deposit £2 2s.

CHIPPENHAM.—May 1.—For the erection of 96 houses, for the B.C. The Borough Surveyor, High Street, Chippenham. Deposit £5 5s.

CROYDON.—May 7.—For an extension to the garage building at the electricity works, Factory Lane, for the B.C. The Chief Engineer, Electric House, 38 High Street, Croydon. Deposit £1 1s.

DONCASTER.—May 4.—For the erection of a clubhouse at the aerodrome, for the B.C. Mr. R. E. Ford, Estates Surveyor, 3 Priory Place, Doncaster.

DONCASTER.—May 16 (Names by April 29).—For the erection of pithead baths at Brodsworth Main Colliery, Carcroft, for the Miners' Welfare Committee. The Secretary of the Committee, Romney House, London, S.W.1.

DORCHESTER.—No Date.—For the erection of a nurses' home at the County Hospital. Messrs. Reynolds and Tomlins, architects, Granville Chambers, Bournemouth. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM.—May 1.—For the erection of 170 houses, for the Cy.C. Mr. J. W. Green, City Engineer, Town Hall, Durham. Deposit £5 5s.

EASTLEIGH.—April 29.—For the erection of 62 bungalows for aged persons, for the U.D.C. The Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Eastleigh. Deposit £5 5s.

ECCLES.—May 11.—For the erection of 80 houses, on three sites, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Eccles. Deposit £2 2s.

EDMONTON.—No Date (Names by April 27).—For the erection of a senior school at Bull Lane, for the B.C. Messrs. Talbot, Brown & Fisher, Burystead Place, Wellingborough, Northants. Deposit £2 2s.

HAVERFORDWEST.—May 4.—For the erection of an operating block at the Pembrokeshire Hospital. Mr. D. Frank Ingleton, architect, 9 Victoria Place, Haverfordwest. Deposit £2 2s.

HEREFORD.—May 4.—For the enlargement and conversion of the Industrial School Buildings into County Offices, for the C.C. The County Architect, Shirehall, Hereford. Deposit £5 5s.

LEEDS.—May 27.—For the erection of 239 tenement flats, Quarry Hill, for the Cy.C. Mr. R. A. H. Livett, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Director, 26 Great George Street, Leeds. Deposit £2 2s.

LINTHWAITE.—No Date.—For extensions to a weaving shed. Messrs. Lunn and Kaye, architects, Milnsbridge.

MANCHESTER.—No Date (Names by May 4).—For the erection of four-storey flats for lower paid workers near Waterloo Road. Messrs. Halliday and Agate, architects, 14 John Dalton Street, Manchester. Deposit £3 3s.

MANCHESTER.—May 20.—For the erection of 398 houses, for the Cy.C. The Housing Director, Town Hall, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

NORWICH.—April 30.—For the erection of 10 houses, for St. Faith's and Aylsham R.D.C. Messrs. A. F. Scott & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., 23 Tombland, Norwich.

NOTTINGHAM.—May 14.—For the erection of six staff houses at the Aston Hall Estate, for the Cy.C. Mr. E. Phillips, Housing Architect, Exchange Buildings East, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

PLYMOUTH.—May 3.—For alterations to premises at the Guildhall, for the City Treasurer's Office, for the Cy.C. The City Architect, Rowe Street, Plymouth. Deposit £2 2s.

PORTLAND.—May 11.—For the erection of 16 houses, for the U.D.C. The Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Portland. Deposit £1.

PRESTON.—May 13.—For the erection of 104 houses, for the B.C. The Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Preston. Deposit £3.

ST. IVES (HUNTS).—May 3.—For the erection of 12 houses at Bury, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. A. Lea, 4 Market Hill, St. Ives (stamped addressed envelope).

SEVENOAKS.—May 1.—For the erection of 156 houses in various parishes, and for roads and sewers, for the R.D.C. Mr. C. R. Lynam, F.S.I., Building Surveyor, Inglewood, Oak Hill Road, Sevenoaks. Deposit £2 2s.

STORNOWAY.—May 6.—For separate trades for 64 houses, for the B.C. The Burgh Surveyor, Municipal Buildings, Stornoway.

Trade Notes

We have received list No. 200 of "Best" lighting fittings for modern flats and dwellings. The list is admirably produced and contains diagrammatic drawings and photographs of each of the fittings, which include wall and ceiling fittings as well as standards.

We are informed that the London offices of Messrs. Rhodes, Brydon and Youatt, Ltd., will, as from April 15, be No. 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Telephone (as heretofore) Victoria 5948.

The revised and enlarged catalogue of Berkefeld filters for 1935 includes several patterns not shown in previous lists. The prices of several important patterns have, moreover, been substantially reduced.

Messrs. Thomas Crapper and Co., Ltd., have issued their catalogue and price list No. 28, a handsomely produced volume of 232 pages, containing illustrations of the numerous baths, sanitary and drain fittings marketed by the company.

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Prestiles in Brighton Swimming Stadium

JACKSON & GREENEN
Registered Architects

5–7 Yelverton Road
Bournemouth

16th October 1934

Art Pavements & Decorations Ltd.
London, N.W.1

Dear Sirs,

re 'S.S. BRIGHTON'

We have now had your indented 'Marmette' tiles around the Pool in use since the opening of the Stadium in June last, and must say we are exceedingly satisfied with them.

In our experience there is nothing better for non-slip than these tiles, and if we were doing this Bath again, we should use your tiles in many other positions.

We may mention also that the regularity of the tiles, and the very efficient way in which they were laid by your men, have produced a design which has been commented upon very favourably in many quarters.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) JACKSON & GREENEN

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GUINNESS



FOR STRENGTH

T.C.JONES

FOR SERVICE

T. C. JONES & COMPANY LIMITED

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

93-95, WOOD LANE, LONDON, W.12

'Phone : Shepherd's Bush 2020

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, in the London Area They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10*s.* per week.
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1¼%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	¼%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	30/-
and for every 1,000 feet cube up to 1,000,000 feet cube	1/-
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	4/-
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/-
Proper gantry complete	40/-
Sleeper roadways	5/-

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	6/-

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft. ..	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1¼ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/- per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/- per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	7/9	8/9	8*d.*
Planking and strutting	3*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/- ,,	,,	
Portland cement and ballast	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Concrete in foundations	20/6	24/-	2/3
Add if in ground floors	2/-	2/10	2/3
Add if in beams or lintels	3/-	4/-	2/3

	Earthenware 4 in.	Earthenware 6 in.	Iron 4 in.	Iron 6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/1	1/7	2/5	3/4
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	10/-	17/8
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/-	4/3	18/-	29/-
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	16/-	18/6	26/-	44/-

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	494/-	652/-	870/-
,, ,, cement mortar ..	507/-	665/-	890/-

	Per Yard Superficial 1 Brick Thick	1½ Bricks Thick	11 in. Hollow Wall
In Flettons in 1 to 3 Lime Mortar	11/3	16/1	13/6
In Stocks in do.	14/5	21/7	16/8
In Blues in do.	19/6	29/-	21/9
In Flettons in 1 to 3 Cement Mortar	11/8	17/6	14/3
In Stocks in do.	14/8	22/-	16/11
In Blues in do.	20/-	29/6	22/3

	Per Foot Super Horizontal	Vertical
Damp course		
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
½-in. asphalt	7*d*	11*d.*

Facings	Per Foot Super Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5s. additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super
In half brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork ..	1/-
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/-
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	Per Ft. Run
Allow for every 5s. per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall ..	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super 1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
Cement and sand	3/-	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	2/9	3/2	3/7	4/6	—
Asphalte	5/-	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	3/6	5/-

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		To Elevation generally
Artificial stone	10/-	9/-	12/-
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			18/-
Bath stone ditto			10/6

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING.	Per Square Countess	Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½-in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	72/-	65/-
Add for every ¼-in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4

Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with copper nails	115/-
Asbestos slates laid to a 3-in. lap, with compo. nails	31/-
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	44/-
Plain red roof tiling 4-in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	56/-
Add for vertical work	2/6
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%

Old Delabole slates fixed complete—

Size	Medium Grey	Medium Green	
24 × 12 in.	79/- ..	86/6	Per square
20 × 10 in.	80/9 ..	90/6	Ditto
16 × 10 in.	73/- ..	85/-	Ditto
14 × 8 in.	70/- ..	81/-	Ditto
Green Randoms No .2	..	110/-	Ditto
Grey-Green Randoms	..	90/-	Ditto
Green Peggies 12 in.to 8 in. long	..	85/-	Ditto

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super
Ridge tiling	1/7
Fixing soakers	9*d.* per dozen

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super	2/6
Centering to beams, per yard super	4/-
Centres to arches, per foot super	2/-

	Plates	Floor	Roofs	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube ..	3/-	3/8	4/-	6/-

At per square	⅞ in.	1in.	1¼ in.
Deal close boarding	26/3	33/6	42/-
Battening for slates	10/-	11/-	12/-
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/- to 28/-		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super			1/-

JOINER.

Per square	⅞ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	27/6	34/-	41/-
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	34/-	40/-	46/6
Deal matching	34/-	39/-	45/-	55/-

		1½ in.
Sashes, per foot super		2in.
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	..	1/10 2/-

Windows, per foot super	Very small	Small	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1-in. linings, 1¼-in. pulley styles, 2-in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ..	11/-	5/-	3/6	3/-

	1½ in. 2 Panel	1½ in. 4 Panel	2 in. 4 Panel	2 in. 6 Panel
Doors, per foot super				
Square frame both sides doors ..	1/7	1/8	1/10	2/0
Add for each side moulded	2½*d*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood such as oak or mahogany, will cost 2½ times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase	
1¼-in. Deal tread, 1-in. riser, fixed complete per foot super	2/6
2-in. Deal strings per foot super	2/-
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

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CURRENT MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Per Foot Cube		
	Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/-	69/-	55/-
Add if ramped	120/-	100/-	80/-
Add if wreathed	240/-	200/-	160/-

		1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each		1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super, Sundries	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/-	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9

Shelves, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.

Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run	Section Area 1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.
Deal, wrot and fixed ..	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/1½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed			6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/3½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 2½ times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third of every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per 1 in. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

Labour and Screws only Fixing								
Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture: Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casements: Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Springs Catches
1/-	2/-	1/-	2/-	4/-	1/3	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Per Cwt: Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
Rolled steel joists	14/-	15/-
Compound girders	17/-	18/-
Stanchions	19/-	20/-

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Steel roof trusses	30/-	28/-	25/-
Chimney bars	36/-	34/-	32/-
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/-	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/-	40/-	35/-
Handrail and balusters	65/-	60/-	57/6
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/-	21/6	21/-

Rain water Goods.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11½*d.*	1/3	1/7½
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	1/11	2/8
Junctions, each	2/-	2/7	3/6
	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2	1/5	1/9
Outlets and angles	1/5	1/7	2/1
Stop ends	9*d.*	10½*d.*	1/-

PLUMBER.

	Per Cwt. Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutter
Milled lead and laying	26/6	32/6	34/6

Copper Nailing 4*d.*	Per Foot Run: Soldered Angles 2/-	Welted Joint 4*d.*	Each: Bossed Ends to Rolls 6*d.*	Cesspools 5/6	Soldered Dots 2/-

	Per Foot Run ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
Lead service	9*d.*	1/-	1/4	1/7½	2/1	2/9	—	—
Lead waste	7½*d.*	9*d.*	1/0½	1/2½	1/8	2/-	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/2	4/5

	Each ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Egg joints	1/9	1/10	1/11	2/2	2/6	3/-	4/-	4/6
Branch joints	1/11	2/-	2/1	2/4	2/9	3/3	4/6	5/-
Indiarubber joints ..	—	—	—	3/-	3/-	—	—	—
Stop ends	9*d.*	1/-	1/3	1/9	2/-	2/6	—	—
Bends	—	—	—	—	2/-	2/6	5/-	6/-
Beaded ends	—	—	—	10*d.*	10*d.*	1/-	—	—
Single tacks	—	—	11*d.*	1/-	1/1	1/5	2/-	2/3
Double tacks	—	—	1/2	1/3	1/4	1/8	2/7	3/1
Brass Sleeves	—	—	—	—	6/3	7/-	10/-	11/-
Lead traps	—	—	—	8/8	10/-	13/9	24/-	29/-
Boiler screws	3/2	3/9	5/-	7/-	8/-	—	—	—
Bib cocks	6/-	8/-	11/3	—	—	—	—	—
Stop cocks	8/6	11/-	17/3	25/2	34/5	64/3	—	—
Ball cocks	8/-	10/-	16/6	30/-	42/-	92/6	—	—
Wire balloons	—	—	—	—	—	9*d.*	—	1/8

PLUMBER—*Continued.*

Iron (L.C.C.) pipes.	Per Foot Run 2 in.	4 in.
Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	1/8	2/6
Extra for bends .. .. each	4/-	6/3
Extra for junctions .. .. each	4/6	7/6

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Per Foot Run: Gas ½ in.	¾ in.	Steam Tubing ½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	1/1	1/1½	1/4	1/7	1/10	2/3	2/7	3/5

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings.	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Per Foot Run: Rounded Arris	Angle	Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
Render float and set in lime and hair ..	1/9	0/3½	0/1½	0/2	0/1½	0/9
Do. do. Sirapite	1/8	0/3½	0/1½	0/2	0/1½	0/9
Do. do. Portland	2/-	0/4	0/2	0/3	0/2	0/10
Do. do. Keene's	2/3	0/4½	0/2	0/3	0/2	0/10
Sawn lathing	0/10	0/2	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/9	0/4	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—

	Per Foot Run	Per 1 in. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster ..		0/2	Equal to Value	Equal to ½ of
Do. do. Portland ..		0/3	of 1 foot of	a foot of
Do. do. fibrous ..		0/3	moulding	moulding

Partitions.	Per Yard Super 2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	4/6	5/-	5/6

GLAZING.

	Per Foot Super: Up to 10 ft.	From 25 to 50 ft.	From 50 to 100 ft.
Ordinary plate glass glazed	3/3	4/5	5/3

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass: 21 oz.	15 oz.	Figured ¼ in. Rolled	Rolled ⅜ in.	Cast Glass: ¼ in.	½ in.	¾ in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/7	0/6½	0/10½	0/10½	0/10½	0/10½	1/1½	1/8

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Per Yard Super: Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar ..	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

Add per Yard Super for the following:

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on: Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enam.
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/7	0/7	1/2	1/9	2/4	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/-
Do. on frames, each	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/-	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do. on large do. each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do. on squares, per doz.	1/-	1/2	2/4	3/6	4/8	1/-	0/4	1/6	2/4
Do. on large do. do.	1/6	1/8	3/4	5/-	6/8	1/6	0/6	2/3	3/-
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0½
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

Add to the above prices for the following per yard super:—

On Moulded Work	On Enriched Work	In Party Colours	Stippled
20 per cent.	150 per cent.	2*d.*	6*d.*

	Per Foot Super: Wax	French
Polishing	5*d.*	10*d.*

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only.	Per Piece: Lining	Pattern
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

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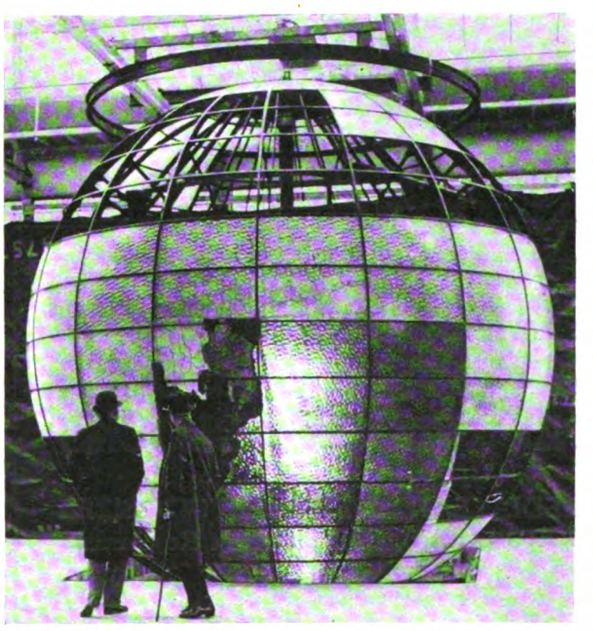
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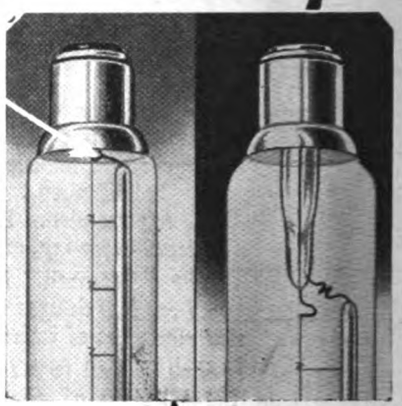
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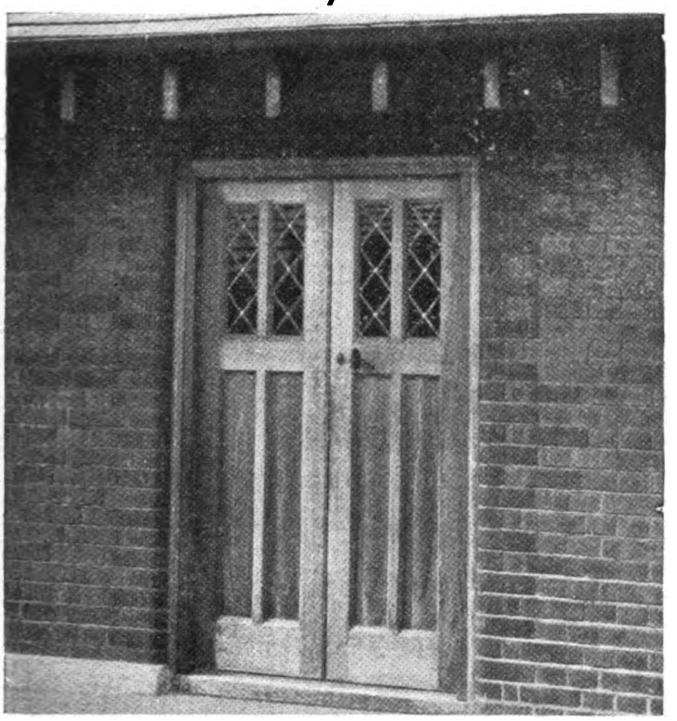
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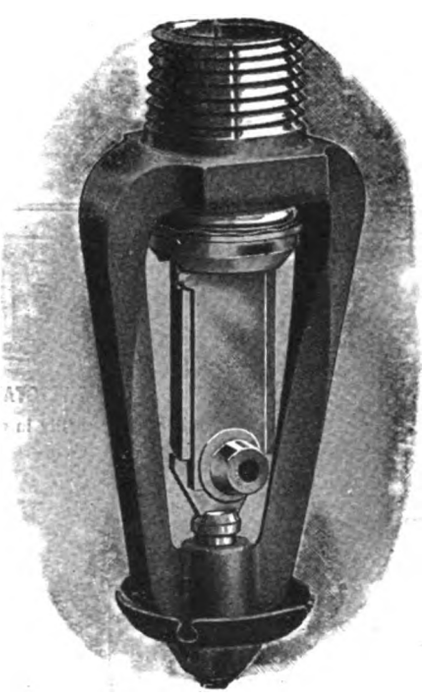
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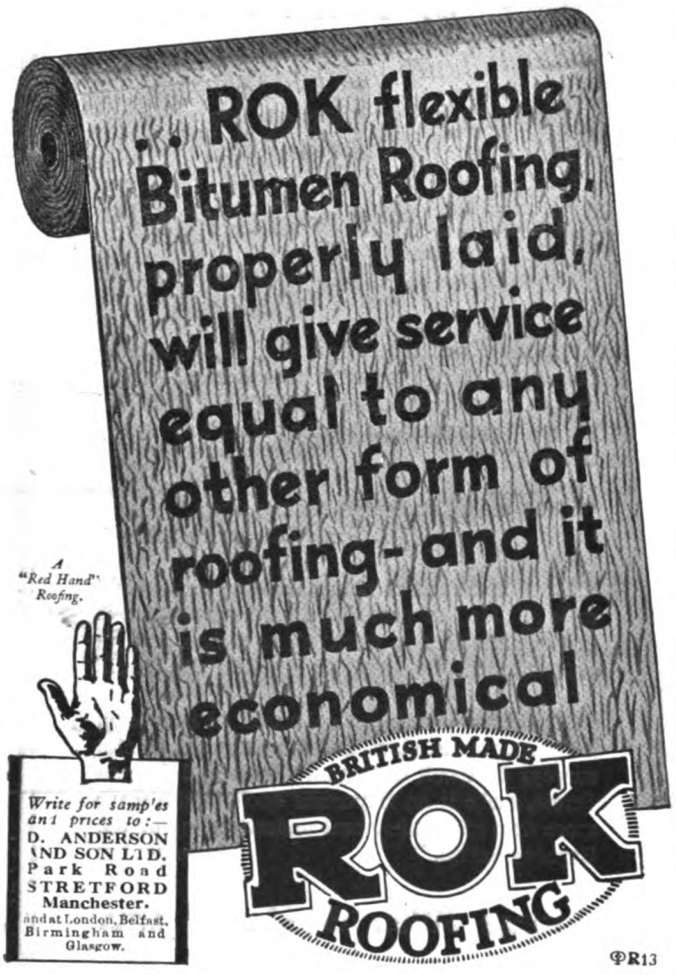
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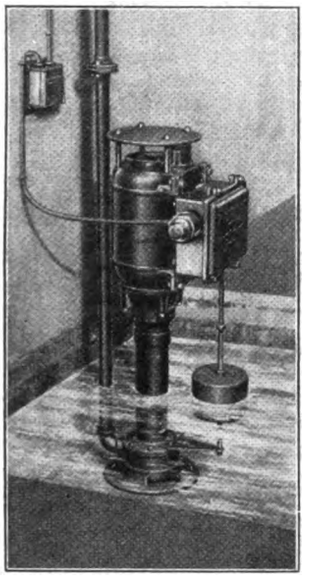
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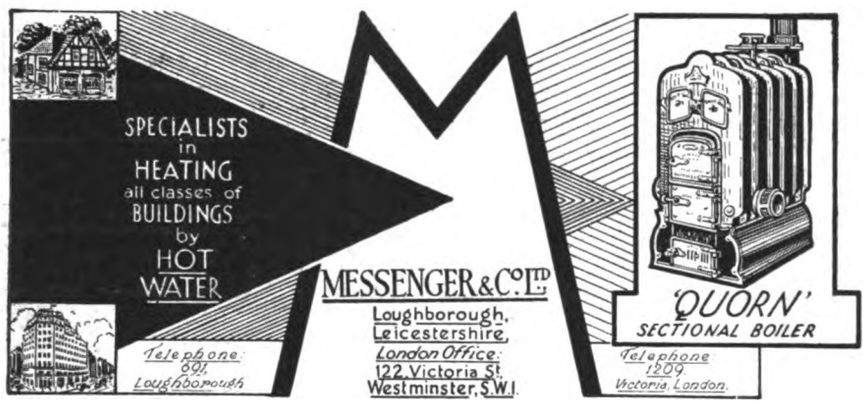
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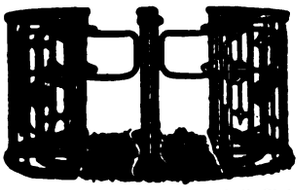
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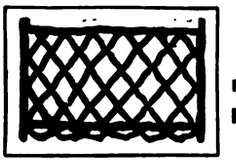
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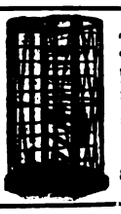
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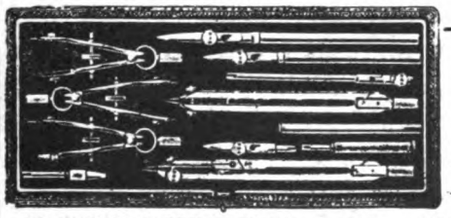
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The Proprietors of "The Architect & Building News" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association, Employment Bureau, 20 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1 (Tel.: Sloane 2315), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

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This affix to an Architect's name indicates that he is REGISTERED under the ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION ACT, 1931, and that he is a MEMBER of the INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS, 43, Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

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Applications for permission to tender, accompanied by a deposit of £3 3s., should be made to the Architects not later than May 4th, 1935.

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